"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued cold today; tomorrow cloudy, warmer, probably snow by night; strong northwest winds, diminishing.
For full weather report see page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,139. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GARRISON ASKS FOR 500,000 MEN; REBUKES CRITICS

War Secretary's Annual Report a Strong Plea for an Adequate Land Defense.

APPEALS TO PATRIOTISM

Answers Foes of Preparedness and Those Favoring a Big Standing Army.

HOPE IN CONTINENTAL PLAN

Thinks Citizens Will Respond, but If Not, the Nation Must Resort to Compulsion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Warning against sentimentalists who oppose preparedness for war is the keynote of Secretary Garrison's annual report, made public today, which is devoted largely to an analysis of the plans for a bigger army.

"Weakness inevitably results in overthrow, as the abundant instances of history demonstrate, both with respect to individuals, cities, and nations," says Mr. Garrison. "The eye that is not diverted will see this, and the mind that is free from prejudice will grasp and realize it."

The Secretary expresses the utmost confidence that the call for the continental army will meet with prompt, nation-wide response, but near the close of his report he uses this significant expression:

"If the nation requires certain service and offers the most favorable opportunity for the citizens to furnish such service, and, notwithstanding that it cannot secure such service, it must then resort to some method of compelling the service."

Despite doubt in certain quarters at the capital, the Secretary feels sanguine of the upbuilding of such a continental army, whose members shall be drawn from private life, put through short periods of intensive training, and be subject to call for duty in the event of national peril.

Public Mind Aroused.

"The minds of the people are centred on the issue," says the Secretary. "They will have little or no patience with those who seek partisan profit or personal advantage. They will disregard those who distort facts or ignore facts and would substitute sentiment for reason. They have reached a realization that this matter is their business, and that, like all business, it must be treated from the standpoint of reason and common sense."

Even in that portion of his report dealing with the need of legislation for the development of the nation's water power, Secretary Garrison points a national defense moral. Cheap water power, he says, encourages the development of nitrogen. He adds:

"Every man knows that nitrogen is an ingredient of commercial fertilizer, but it is much less universally known that nitrogen is an indispensable element of all military explosives, and is, therefore, an essential munition of war. Our only present source is the neutral nitrate beds of Chile, which, in time of war, might be shut off from us."

Secretary Garrison briefly discusses the slides in the Panama Canal. He predicts that after the present slides are removed there will be no more trouble there.

Mr. Garrison advocates the passage of the Philippine bill granting a greater degree of independence to the islands, and the bill for a more autonomous government in Porto Rico.

The Secretary says the general health of the army was never better, and the desertion rate is satisfactorily low.

A Remarkable Document.

In what many men in official life characterize as the most remarkable report ever made by a Secretary of War, Mr. Garrison passes quickly over the widespread routine activities of the War Department and devotes practically all his words to the subject of military preparedness, the need for which he sums up by saying:

"So long as right and wrong exist in the world there will be an inevitable conflict between them. The rightdoers must be prepared to protect and defend the right as against the wrong."

Unsparing in his arguments in answer to those who would have no increase in the country's military preparedness, Secretary Garrison declares that the American people must view their responsibilities and measure up to them, and then goes on to take up the various arguments of the opposition separately.

"There are some who do not feel free to base their conduct upon a consideration of facts or conclusions of reason, because of their interpretation of Divine injunction," he says. "They do not believe in resistance to physical force; and those whose consciences are so convinced surrender life and all that they cherish and love at the chefest of the aggressor. This attitude concerns the individual, and him alone. It cannot be made the general rule of conduct under our form of Government without departing from the basis upon which our Government is founded. One is impelled to query upon what proper consideration there is based any distinction between the right or necessity or desirability of using mental force to repel error, moral force to repel evil, and physical force to repel wrong. It would seem, if reason were applied, that in each instance the situation is identical, and that if we should properly prepare our minds to be strong so that we can reject error and our moral characters to be strong so that we can reject evil, we should likewise make our physical force strong in order that we may maintain the right as against those who would physically impose the wrong upon us.

"There are others concerning whose clarity of vision we are not advised, and concerning whose soundness of

Continued on Page 4.

TURKS ANNOUNCE NEW ADVANCE ON ADEN

British Are Not Worried, as the Defenses Are Believed to be Impregnable.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—An advance of the Turks on Aden, Southern Arabia, near the entrance to the Red Sea through which the Suez Canal passes, is announced in a Turkish official statement received in Amsterdam and forwarded by the Central News correspondent there. The statement says:

Between Mahadi and Aden successful fighting occurred. The Turks are advancing on Aden.

The Turkish announcement was news to London, but caused no alarm. The port and coaling station of Aden are regarded as impregnable. Strong fortifications face the whole narrow neck of land connecting Aden with the mainland.

A previous Turkish advance against this British possession, made last July, was unsuccessful.

On July 12-13, last, encouraged by the accounts of the lack of defenses at Aden given to them by the fugitives from the German cruiser Emden who had passed the port on their way up the Red Sea Coast a few weeks before, about 1,060 Turks and twice that number of Arab auxiliaries attacked the British outposts at Aden and were driven off by machine-gun fire sweeping the face of their front.

In a small way Aden is to the Red Sea for Great Britain what Gibraltar is to the Mediterranean. Before the war it was not much more than a coaling station. In the last year it has been developed into a formidable fortress, with defenses of sand and volcanic rock, and its land approaches are guarded for a radius of ten to fifteen miles by mines hidden in the desert. The fortress also includes the Island of Perim.

All forms a military post administered by the Bombay Government. The general officer in command is Major Gen. Sir James A. Bell.

Surrounding Aden proper is a British protectorate of 9,000 square miles, with a population of about 50,000. This protectorate also extends to the Island of Sokotra, off the opposite African Coast.

FIVE TEUTONS SEIZED ON AMERICAN SHIPS

French Cruiser Searches Coamo and Carolina—Seizures Probably Illegal, Government Holds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 9.—The French cruiser Descarte stopped the Porto Rico liner Coamo a few miles off shore early this morning, sent a visit-and-search party aboard, and took off to the warship four firemen of the Coamo—three Austrians and a German.

The Descarte was looking for Waldemar Hepp, the German Consul here, and John Stubbe, the Austrian Consul, who were reported to be returning to San Juan from New York on the Coamo, but they were not found on board. In making the search the Descarte's officers examined all the passengers, as well as the entire crew. Those Germans and Austrians of the crew who were found to be naturalized American citizens were not molested.

Chief Steward Schaade of the Porto Rico liner Carolina, bound from San Juan to New York, was taken from that vessel by the Descarte last night.

The Coamo and the Carolina are American steamships, owned by the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A German seaman aboard an American vessel on the high seas is immune from arrest by Germany's enemies, in the view of the State Department, unless it can be shown that he is an active member of German naval or military forces. Department officials made this clear today in commenting informally on news dispatches that five Germans had been forcibly removed from the American merchantmen Coamo and Carolina by the French cruiser Descartes. It was said the captured men, provided they were not units in the German fighting forces, were as much entitled to American protection as they would be on American soil.

The Department tonight had no official advices on the seizures, and until such advices are received no action will be taken. It was pointed out by officials, however, that the United States was on record as asserting in positive terms the immunity of persons of whatever nationality aboard American ships. This position was taken as recently as November, 1914, in a successful protest against the action of a French cruiser in forcibly removing August Pipembrink, a German, from the American steamer Windber.

2,000,000 IN BRITISH ALLIANCE OF LABOR

Formed for 'Offensive or Defensive Action' Regarding Wages and Working Conditions.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The largest labor organization in the history of England, representing about 2,000,000 men, was formed today for the purpose of offensive or defensive action in matters respecting wages and conditions of work.

The organizations composing the alliance are the Miners' Federation, the National Union of Railwaymen, and the National Transport Workers' Union.

The constitution adopted today provides that joint action can be taken only after the consent of the three organizations concerned is obtained.

ACCUSE PROPRIETOR OF GERMAN SANATORIUM

Dr. Sorg and G. W. Minot Say He Cares More for Money than for His British Invalids' Health.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Dr. John E. Sorg and Grafton W. Minot, private secretary to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, in a report sent to the British Foreign Office by Mr. Gerard dealing with the conditions in Dr. Weiler's sanatorium in Germany, where a number of interned British invalid civilians are being maintained at the expense of the British Government, say:

The proprietor of this sanatorium cares more for pecuniary gain than for the humanitarian side of his work.

An inspection disclosed, the report adds, that in some of the buildings no attempt is made to segregate communicable diseases or to provide separate accommodation for patients afflicted with mental diseases.

Much overcrowding and neglect of proper sanitary conditions are also reported.

Luxurious Equipment Southern Railway
Limited trains, steel, electric lighted, to Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Memphis and all principal cities and resorts South. New York Office, 264 Fifth Avenue.—Advt.

FIRE DESTROYS DU PONT CITY; LOOTER LYNCHED

Flames Sweep Hopewell, Va., with Citizens Helpless, and Cause $2,000,000 Loss.

HINT OF A SPY PLOT

Fire's Origin a Mystery, and Government Holds German Prisoner in Custody.

GOVERNOR SENDS TROOPS

Great Explosives Plant Escapes Undamaged—Thousands of Workmen Are Made Homeless.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 9.—Fire today practically destroyed the boom town of Hopewell, twenty miles distant from this city. Little is left of value in the "Wonder City" of 25,000 inhabitants, a town of mushroom growth, stimulated by the demands of Europe for powder. It was founded by the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company.

The fire burned itself out late tonight. The big explosives plant escaped damage. The fire caused no loss of life.

Early tonight a rough element began the looting of the ruins. Citizens early in the afternoon had established armed guards, but these were powerless to maintain order. Appeals were made to Governor Stuart to send the militia, and orders were issued at once dispatching several companies to the town. Citizens of the town just after nightfall detected a negro in the act of looting. He was hanged just as a special train carrying the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, under command of Major E. W. Bowles, and two companies of the Richmond Grays, under command of Major Fulmer Bright, reached the town.

The negro was found carrying off clothing from a pile in front of a burning store. He was seized at once by a party of citizens and hurried into a side street. After a moment's consultation a rope was placed about his neck and he was hanged to a tree.

It was believed at midnight that the situation was under control. More troops will be sent if conditions demand. Martial law was declared just before midnight.

The property loss is estimated at $2,000,000.

Everywhere among the ruins tonight, lawyers, doctors, business men, and laborers were sitting on the goods they had managed to save, with rifles across their knees or revolvers in their belts.

The stores, hotels, restaurants, office buildings, and other structures destroyed will probably number 400. There was little insurance. Fully 10,000 employes of the du Pont Powder Company are homeless, and special trains are tonight taking them to Petersburg and Richmond for shelter.

Suspected Spy Held.

The fire started at 1:35 o'clock this afternoon in a three-story frame building on Appomatox Street occupied by a Greek as a restaurant. Whether the fire was of incendiary or accidental origin has not been determined, and town and State authorities will make a thorough investigation. All of the employes of the Greek restaurant were at work when the fire started.

The arrest of a suspected German spy within the confines of the du Pont plant this morning caused many to believe that the fire was no accident. The German is held in custody. It is said that the suspected spy had maps and blueprints of the du Pont plant in his pockets and that he was attempting to explode some chemicals in a warehouse filled with guncotton ready for shipment. Officers of the Government who have the man in charge will not verify these reports. The name of the prisoner is kept secret.

The town's two banks were burned. Officials of each had considerable trouble with foreign laborers, who frantically besieged the burning buildings in which their money was deposited. In one bank the cashier had to drive the frenzied men from the building at the point of a revolver.

A bank officer said tonight that all the cash and papers of the banks had been taken to Petersburg and deposited in vaults there.

Boy Gives the Alarm.

An 11-year-old boy was the first person to discover the fire. He saw smoke coming from the roof of a three-story restaurant building. He rushed into the building and soon afterward appeared at a front window on the second floor with an infant in his arms. He shouted to the crowd that had gathered below to hold a blanket. A bed covering was used as a life net and the boy leaped into it. Neither he nor the infant was hurt. The mother of the child dashed from the building a moment later, her dress on fire. She escaped serious injury, however.

The boy then entered a building next door and brought out a second infant, this time from the first floor, that had been left to burn by its parents. Bystanders carried the boy away from danger on their shoulders.

Mothers and fathers with infants in their arms fled from the frame buildings that were hurriedly thrown together during the Summer to accommodate the du Pont employes, and several were injured.

Nearly every building in the town, which had sprung up with a sensational rapidity suggestive of the Western mining settlements of the '60s, was made of wood. A high wind aided the spread of the flames, and within a few minutes after they discovered several blocks were on fire. Firemen rushed from Richmond and Petersburg were powerless to check the fire.

Guarding du Pont Plant.

The railroad crossing separates the du Pont explosives plant from the town proper. Great precautions were taken to guard the plant and they were successful. Several times sparks set fire to mule sheds of the explosive factory,

Continued on Page 11.

DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE
They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

Austria Is Told Lives Must be Safeguarded Even When Ship Is Caught After a Chase

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The note the United States has sent to Austria-Hungary on the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona was based, it was learned tonight, primarily upon the virtual admission of the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty in its official statement that the ship was torpedoed before all the passengers had been removed to a place of safety.

It was stated also that the position of the United States, as outlined in its communication asking reparation for American lives lost and assurances that such acts will not be repeated, is that no matter whether a merchantman stops upon the firing of a warning shot by a warship or is caught after a pursuit, all the passengers must be removed before the vessel is sunk.

The text of the note was not made public tonight, as it had been indicated it would be. Officials of the State Department refused to discuss the communication in any way, declining even to admit that it had been sent. It was said that the failure to give out the note for publication was due to the fact that the State Department had not been advised of its arrival at Vienna.

Baron Erich Zweidenek, chargé of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, called upon Counselor Polk of the State Department late today, remaining with him for nearly an hour. Neither Mr. Polk nor the chargé would reveal the details of their discussion.

Information concerning the principal factor considered in the framing of the American note was obtained after it had been said at the State Department that no reply to the list of inquiries recently submitted to the Vienna Foreign Office through Ambassador Penfield had been received. The admissions of the Austrian Admiralty were contained in an official statement issued on Nov. 14, which after giving the Austrian version of the chase of the Ancona, continued as follows:

The submarine allowed 45 minutes for the passengers and crew to abandon the steamer, on board of which panic reigned, but only a small number of boats were lowered and these were occupied principally by the crew. A great number of boats, probably sufficient to save all the passengers, remained unoccupied.

After a period of fifty minutes, and as another steamer was approaching, the submarine submerged and torpedoed the Ancona, which sank after an additional 45 minutes.

The statement concluded with the assertion that if any of the passengers lost their lives it was the fault of the crew, because the steamer tried to escape after receiving orders to stop, and then the crew saved themselves and not the passengers.

This statement was accepted here as an unqualified admission that many of the passengers were still aboard when the Ancona received her death blow. Much evidence along this line has been obtained in depositions obtained by Consular agents from American citizens. One of these depositions states positively that the more seriously injured passengers were left aboard at the last moment to be carried down with the ship.

While the United States has insisted heretofore that vessels carrying noncombatants be not sunk without warning, this is the first case which has developed the view of the Government as to what time is considered ample for the purpose of removing passengers beyond the general statement that all passengers should be put in a place of safety, as provided in the Declaration of London.

The position of the United States is understood to be that while no specific time can be settled upon which would be applicable in all cases, it is evident sufficient time was not allowed in this instance. The Ancona is considered an extreme case, it being admitted by all sources of information that a panic prevailed aboard the ship.

THOMPSON DEFIED BY WOOD BROTHERS

Investigator Orders Proceedings to Punish the Commissioner for Contempt.

MAKES CHARGE OF PERJURY

Intimates Appointment to Service Board Was Bought—Calls Mother of Woods as a Witness.

For the first time since he has been a witness before the Thompson Legislative Committee, Public Service Commissioner Robert C. Wood defied the committee yesterday, and Senator Thompson, the Chairman, ordered the committee's attorneys to bring proceedings to punish Wood for contempt. Wood's brother, P. Erskine Wood, also flatly refused to tell the committee of his personal affairs, and he was threatened with court proceedings. Senator Thompson frankly stated that either Commissioner Wood or his brother had committed perjury and that they might have an opportunity to tell their affairs to the Grand Jury.

The examination of Commissioner Wood and his brother came after Senator Thompson admitted that the committee was on the trail of a corruption fund of $58,000 in connection with certain railway contracts.

Both Commissioner Wood and William C. Banks, General Manager of the Northwestern Equipment Company, which took over the Northwestern Construction Company, Wood's concern, signed a waiver of immunity yesterday, with the understanding that their future testimony could be used against them, civilly or criminally.

Senator Thompson practically accused Commissioner Wood of paying money for his appointment as Public Service Commissioner. Wood admitted that he had borrowed from $13,000 to $15,000 before he went on the commission, but he refused to go into details, even after the committee issued a subpoena for the appearance of his mother.

Denies Buying Appointment.

"Was any of that money expended by you to obtain your appointment to the Public Service Commission?" asked Chairman Thompson.

"Absolutely not," exclaimed Wood with indignation.

"Don't you think you had better answer that question rightly and protect your reputation?" insisted Thompson. "When you don't answer we cannot help but assume that you did use the money for that purpose."

"I don't care what you assume," hotly retorted Wood. "I can take care of my own reputation."

P. Erskine Wood, the Commissioner's brother, was the first witness yesterday. He is associated with the firm of Colgate, Parker & Co., of 2 Wall Street, dealers in bonds. Mr. Wood explained how his brother, in payment of a debt of $3,500, turned over his stock in the Northwestern Construction Company in June, 1914, and how he then turned the company over to William C. Banks. The Thompson committee had obtained possession of Mr. Banks's accounts and tried to show that Commissioner Wood, after the transfer of the company, obtained large sums of money from the company through his brother. The witness swore that he had had no business dealings with either his brother or Mr. Banks after the transfer was made.

"Where did you get the money to start in business?" asked Merton E. Lewis, counsel to the committee.

Wood Defies the Committee.

"My personal affairs are no concern of this committee," replied P. E. Wood.

"I tell you that they are the concern of this committee," retorted Senator Thompson, "and if you don't answer you will get an opportunity to tell about it to the Grand Jury."

"All right," replied the witness, "I am willing to tell the Grand Jury."

Commissioner Wood was asked to explain a number of accounts on his ledger which showed that he had paid monthly sums averaging $450 to his brother for the past year and a half. Commissioner Wood admitted that he had borrowed between $13,000 and $14,000 from his brother, his uncle, R. R. Colgate, and his brother-in-law, Beekman Winthrop, about six months prior to his appointment. Part of this money, he said, was used in business and part for personal

Continued on Page 8.

DEWEY'S CHOICE HOLIDAY WINES.
Assorted cases. Warranted pure. $4.35 up. 188 Fulton St., N. Y. City. Phone 2001 Cort.—Advt.

FREEDMAN CODICIL CUTS OFF O'BRIEN

Clause Added to Will Also Bars ex-Justice from Trusteeship of Home.

RECEIVED PICK OF HORSES

Acquaintances of Late Financier Did Not Know of Estrangement from Old Friend.

An estrangement between Andrew Freedman, the financier who died on Saturday, and ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, for many years one of his most intimate friends and political associates, was disclosed yesterday, when Mr. Freedman's will was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Court. Mr. Freedman, in a codicil which was not contained in the abstract of the will given out on Wednesday afternoon before it was filed, revoked a bequest of personal effects which he had made to Mr. O'Brien, and also revoked a clause making the former Justice one of the trustees of the Andrew Freedman Home, endowed in the will. Mr. Freedman asked further that Mr. O'Brien be not allowed to participate in the estate in any way.

The will was filed yesterday with Probate Clerk Jacob Washburn by a representative of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, Mr. Freedman's attorneys. In the eighth paragraph of the original will, which was made Aug. 9, 1907, Mr. Freedman bequeathed "to Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien such pair of my horses, with harness and equipment complete, with victoria, as he may select." It was one of a number of personal gifts to his friends. In the tenth paragraph Mr. O'Brien was made one of the trustees and incorporators of the Andrew Freedman home, to serve for one year.

Mr. Freedman changed the provisions relating to ex-Justice O'Brien on Feb. 23, 1910, while he was at Palm Beach on a vacation. The codicil, which relates entirely to Mr. O'Brien, reads as follows:

First—I hereby revoke the gift and bequest contained in my will to Morgan J. O'Brien.

Second—I hereby withdraw and revoke the provision in my will for the appointment of the said Morgan J. O'Brien as one of the incorporators or trustees of the Andrew Freedman Home.

It is my will that Morgan J. O'Brien shall not in any way participate in my estate or the management thereof.

Daniel B. Freedman, Mr. Freedman's brother, would not discuss yesterday the break between his brother and Mr. O'Brien.

Some of Mr. Freedman's friends, however, recalled that there was a quarrel between the two men a number of years ago, and that they never resumed as friendly relations as before.

Mr. Freedman and Mr. O'Brien had cause for close association for many years by reason of their part in the affairs of the Democratic Party. That their association amounted to something more than mere acquaintance is apparent from the fact that Mr. Freedman's original bequest to ex-Justice O'Brien greatly exceeded in intrinsic worth any of the other mementos which he left to friends, ex-Justice Gildersleeve alone excepted.

FREEDMAN'S PAINTINGS.

Collection to be Dispersed Valued at $200,000.

Collectors are much interested in the paintings of the late Andrew Freedman, which, by the terms of his will, are to be dispersed.

Mr. Freedman had a keen enjoyment of canvases which had fine color effects and decorative merits, and his apartments at Sherry's had about thirty such. It is believed that they are worth $200,000. The one which their owner prized most was a Troyon entitled "Going to Market," and which is said to be valued at $20,000. This he left to W. A. Oakman.

Among the French pictures in the Freedman collection may be mentioned two by Diaz, "The Opening Into the Forest" and "The Forest of Fontainebleau," and Daubigny's "The River Oise."

Mr. Freedman owned three important canvases by Cazin, one a street scene, another showing sand dunes, and a third a landscape. There are two good examples of the art of Fritz Thaulow, "The Old Mill" and "The River Aries"; a Harpignies landscape entitled "Morning at Prive," and two paintings by Marie Dieterle, "Morning in the Pasture" and "Afternoon in the Pasture."

One of the paintings to which Mr. Freedman was much attached was a Schreyer showing Arabs watering their horses at a pool. He left a rich-toned work by Felix Ziem, "The Grand Canal at Venice."

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES.
Equal to the best Champagne.—Advt.

GERMANY INVINCIBLE AND SECURE WILL LET FOES MAKE PEACE ADVANCES, SAYS CHANCELLOR IN THE REICHSTAG

England Expected German Rebuff to Peace Talk and Is Determined to Press the War Vigorously

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The speech of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg in the Reichstag today, reviewing the military, political, and economic progress of events, and his reply to a Socialist interpellation, declining to initiate peace negotiations, were the feature of the day's news throughout Europe.

Following closely Premier Asquith's somewhat similar reply to a question yesterday in the House of Commons by Philip Snowden, Socialist, the Chancellor's speech has completely dashed any hopes the peace advocates may have held on an early termination of the war.

It caused no surprise, however, to the great bulk of the people here, who, like the Government, believe in the ultimate victory of the Entente Allies and express the determination to continue to fight until victory is attained.

As far as the Entente Allies countries are concerned, seemingly, the only change desired is one that will insure a more vigorous prosecution of the war, but this, like peace, will have to await events.

Owing to the fact that the reports of the German Imperial Chancellor's address in the Reichstag had only been partly received when the London morning newspapers went to press, there is no general comment on it this morning. Those newspapers which do print editorials, however, adopt a sarcastic tone at the Chancellor's expense.

The Daily Graphic, which expresses the belief that the world will smile at the idea of Germany offering to forego advantages which Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg said would accrue to her through a prolongation of the war, says:

"People don't talk about peace unless they want it, and it is because the Germans are conscious of the risks of prolonging the war that they are talking so noisily about peace."

The Daily News says:

"Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg could scarcely have had a better stage setting for his speech. The precise significance of the Entente Allies' retreat from the Strumitza region is doubtful, but on the wide view, it cannot be denied that superficially the power of the German military machine never has been more ostenstatiously displayed than it is today, while the Chancellor could with great plausibility also point to a political triumph for Germany. * * * The real barrier to peace lies not in the arms of England but of Germany."

Scoffs at Denial That Peace Talk Was Inspired

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 10.—The Chronicle, in an editorial on the reopening of the Reichstag and in reference to the Chancellor's denial that Germany inspired peace talk, says:

"So we suppose that his own semi-official Lokal Anzeiger had drunk of Entente inspiration when it spoke of Germany's 'emissaries' in neutral countries and complained that we rejected their advances. Equally we must suppose that Count von Bülow is in Switzerland solely for his health and that the eminent confidant of the Pope, who lately saw him there, and the eminent Turkish negotiator, who is there now, sought Swiss hospitality with the same object and by pure coincidence.

"The Allies do not regard Germany as invincible, and will not do so any the more because Bethmann Hollweg asserts it. They know, in spite of his disclaimers, whence the peace talk originated, and why. They were very much interested in knowing how Germany is off for food, oil, rubber, and cotton, but will hardly go to the Chancellor for information about them, and they can afford to smile at the 'plenty' of cotton which is coming up the Danube from some of the smallest sources of the world's cotton supply.

"As for his attempts to incite our allies against ourselves, they are not first of their kind, and we know how our allies have hitherto regarded them."

As for the Socialist Scheidemann's appeal for the immediate institution of peace negotiations on the ground that if the war continued "the only victor would be the United States," The Chronicle says:

"That is, of course, a reflection which Germany might well have taken to heart before plunging Europe into bloodshed, but it is not an honest argument for stopping the war at the moment when its ending would be most advantageous to those who provoked it."

The Daily Express says: "The Chancellor merely repeated the old bluff and the old brag. He had the temerity to warn us that the longer war continues the harder will be the German terms of peace, and this in the face of common knowledge that Germany is necessarily growing weaker every day and less able to carry out the grandiose plans of her rulers. If there were a long-sighted statesman in Germany he might contrive to arrive at a settlement that would leave his country powerful and menacing. Fortunately for the world the leaders of the German people are determined to rush on to irretrievable disaster. The Allies will read the Chancellor's speech with relief and satisfaction."

ALLIES FALL BACK ON SERBIAN FRONT

Pressed in Continuous Attacks by Bulgars and Teutons with German Guns.

FRENCH LOSE A BATTALION

German Forces Concentrating on Greek Frontier for Drive at Rear and Communications.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 10.—The British and French forces in the southeastern part of Serbia are retiring before the onslaughts of the Bulgarians, who, supported by German artillery and infantry, have been attacking both the British and the French and compelling them to give up advanced positions.

According to reports from Saloniki, the retirement is being carried out in an orderly manner, but how far it is to continue is a matter of much speculation here. Opinion is divided as to whether it would not be better to abandon the entire expedition or retain Saloniki as a base. The latter alternative would, it is believed, further endanger the relations of the Entente Allies with Greece, which even now are far from satisfactory, and be an inducement to the central powers to follow the Entente forces across the Greek border.

The Times this morning regards as an ominous sign the news received from its Athens correspondent that the hospitals of the Entente allies at Gievgeli have been evacuated.

Retirement a Strategic Move.

The French retirement from the Krivolak-Cerna positions must be regarded as a purely strategical move, a Reuter dispatch from Saloniki declares. After a desperate effort by the French left to establish a connection with the Serbian forces making a last stand at Babuna Pass, which lack of time and resources made impossible, the French were compelled to readjust their lines with a view to shortening their front and taking up Winter quarters more easily supplied and less exposed to the inclemencies of the weather. The rumor now current that the Demir-Kapu tunnel and bridge were blown up by the French is consistent with the program

Continued on Page 3.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT.
Est. 24th St. "The Dollar Dinner."—Also a la Carte.—Advt.

GREEKS HOSTILE TO THE ALLIES

Warships at Saloniki Once Cleared for Action in Expectation of Attack.

NATIVE ARMY A MENACE

Trenches and Guns Made to Face in Direction of the Anglo-French Camps.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Daily Telegraph's Saloniki correspondent, in a dispatch sent by mail in order to avoid the Greek censorship, gives instances of veiled hostility on the part of the Greeks at Saloniki toward the Allies.

He says that no sooner had the first contingent of troops landed than the prices of all commodities doubled and tripled. The highest tariff was applied for the transportation of munitions and supplies, augmented by a super-tax of 5 per cent. The full passenger rate was exacted for each soldier, plus a 7½ per cent. super-tariff. The State Director of Railways insisted that the cost of each train should be paid in gold before it left Saloniki.

If allied officers rented a house the military authorities stepped in and annulled the contract, claiming that the house was needed for the State. The same thing was done as regards horses, carts, &c.

"Karaburun fort at the entrance of the Bay of Saloniki, has been secretly strengthened, defense works constructed and heavy guns mounted," the correspondent continues. "The presence of submarine mines has been discovered stored as if ready to be launched at the mouth of the Vardar River. Trenches and barbed wire defenses have been constructed on the heights above Saloniki turned toward the direction of our camps. Even artillery has been mounted on these heights with the muzzles turned in our direction. Instead of concen-

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READY FOR REASONABLE PLAN

Permanent Peace the One Need and Meanwhile "Germany Can Wait."

STIFFER TERMS WITH DELAY

Threatens to Retain Poland and Belgium as Guarantees Against Future Attack.

CANNOT STARVE GERMANY

On Every Field of War, He Argues, the Enemy Is Held Fast or Beaten.

SOCIALIST URGES PROFFER

America Only Winner, He Says, if War Goes On—Other Parties Back Chancellor.

BERLIN, Dec. 9, (via London.)—Germany is ready at any time to consider peace suggestions from the countries with which she is at war.

So long as uncontrolled hatred of Germany and the belief that she is approaching a collapse continues to be the dominant idea of the enemy countries it would be folly for her to take the initiative in proposing terms of peace.

Germany does not wish a continuation of the war and dissociates herself, under these circumstances, from any responsibility for its prolongation.

This, in substance, was the statement of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, in the Reichstag today, when he made his long-expected speech in answer to the Socialist interpellation on peace, and painted a picture of Germany triumphant on all sides and supplied with everything necessary to continue the war, even though some supplies were not abundant.

The interpellation, which was presented in a speech by Dr. Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, read as follows:

"Is the Imperial Chancellor ready to give information as to the conditions under which he would be willing to enter into peace negotiations?"

Dr. Kaempf, President of the chamber, read the interpellation and put the formal question as to whether the Government was prepared to reply.

"We are ready to reply immediately," responded Dr. Bethmann Hollweg, and the tall figure of the Imperial Chancellor in a field gray uniform was seen rising. His reply to Dr. Scheidemann was listened to with the deepest attention in the hope that it might perhaps define the terms of Germany's desired peace, although this hope was slight. He began by saying:

"Gentlemen, this interpellation has attracted great attention in hostile countries, mostly of a joyous nature. The question regarding the German terms of peace is interpreted as a sign of the diminution of German strength or the beginning of the end of the unanimous will of the German people. I hope and believe that the declaration just heard and the explanation of the interpellation will not increase, but rather disappoint, the joyous expectations of our enemies.

"The interpellants certainly desire a speedy opening of peace negotiations. From the statements of Dr. Scheidemann, sounded out of anxiety, we might dodge the possibilities of an honorable peace and reject reasonable proposals of peace, made to us, only because we wished to retain all the conquered territories, or even add new territories thereto. I must admit that the previous history of war naturally leads to his suggestion to make an end to the war and proclaim openly under what form the German Government conceives peace.

"We have gained enormous successes and deprived our enemies of one hope after another. So long as hope in Bulgaria beckoned and Turkey remained without connection with the Central Powers, we could not expect our enemies to abandon the hope of a reverse of decisions of arms in one way or another.

Says Enemies' Game Is Lost.

"After the alliance of Bulgaria had become effective; after the great success in Serbia; after the opening of the road to our Turkish allies, with the involved threat against teh most sensitive spot of the British world empire, must not our enemies realize more and more that the game for them is lost?

"Must not many a man among us, who sees that the war will not end to our disadvantage, ask himself the question, why further sacrifice? Why does not the German Government offer peace?

"In reality none of our enemies has approached us with suggestions of peace. Our enemies have rather considered it to their interest to attribute to us falsely offers of peace. Both facts have the same explanation—self-deception beyond compare, which we would only make worse if we ap-

proached them with peace proposals, instead of waiting for them to come to us.

"If I am to speak about our own peace conditions I must first examine the peace conditions of our foes, in the first intoxication of hopes, which they believed they could proclaim at the beginning of the war, set up the broadest goals of the war, and proclaimed the destruction of Germany. England was willing, if necessary, to wage war for twenty years. The people there meanwhile have become a bit alarmed at the possibility of a war of that length. Their final goal, despite intermediate events, remains the same.

"The speeches in the House of Lords, to which Dr. Scheidemann has referred, have found scarcely an echo in the British press, but, on the contrary, have evoked only a statement of the wildest aims of the war.

Discusses England's "Terms."

"The attitude of the enemy Governments is, however, fully decisive. Mr. Asquith announced in his Guildhall speech that the objects of the war are the same now as at the beginning, namely, the freedom of the smaller nations, notably Belgium, and the destruction of Prussian militarism.

"I need waste no words over the freedom of the small State. The world has lent credence for a year to this English philanthropy, but will be cured after Greece. So will the smaller nations, probably. Since England fights for them, the small States are having a hard time. We in Germany have known from the first day that the protection of small States is nonsense; a desire to finish, once for all, with the big power whose development has been followed so long with envy and disfavor. That is what is called the destruction of Prussian militarism.

"This British 'parole' has been adopted by all the Allies. Sazonoff, Briand, and Viviani have declared repeatedly that they will not lay down their weapons before Prussian or German militarism is crushed."

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg took up the alleged press campaign against Germany, which he said had been deliberately employed to deceive the people of the hostile countries. Nevertheless he realized that no victories had been won through such methods, but there was evidence of military and diplomatic defeats on every hand.

"But the Catonian cry, 'Germany must be destroyed,' must be kept up," said the Chancellor. "Our enemies have so nailed this to the mast that they cannot get rid of it. Therefore, further hundreds of thousands must be driven to the slaughtering block.

"The latest weapon for stirring the blind rage for war is the hope of our exhaustion. We are fully united in the knowledge that our food supplies are adequate, and the only question is of dividing them properly. The district reaching from Arras to Mesopotamia cannot be crushed economically.

"If not a shortage of food, then one of raw materials is to crush us—but we are provided with everything necessary for a prolonged war."

"It is noteworthy that the same France, which is now mobilizing the class of 1917, and which has already thrown in the class of 1916 to a great extent, ventures to speak of the exhaustion of Germany's supplies of men. We have not gone so far in mobilization as Russia, nor, like France, extended the age service beyond the forty-fifth year. With the number of men liable for military service still at our disposal, we are not thinking of extending this limit. Our losses are not only relatively but also absolutely, smaller than the French."

Describes Baralong's "Atrocity."

Referring to the bitterness of feeling displayed by the enemies of Germany, the Chancellor said:

"To what point of hatred this has led is shown in the horrible case of the Baralong, that shameful deed of a British warship sailing under the American flag, whose crew murdered in the most atrocious fashion the helpless sailors of a German submarine.

"This frightful deed of murder has up to the present been completely ignored by the English press. Was it due to shame? We do not know. The Britons have ever been proud of the spirit in their navy. Can they answer for this cold-blooded murder of helpless men? It will remain for all time as an ineffaceable blot upon the history of the British marine.

"I will not draw general conclusions from this case, although the British press contains frequent evidences of an extremely brutal view of the work of war. I need to recall only the report in The Daily Chronicle (London) from headquarters, in which the sport of British soldiers in slaughtering German soldiers is portrayed and held up to praise in such shocking terms that I hesitate even to utter the words used. For to no German soldier is the killing of an enemy a joke or sport.

"When history finally passes her verdict upon the responsibility for this most frightful of all wars she will uncover the horrible evil which hatred, ignorance, and falsification have erected.

"Folly" to Offer Peace.

"So long as this mixture of guilt and ignorance dominates the feelings of the hostile nations and their leaders, every tender of peace on our side would be folly, which would not shorten, but lengthen, the war. The masks must first be dropped; our enemies are still waging a war of destruction against us.

"With theories and declarations regarding peace we make no progress. Whenever our enemies approach us with peace proposals which are in consonance with Germany's dignity and securities we will always be ready to discuss them.

"In full consciousness of the successes in arms which we have attained, we disclaim responsibility for the continuance of the misery which is filling Europe and the world. No one may say that we wish to prolong the war unnecessarily to conquer this or that country as a guarantee.

"In previous speeches I sketched the general aim of the war. I cannot be more definite today, or say what guarantees the Imperial Government demands, for example, in the Belgian question, or what combination of powers seems necessary as a foundation for these guarantees.

"Our foes must tell themselves one thing—the longer and bitterer they wage this war against us, the greater will be the necessary guarantees.

"If our enemies wish to erect a barrier for all time between us and the rest of the world, I should not be surprised if we arranged our future accordingly that neither in the east nor the west might our foes control the entrance gates through which they might attack or threaten us anew.

"It is well known that France granted loans to Russia only under the condition that it develop its Polish fortresses and railroads against us; also that England and France regarded Belgium as their route of advance against us. We must protect ourselves politically and militarily against this, and also insure our economic development. What is necessary, therefore, must be attained; and I think there is no one in the fatherland who will not work toward this goal. We must preserve full freedom of decision regarding the means to this end.

"As I said on Aug. 19, we are not the ones who are threatening the small nations. We are battling in this struggle, forced upon us, not to subjugate foreign nations, but to protect our life and freedom. This war remains for the German Government what it was in the beginning and what has been maintained in every pronunciamento—a defensive war of the German nation for its future. This war can only be ended in a peace which, so far as human foresight reaches, will give us security against a recurrence. We are all united in this aim. That is our strength and shall remain so to the end."

In introducing the interpellation of the Socialists, reflecting their desire for an immediate institution of peace negotiations, Dr. Philip Scheidemann asserted that if the war went on any longer the United States would be the only power that could be called the victor.

Europe would commit suicide, he said, if more blood was spilled. The people in all lands wanted peace, and surely there must be some way out of the terrible business. The Chancellor, Dr. Scheidemann added, knew that the whole world was waiting for Germany's overture.

"Germany Can Wait."

In his speech, opening the session, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg explained the military situation on all the fronts and declared emphatically that Germany could not be starved out. The country had enough food, if properly distributed. Germany's enemies, he said, were suffering more than the Germans and paying higher prices for food.

"Rumors that Germany is on the verge of a collapse," said the Chancellor, "and the attribution of a peace mission to every prominent German who goes abroad, Prince von Bülow, Prince Maximilian of Baden, Dr. Solf, Secretary for the Colonies, and Cardinal von Hartmann, (reports in which there is not a word of truth,) are all part of a deliberate campaign to keep up the spirits of the enemy peoples in the face of repeated defeats.

"There is not a weak point in the German reckoning. If our enemies do not choose to accept the situation and end the war now, they must do so later. Germany can wait."

Turning to the military situation, the Chancellor said:

"In order to induce Bulgaria to fight for the Entente, Serbia was asked to make a territorial concession to which she was not inclined. Thus our enemies remained at variance. The justified national demands of Bulgaria in Macedonia after the last Balkan war were considerably restricted in favor of Serbia. Left in the lurch by Russia, Bulgaria, who bore the main burden of the war, had to see the fruits of her victories fall to her Serbian neighbor. Serbia was to be given preference before all others, because she was to be advanced as the power against Austria-Hungary.

"New King Ferdinand has redeemed the pledge which he made to his people at the end of the second Balkan war, that the Bulgarian colors which then, after glorious fighting but severe disappointment, were folded up, should be flying free over the country lost at that time.

"Serbia, instead of seeking an understanding to save the country from the sacrifices of a fresh campaign, decided not only to oppose the united attack of the allied German and Austro-Hungarian armies, but also to attack her eastern neighbors.

"Our troops have fought brilliantly in the Serbian mountains, overcoming all hardships. We tender to them our warm thanks, as well as to our loyal Austro-Hungarian comrades and to our newly won friend the Bulgarian Army, which by our side is winning its due place in the Balkans.

"With heroic bravery the Turks have held watch over the Dardanelles, the fall of which Mr. Asquith prophesied in the Summer. Today the Dardanelles stand firmer than ever. Also at Bagdad the Turks have given a perceptible blow to the English.

Way Opening in the East.

"The opening of the way in the Near East is a landmark in the history of this war. Direct military connection with Turkey is of inestimable value. Economically the imports from the Balkans complete our supplies in the most welcome manner. Prospects, moreover, for the future are full of promise.

"Thanks to the foresighted policy of King Ferdinand, a firm bridge has been constructed between the indissolubly allied Kaiser powers, the Balkans, and the Near East. After the conclusion of peace this bridge will not resound with the tread of marching battalions, but will serve for works of peace and culture."

Vigorous applause followed this remark, and Dr. Liebknecht interjected, "and of the Deutsche Bank," which occasioned a great commotion.

Continuing, the Chancellor said:

"In the reciprocal exchange of our goods we shall strengthen the friendship consolidated by the comradeship in arms, not in order to stir up nations against each other, but in order to participate actively in the rise of countries and peoples, desirous of vigorous development. What our adversaries have lost politically and militarily in the Balkans, they are now attempting to compensate themselves for by policy and actions of violence against neutral powers, thereby remaining true to the principles which they have followed from the beginning.

Denounces Pressure on Greece.

"Now it is Greece's turn. The Entente asserts at first that when the Entente's troops were landed at Saloniki, Greece had asked for their assistance. Meanwhile Venizelos (ex-Premier) has himself expressly declared in the Greek Chamber that the landing of the troops at Saloniki had no connection with his earlier inquiry as to whether the Entente could place in readiness 150,000 men for the assistance of Greece against Bulgaria.

"Arbitrarily England and France began disembarking troops at Saloniki and proceeded with the landing in spite of the energetic protests of the Greek Government. Now they are behaving there as masters of the country. We are now witnessing the interesting spectacle of how the combatants of Prussian militarism employ the dominating power of the British fleet as a brutal menace to compel the Greek Government to violate its duties as a neutral.

"At first the promise of benevolent neutrality was extracted. When the principle was admitted they proceeded to interpret it. From Greece was demanded the withdrawal of all Greek troops from Saloniki and its surroundings, free disposal of the port for establishing military defensive measures, the transference of the Greek railways and roads to the frontier for military transports, and freedom for military measures of all kinds in Greek territorial waters. That is what the Entente understands by benevolent neutrality.

"The Greek Government, despite the difficult situation, is resolved to continue to preserve the neutrality, which corresponds to its desire and which takes into consideration the dignity, independence, and interest of Greece. The matter is not yet concluded.

"With cunning stage management England impressed on the world the idea that in noble unselfishness it took up the arms for the sake of a violated Belgium and was called upon to inflict punishment on Germany for this act of violence. England succeeded in making capital out of that, but in time she had to give up Belgium as the motive for war.

Assails England as "Hypocrite."

"It became publicly known, too, that Great Britain's encircling policy, which had been carried out without the previous knowledge of Parliament and the assumption of obligations toward France, which was chained to Russia, had so bound the hands of the British Cabinet that when Russian mobilization unchained the war, Sir Edward Grey resolved to join in it, whether willingly or reluctantly, I offer no opinion. The Times newspaper was the first to admit that Belgium was not England's motive for war. All the more persistently did England continue to denounce us to the neutral world as a treaty-breaking nation lusting for power and compelling the world to submit to its militarism, which must be destroyed.

"Whoever pursues a policy of oppression, such as the Entente is now pursuing toward Greece, can no longer play the hypocrite. This we shall repeat before the world as often as England tries to hide her true features behind a cloud of calumny.

"In an article on Nov. 13 the Westminster Gazette openly admitted that England had taken up arms against Germany because that was the only way in which Germany could be mastered. The world knows now at least the reason for which, at England's command, this murder of nations continues."

Returning to the military situation the Chancellor said:

"In the East our troops with the Austro-Hungarians are occupying a far advanced and well consolidated defense. The position of Russia is always ready for a further advance. In the west, it is true, the French and British, with the greatest defiance of death, have squeezed in our front at some points, but the irruption, which was to be forced at all costs, failed, as all previous attempts had failed.

"The Austro-Hungarian defensive positions against Italy are firmly intact. In Austria's heroic defense against continual attacks the Italians have been repulsed with gigantic loss of life. Italy shoots to ruins peaceful towns whose deliverance she made her task. This will hardly compensate her for her military failures.

"In Belgium the economical situation is almost normal. Industry and commerce have been reinvigorated; monetary matters have been regulated. The post railways and shipping roads are in operation, the production of coal is increasing, and reached in the last quarter almost three and a half million tons. Unemployment is being checked, but it is impossible to bring the labor market to its normal state because England is strangling Belgian industry by closing its overseas export

"In Poland, Lithuania, and Courland we found terrible destruction caused by the Russians—a state of complete dissolution. We created new police and municipal laws and sanitary organization. Never in history, when so many millions are fighting in a life or death struggle, has so much peaceful work been accomplished behind the front.

"Economically, we have sufficient provisions, if rightly distributed. This is a fundamental determining factor. The enemy is paying higher prices than we for important foodstuffs.

"From our military and economical situation our enemies conclude that we are near an immediate collapse and are begging for peace. To Prince von Bülow in Switzerland, Dr. Solf at The Hague, Prince Maximilian of Baden at Stockholm, and Cardinal von Hartmann at Rome were attributed missions to mediate for peace. They also said after our Serbian successes that the German Emperor was going to Constantinople in order to dictate peace from there. There is not one word of truth in all these legends. This press campaign began when the Entente policy in the Balkans threatened to collapse and the enemy attempts to break through in the west failed.

Says Germans are Invincible.

"I have tried to give a clear description of the situation in the theatres of the war. Against the logic of facts even our enemies can do nothing. Our calculation shows no flaws, and there are no uncertain factors to shatter our firm confidence. If our enemies are not yet inclined to yield to facts they will have to do so later.

"The German people is unshaken in its reliance upon its strength, which is invincible. It would be an insult to try to make us believe that we, strong from victory and standing far out in the enemy's country, should be inferior in endurance, activity, and internal moral power to our enemies, who are still dreaming of victory.

"No, we shall not yield to words. We shall resolutely carry out the war which the enemy wanted, in order to complete what Germany's future demands from us."

The address of the Chancellor was followed respectfully except for occasional interruptions and outbursts of laughter from Dr. Liebknecht, who has not been in accord with his party since the beginning of the war, and today received no sympathy.

Non-Socialist Parties.

After Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg had spoken Dr. Peter Spahn, Vice President of the Reichstag and leader of the Centre Party, read in the name of all the non-Socialist parties the following declaration:

We, too, wish to end this war, forced upon us. We look with admiration and gratitude upon the uninterrupted, victorious progress of all our troops, who, with our brave Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian, and Turkish allies, are marching from success to success, who have carried our glorious banners far into the enemy's lands, and have just destroyed the Serbian Army. We rely upon the unshakable position of our armies in the east and the west, defying all attacks by our enemies, which guarantees us and our allies complete success in the war. We look to the unshakable economic and financial might of our nation, and confirm that which has assured us food and armament.

Though our enemies swear themselves anew to persistence in the war, we await in complete unity, with calm determination and confidence in God the hour which will make possible peace negotiations whereby the military, economic, financial, and political interests of Germany will be permanently assured in the most complete extent and by all measures, including such extensions of territory as are necessary for this purpose.

During the applause which attended this declaration, President Kaempf read a motion to close the debate and declared it carried. The Socialists broke out in an uproar as soon as they realized what had happened, and a dozen speakers shouted protests against thus muzzling Deputy Landsberg. President Kaempf later discovered that the shutting out of Deputy Landsberg was due to the error of one of the secretaries, and a resolution allowing the Deputy to sum up was unanimously passed.

Among those in the great audience were the Duke of Mecklenburg, Admiral von Tirpitz, Minister of Marine; Gottlieb von Jagow, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Count Zeppelin, Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury and former Director of the Deutsche Bank.

Scheidemann Against Annexation.

BERLIN, Dec. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Dr. Scheidemann's address in presenting the interpellation on peace in the Reichstag today was received with a degree of interest second only to that aroused by the Chancellor's speech. He reminded the house that at the beginning of the war the Socialists had approved the attitude of the Government. A glance at the map, he continued, would show that Germany, conscious of her strength and her successes, could now speak of peace without running the risk of being considered weak-hearted or dispirited.

Dr. Scheidemann protested against the attitude of those who dreamed of the annexation of much territory, and spoke with equal earnestness in denunciation of those enemies of Germany who advocated dismemberment of this country.

He protested also against the crusade in foreign countries in opposition to "Prussian militarism," because this conception was wrong and, furthermore, because it was a matter that concerned no one but the Germans themselves. The French, he said, should abandon the idea of annexing Alsace and Lorraine.

Although Germany had won enormous successes with her armies, he continued, they had been gained at the price of heavy sacrifices. In view of the present situation, the question of peace was important in all countries.

The difficulty lay in the fact that statesmen did not know how to begin negotiations, fearing such a step would be regarded as a proof of weakness.

In this connection Dr. Scheidemann spoke of the statement made recently in the English House of Commons by Baron Courtney that the British Government should show itself ready to accept any suggestions that would end the war.

He referred to the attitude of Italian Socialists and the utterances of Count Andrassy, the former Hungarian Premier. He further asserted that, according to trustworthy private information, the longing for peace in France was general.

Peace Needed to Avert Ruin.

Dr. Scheidemann insisted that his remarks, like those of Baron Courtney, could not be interpreted as a sign of lessening strength, but were made in view of the fact that the war was bringing Europe to the verge of ruin.

The idea that it was possible to starve Germany, he continued, should be abandoned. According to the recent census, there were 20,000,000 swine and 55,000,000 kilograms of potatoes in Germany, which proved that there was sufficient food for all.

The statement of Emperor William that for Germany this was no war of conquest was recalled by the speaker. Inasmuch as Germany had defended her frontiers successfully, it was proper to ask the Chancellor for an expression in regard to conditions of peace. He asserted that Germany insisted upon being treated as the equal of other nations, and repudiated the idea that German hegemony was the end in view. The present moment, he held, might become an historic one, since possibly Germany might gain the glory of having been the first to dare to speak of peace.

When Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg rose to make his reply silence fell over the whole house and the crowded galleries. Among the listeners was the American Ambassador, James W. Gerard.

The silence of the Chancellor's audience was soon broken, however, by manifestations of approval of his statements. Several times the Deputies and the crowds in the galleries interrupted him with cheers. Several times also Dr. Liebknecht, Socialist, attempted to interrupt the Chancellor.

At the outset of his reply the Chancellor said that in the countries at war with Germany there had been much discussion of the Socialist interpellation and that the knowledge that peace was to be discussed in the Reichstag had been a source of satisfaction to these countries. This was incomprehensible to Germans, in view of the success won in the campaign against Serbia, which opened the road to the Turkish allies and threatened the most vulnerable points of the British Empire.

Although this situation would explain a desire for peace on the part of Germany's enemies, he said, none of them had made overtures. Instead they were clinging to the intentions which they had announced publicly "with naive brutality" at the beginning of the war.

The Chancellor then reviewed recent utterances concerning conditions of peace, made in countries opposed to Germany.

It was true, the Chancellor continued, that there were some persons in the countries at war with Germany who took a sensible position, but they were in the minority, and their voices, like those of certain members of the English House of Lords, were unheard.

He discussed the principle of nationality as applied by Germany's enemies, and asked whether the British Colonial Secretary knew that of the 1,900,000 inhabitants of Alsace more than 8% per cent. spoke German as the mother tongue. He asked whether Poland belonged to Russia by right of nationality, and whether this principle lost its power and value if applied to India or Egypt.

Germany's enemies, he said, blinded at the beginning of the war by false stories, and excited to hatred, were now able, after military and diplomatic defeats, to cling only to the idea of Germany's annihilation. For this purpose there had been invented the theory that Germany could be starved. On this point the Chancellor said, with particular emphasis:

"We all agree that our food supplies are sufficient, that the only important question is distribution. The economic unit, stretching from Arras into Mesopotamia, cannot be crushed."

As to copper, the Chancellor said, Germany had immense stores, sufficient for years and years. He also spoke of Germany's success in producing substitutes for necessary articles, such as rubber.

Following Dr. Schiedemann's speech and the Chancellor's reply, there was a tumultuous scene in the Chamber, brought on by a misunderstanding in regard to the order of business. This, however, was soon adjusted.

Then Herr Landsberg, a Socialist member, made a protest against French and British misrepresentations of the present situation. He added, amid enthusiastic applause:

"Every German, of every class, beginning with the workingman, is resolved that whoever dares attempt to cut even the smallest slice from the body of the German Empire will meet with general German resistance until it is taken out of his hands."

Herr Landsberg stated that he and his party were violently opposed to any French intention to annex Alsace and Lorraine. He stated that Dr. Karl Liebknecht, whose questions in previous sessions of the Reichstag regarding peace had aroused much discussion, was in no way authorized to speak for the Socialist Party or the German nation.

The parties in the Reichstag other than Socialist made a joint declaration, approving the Chancellor's utterances and indorsing the view that in the conditions of peace made after the war there must be guarantees for Germany's safety, even if this implies annexation of territory.

Dr. Liebknecht made a motion to hold a session of the Reichstag tomorrow, but his motion was voted down unanimously.

ALLIES FALL BACK ON SERBIAN FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

of withdrawal, which is being carried out systematically and in perfect order, it is declared.

The French having retired eastward, their new position is now closely connected with the strong positions held by the British. It is understood that the allied lines now are as follows: The French front extends from Gievgeli along the railroad to Demir-Kapu. Thence it bends in a curved line toward Kosturina. The British position extends from Doiran to Valandovo, protecting the road to Strumitza. The British are preparing a second line of defense based on Doiovits.

The Saloniki correspondent of the Paris Journal says the portion of Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces descending on Monastir seems to be divided into two columns. The stronger of these, having crossed the Vardar River, is making for Nevrokop. German cavalry already is reported around Ishtip and even in the Strumitza region. "Concentration of these troops on the Greek frontier, however," the correspondent continues, "requires some time. They will not be in a position to attack the allied rear or communications before the 20th. Adequate preparations have been made to defend Saloniki against all attacks, and the Allies may now be said to be safe from all surprises."

Official Serbian advices received in Athens place the number of Serbian troops who retired into Albania at 220,000. The Austro-German forces employed in the Serbian campaign are estimated at twenty divisions, (240,000 men.) Five of the divisions are said to be Austrian.

British Admit Falling Back Twice.

A British official statement announcing two successive retirements by the British forces was issued last night as follows:

On Dec. 6 the Bulgarians, after a heavy bombardment, attacked our troops west of Lake Doiran. Our advanced trenches were entered by small parties of Bulgarians, who were immediately driven out with the bayonet.

On the morning of Dec. 7 the Bulgarians attacked again and by weight of superior numbers drove our troops out of their position. Under cover of darkness the troops were withdrawn to a new line. Reports as to our losses have not yet been received.

On Dec. 8 the British troops successfully repulsed all attacks and in the evening they were withdrawn to a new position in order to conform with the general alignment.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from British Headquarters in Macedonia, sent under date of Dec. 8, gives some particulars of this fighting. It says:

"The Bulgarian attacks during the past two or three days have been more serious than were originally reported. The Bulgarians show constantly increasing strength, and seem to be well supplied with artillery, which keeps up a constant fire.

"Like the Germans, the Bulgarians deluge their objective with shell fire before attacking with infantry.

"Since Sunday the British lines have engaged the principal share of their attention, and before the superior strength of the enemy our outposts are gradually falling back to the main position. Some hand-to-hand fighting has occurred.

"The few Bulgarian prisoners taken declare they have no wish to fight against the Entente Allies, but are anxious to meet the Greeks and wipe out old scores.

"As the lines of the Entente Allies contract upon the Greek frontier the problem of the attitude of the Greek Government becomes more and more acute.

"The French withdrawal to Demir-Kapu was most orderly. They brought away even their stores of hay and forage."

The French War Office last night issued the following:

Since the last communication the Bulgarians have carried out at different points along our front violent attacks, all of which have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. The fighting continues in front of our bridgehead at Gradec, on the Vardar River.

French Battalion Wiped Out.

The annihilation of a French batallion by a bayonet attack is announced in an official statement issued on Tuesday by the Bulgarian Army Headquarters at Sofia, received here yesterday. The statement says:

Our troops continued their pursuit of the French on both sides of the Vardar River. We occupied the railway station at Demir-Kapu, and are now twelve kilometers (about seven miles) east of the station.

Our troops approached the village of Gratkova from the north and east. A hot battle ensued, lasting until midnight.

One of our columns attacked a French battalion near the village of Petroz, south of the Sudova station. The battalion was annihilated by a bayonet attack and its encampment captured.

Our troops operating south of Strumitza have advanced to the south of Kosturino, attacking the French and British troops on their whole front. One hundred and fourteen British soldiers were taken prisoners and two guns, two caissons, and one machine gun were captured. The battle was a stubborn one.

Our columns from Kichevo and Monastir advancing against Ochrida descended on to the Ochrida Plain and occupied Ochrida.

On the Serbian-Montenegrin front an enormous amount of booty was captured near Djakova. The captures include eighteen guns, 100 caissons, fifteen motor cars, and four carriages with war material.

The Berlin War Office yesterday gave out the following report of the operations in Southwestern Serbia:

The fighting is being continued with success south of Plevlje, south of Slencia and near Ipek. Djakova, Dibra, Struga, and Ochrida have been occupied by Bulgarian troops.

Battles on the Vardar (French front) are progressing favorably.

An official Montenegrin communication dated Dec. 9 and given out in Paris yesterday by the Consul General of Montenegro reports among other occurrences the recent attack on munition-laden ships. It says:

On Dec. 6 nine vessels of an Austrian squadron coming from Cattaro bombarded Port Durazzo and the Italian radio telegraphic station. One Italian and several Montenegrin and Albanian sailing vessels were sunk.

On Dec. 7 the enemy vigorously attacked our army of the Sanjak, but everywhere was repulsed.

After a battle lasting several days against Serbian troops the Austrians succeeded in occupying Ipek.

There were little changes in the situation on the other fronts.

On Dec. 8 an Austrian aeroplane threw three bombs on Scutari. One Serbian soldier was killed.

The announcement made by many newspapers that King Peter of Serbia has arrived at Scutari is untrue.

The Allied Front in Serbia.

The position of the Allies in Serbia is indicated by the lines of triangles. The French front extends twenty-five miles from Gievgeli to Demir-Kapu, thence curves easterly to a little south of Kosturino. Here it is in touch with the British front, which stretches south from Valandovo to Doiran. Bulgarians, strengthened by German infantry and guns, have, since Monday, been attacking, night and day, the British line near Valandovo and the French line from Kosturino to Demir-Kapu in an effort to break through or drive them back and seize Strumitza station.

Allies May Quit Serbia; Retirement to Continue

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, Dec. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A statement was given to me officially today, which I am allowed to telegraph, with reference to the retiring movement of the Allies:

"We are retiring for reasons which it is easy to perceive, given the fact that the Serbian Army is for the moment out of action and that therefore our presence on Serbian soil at present is unnecessary.

"The Bulgarians, we know, represent as a great victory for their arms the occupation of the territory which has been abandoned by the Allies. The fact is the occupation of a certain quantity of ground, their taking of which has not been disputed by the Allies, sums up the total of the Bulgarian success. We can, in consequence, emphatically deny all reports of a check to the allied army. The Bulgarians are following an extremely cautious retrograde movement of the Anglo-French forces.

"Meanwhile the Anglo-French forces will continue this movement until a plan decided upon long ago has been carried out. The Bulgarians, it may properly be said, follow us, but they do not pursue. That position is quite understandable when it is recalled that our enemies experienced a long series of reverses, in spite of their numerical superiority, whenever they attacked the Allies or whenever the Allies have taken the offensive."

BRITISH WHIP BULGARS IN TWO-DAY BATTLE

Fog Lifts During Fight, Exposing Attacking Columns to Withering Maxim Fire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 10.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Saloniki, in a dispatch bearing Tuesday's date, says:

"The Bulgarians yesterday displayed greater activity than they had shown for a considerable time before the allied front. For the first time it was the English who bore the brunt of the fighting. At dawn the Bulgarians began a heavy bombardment of the British positions and to this our guns replied. Then the Bulgarians launched an infantry attack against some of our most important positions, considerable enemy forces taking part in the operation. The onset, however, was repulsed with ease by our troops, in like the first serious encounter between British and Bulgar forces."

Following this on Wednesday with another dispatch the correspondent says:

"The attack on the British front continued throughout the whole of yesterday. The Bulgars made progress nowhere during the day, and when night fell the combat continued for some hours. A report received this morning states that fighting began again at an early hour. It is being continued at the time of the dispatch of this message.

"The Bulgars have not succeeded in gaining a footing anywhere in our lines, and all their near approaches to our positions have been beaten back with comparative ease. Our men were in well concealed positions and our losses are believed to have been comparatively slight, while on several occasions the Bulgars in their charges lost heavily. A fairly important enemy force is taking part in the combat.

"German cavalry made their appearance in the Strumnitza town sector, and carried out a reconnoissance toward the French lines. On the Strumnitza-Valandovo front on Monday the Bulgars succeeded in gaining a footing in the French position which had been subjected to heavy artillery fire. Their success, however, was short-lived. In a counter-attack the French drove them out again with heavy losses. During the last two days the French also have repulsed attacks at Kosturina and on Gradeck. The Bulgars also attempted to advance by Moritz and to the south of Valvan, but no success was attained by either effort."

In yet a later dispatch the correspondent continues his account of Wednesday's fighting as follows:

"Reports received since my earlier telegram today state that the attack on the English front continued during the morning. On one occasion, favored by a dense fog, the Bulgars got very near to our front lines. Suddenly the mist cleared and left the enemy in a very exposed position. Several British Maxim gun sections inflicted extremely heavy losses on the enemy, who retired hurriedly, leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

"A little further along the front about the same time the Bulgars advanced close to the French positions. When the fog cleared the enemy's left flank remained exposed toward the British, who did not fail to take advantage of the situation. A hot Maxim fire was poured upon the enemy, who beat a rapid retreat.

"All is now repored quiet on the front. The attack on the English portion of the line has ended. It lasted the greater part of three days, but our losses are comparatively small, probably under 800 killed and wounded. The Bulgarians being the attacking party naturally suffered enormously greater losses.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 10.—The Bulgarians, officered by Germans, are fiercely attacking the Allies in Macedonia, according to The London Times Saloniki correspondent, who regards the situation as grave. He says that a series of fierce assaults, by day and night, have been directed against the Allies' right wing from Demir-kapu to Kosturino.

These assaults, the dispatch adds, have so far been successfully beaten off, but the enemy is being continually reinforced, and apparently intends to renew the attacks with the object of gaining Strumitza station, toward which the German cavalry has been making reconnoissances.

THINK SERB ARMY LOST.

Berlin Military Circles Also Expect Capture of Montenegrin Army.

BERLIN, Dec. 9, (via London.)—The outstanding feature of the situation on the Serbian front as shown by information received here is that the Albanian tribesmen, particularly the redoubtable Arnauts, have risen against the fragments of the Serbian forces, which have succeeded in getting across the frontier into the Albanian mountains.

Military writers here express the belief that the Serbians have little mercy to expect from the Albanians who still maintain the blood feud declared after the Serbian "assimilation" of the tribesmen in the parts of Albania occupied by them during and after the Balkan war with Turkey.

With the exception of a small band of Serbians, the remnant of the Monastir army north of Ochrida Lake, no part of the Serbian armies remains on Serbian soil, it is stated. The fugitives, without artillery or transport trains, and with only such supplies as they can carry on their backs, are struggling not only with the pursuing Bulgars, Austro-Germans, and hostile Albanians, but with the rigors of full Winter in the pathless Albanian mountains. Military men here express the belief that not even a fragment will succeed in crossing Albania to the sea.

The Montenegrin Army, with such Serbians as were able to retreat in conjunction with it, is said to be in a slightly better situation. The Montenegrins have been driven from their strong mountain positions along the crest of the Suhodof range, 3,500 feet high, on the northeastern frontier. The Austrians stormed these positions at the point of the bayonet after sufficient artillery preliminaries. The Montenegrins were badly defeated, it is reported, but managed to retreat in an intact body, and are conducting operations on their own soil with a line of retreat and supply through a friendly country.

An enveloping movement on a big scale, however, is reported to be in progress, and Austrian forces advancing into the Black Mountains from three sides in an overwhelming force may succeed in rounding up and bagging the Montenegrin Army, military experts believe.

The opinion is expressed that this prospect may explain the suggestion of a separate peace, reported to have been addressed by Montenegro to the Entente powers.

BULGARS TIRED OF WAR.

Nation Would Stop, but Government Cannot, Bulgar Doctor Says.

PARIS, Dec. 6—The following dispatch, filed yesterday at Athens, was received today by the Havas News Agency:

"A Bulgarian physician, who has arrived here from Sofia, declares that the Bulgarian nation is demanding cessation of hostilities. The Government, however, considers its fate bound up with that of the Central Powers, and must fight to the end.

"In order to avoid discouraging the people hospitals have been established in the conquered territory, so that it is not necessary to bring back the wounded into Bulgaria. The physician said the masses of the people were favorable to Premier Radoslavoff, but that the better educated Bulgarians were opposed to him."

MORE ALLIED CONFERENCES.

Grey and Kitchener Arrive in Paris and Consult French Leaders.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Earl Kitchener, the British War Secretary, and Sir Edward Grey arrived in Paris this morning from London and attended a conference at the Foreign Ministry. The British Ambassador, Sir Francis Bertie, accompanied them to the conference, where they met Premier Briand, M. Gallieni, the War Minister, and Commander in Chief Joffre.

Another session of the General War Council of the Entente Allies was held this morning. Admiral Roussine, Chief of the General Staff of the Russian Navy, who arrived in Paris today, was one of those who attended.

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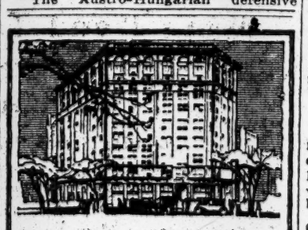
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SAYS MARCUS BRAUN BORE SECRET PAPERS

Hid Them in Vain Under Cushion on Ship When Searched, The Providence Journal Asserts.

BRITISH AGENTS GOT THEM

Letter from Austrian Charge Quoted as Proof—Employes of Consulate Here Questioned.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 9.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"Evidence involving the Austro-Hungarian Embassy and Alexander von Nuber, the Austrian Consul General in New York, in the smuggling of official documents of accounts and expenditures to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Vienna has been presented by The Providence Journal to the Department of Justice. These documents were intrusted to the care of Marcus Braun of New York, the editor of Fair Play, who left New York on June 10 of this year on the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II., with a large package of documents that had been given to him by Consul General von Nuber for delivery to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Vienna.

"When the steamer reached Kirkwall she was held there for three days and searched. Ordered on deck with all the other passengers to be questioned by the English Inspectors, Braun slipped the documents under the cushion of a seat in an empty cabin, adjoining his own. When he returned to his cabin and after the English officers had left the ship, Braun worked his way to the empty cabin to look for the papers, but discovered when he lifted the cushion that they were gone. He was notified by a steward that while the passengers were on deck a complete search had been made of the cabins, and the bundle for which he was looking had been discovered and taken away.

"Braun returned to this country on the same steamer, in the middle of September, bringing with him large quantities of moving picture films made in Berlin and Vienna for propaganda work in the United States.

Zwiedinek Demands a Report.

"The Providence Journal prints a fac simile of a letter sent by Baron Zwiedinek, the present Acting Ambassador, to Consul General von Nuber, telling him to forward to him detailed information about Braun's trip with these papers. Following is the translation of the communication:

Lenox, Mass., Sept. 3, 1915.
I. and R. Austro-Hungarian Embassy, Washington.
No. 1,300. N. I. A.

Regarding the Official Accounts of the I. and R. Consulate General in New York.
To the I. and R. Consulate General in New York, N. Y.:

Through private channels it comes now to the knowledge of the embassy that the I. and R. Consulate General had intrusted to Marcus Braun (?) an official report destined for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, together with the official accounts of the Consulate, and that, according to information received at the I. and R. Consulate General, the same were taken from him in an English harbor.

The Consulate is hereby requested to report whether this is true, and in the affirmative case why there was not sent a written report regarding such an important matter. The embassy must at the same time call attention to the fact that personal reports to his Excellency the Ambassador, made in New York, do not suffice, as it is impossible for him to remember all the things brought to his attention during his short stay there, with all the exigencies surrounding him.

For the I. and R. Embassy.
E. ZWIEDINEK.

"Evidence implicating Baron Zwiedinek, Consul General von Nuber, and a number of Austrian Consuls throughout the country is being gathered in large quantities by the Department of Justice, and action will be taken in the immediate future against several of these men.

Consul's Employes Before Jury.

"The following employes of the Austrian Consul General's office in New York have been secretly taken before the District Attorney in New York City in the past few days and questioned with regard to various transactions that have gone on in the Consulate. These employes are seven in number, including four stenographers, Mary Stanska of 196 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Olga Grunstein of 151 West 123d Street, New York City; Felicitas Guenther of 93 Oswald Place, Prince Bay, New York, and Eleanora Makroczy of 602 West 137th Street, New York City; two messengers, Joseph Sehnal of 399 East Seventy-second Street, New York City, and Hugo Bauer of 640 East Fourteenth Street, New York City, and Theodore Weller of 93 Oswald Place, Prince Bay, New York. Several other employes of the Consulate are to be examined.

"A treaty between the United States and Austria signed in 1870 forbids any examination before trial of a Consul General or Consular representative by court officers in this country, and for this reason it was impossible for the District Attorney to summon any of the higher officials of the Consulate.

"The Journal has handed to the Department of Justice a mass of testimony which proves conclusively that the active work that is being done by Baron Zwiedinek and Consul General von Nuber in propaganda of all sorts in the United States is under the direction of Dr. Dumba.

Explained It All, Says Braun.

Marcus Braun said last night that he appeared before the Department of Justice less than two weeks ago and explained to the satisfaction of the Secret Service agents how he came to be in possession of official documents for the Austrian Foreign Ministry when he sailed on the Oscar II. last June.

"When I came to the pier," said Mr. Braun, "I found a servant from Consul General von Nuber's office awaiting me. He told me that I would find on board the steamer a big package containing accounts which the Consul General wanted me to mail to the Austrian Foreign Ministry as soon as I reached the other side. As I understood it, the package contained financial statements and accounts which the Consul General had to submit to the Foreign Office at regular intervals.

"I found the package and I threw it on a shelf in my cabin and gave it no further thought during the voyage. At Kirkwall, the British officials asked all passengers, including myself, to produce our passports. If a search of our property was made I was not aware of it, nor was I in the least worried. It was not until three days later, when I reached Bergen, that I discovered that the package had disappeared. I wrote to von Nuber about the disappearance, and when I returned to this country, I went to von Nuber personally and told him how sorry I was to have lost the package. He said that it was nothing to be very sorry over, that the documents were nothing more than financial lists and that the loss of them merely caused him to do the work all over again.

"There the matter rested until about two weeks ago, when the Department of Justice became interested in the episode. The Providence Journal did not give them any information about the matter. It was I who gave them the information and the officials were perfectly satisfied with my explanation."

District Attorney Marshall, when asked about The Providence Journal's statements last night, said he was in no position either to deny or confirm them. He had just returned from Washington, he said, and had heard nothing about the matter, adding that the persons named as witnesses might have been examined in his office without the fact having been reported to him.

MENTE IS HELD FOR TRIAL.

Austrian Defies Detectives to Prove He Was Making Bombs.

Anton F. Mente, the young Austrian in whose room at 508 East Seventy-eighth Street was found a large quantity of chemicals, was held for trial by Magistrate Frothingham in Yorkville Court yesterday in $1,000 bail on the charge of violating the tenement house law in having explosives in his room without permission.

Mente testified to the presence of chemicals in his room, and declared that he was a student and a lover of chemistry. He denied that he had heard any one say that the Ampere Company in New Jersey was manufacturing ammunition for the Allies. This statement, he said, emanated from the detectives.

Detective Barnitz testified that Mente at the time of his arrest denied that he was making bombs or concerned with any one in attempts to blow up ships. According to the detective he mixed a combination of some of the chemicals found in Mente's room, and upon throwing it against the wall it exploded. Barnitz insisted there were enough chemicals in Mente's room to blow up the house. Mente told the Magistrate:

"These fellows cannot prove the charge that I was making bombs. I did not know it was a violation of law to have possession of the chemicals without a permit. My work is only that of an experimenter in chemistry."

DAVID LAMAR REAPPEARS.

Consults Counsel, but Refuses Statement—Papen's Possible Successor.

David Lamar, the alleged go-between used by Franz von Rintelen, the German secret agent, in conducting negotiations with leaders of Labor's National Peace Council, who had not been accessible to newspaper men since the beginning of the Grand Jury investigation, called on his attorney, Carl E. Whitney, of 11 William Street, yesterday and later announced that he had nothing to say.

A person in the confidence of Franz von Papen, the German Military Attaché, whose recall has been requested by Secretary Lansing, said that Major H. von Herwarth probably would be selected to succeed von Papen. Major von Herwarth contracted rheumatism while fighting in France last Winter and for a long time was in a hospital near Berlin. At present he is in the Intelligence Office in Berlin supervising the censoring of news from the United States.

COUNCIL WANTS REDRESS.

Accused "Labor" Body Authorizes Council to Take Legal Steps.

Denying that Labor's National Peace Council had been concerned in any attempt to interfere with munitions plants or in any form of propaganda affecting the neutrality of the United States, the Executive Committee of the council closed a special meeting here yesterday with the announcement that action would be taken against those responsible for attacks on the organization. The committee approved of the defense made by its general counsel, ex-Congressman H. Robert Fowler, and adopted a resolution in part as follows:

"The committee authorizes and empowers its general counsel to take all legal and necessary steps to protect the rights and defend the good name of Labor's National Peace Council and all its members, and to bring to justice those who have maliciously assailed its honor and good name."

Five of the nine members of the Executive Committee were present—J. C. Taylor of Newark, President of the council; Ernest Bohm, Charles A. Oberwager, H. B. Martin, and Mr. Fowler. The committee pledged itself anew "to do everything in its power to aid and assist the people of the unfortunate belligerent countries to bring about a cessation of hostilities."

"We renew our request to the President of the United States," the committee announced, "that he invite the neutral powers to join representatives of the United States in a peace conference for the purpose of terminating the war, and we appeal to Congress to pass a resolution empowering and directing the President to invite the neutral powers to such a peace conference and to invite the warring nations to cease hostilities until a peace conference can act."

Henry Ford's peace movement was indorsed and Mr. Ford was referred to as "the great American philanthropist." The statement issued announced opposition by the council to any increase of the army on the ground that it would be a useless and an unjust burden on the taxpayers and a menace to labor "in its struggle for economic liberty." The committee urged an efficient naval coast defense under scientific constructive measures after an investigation should be made by a special committee appointed by Congress.

FEDERAL SECRET FORCES.

Department of Justice Asks Larger Appropriation for Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Under the appropriation for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States and similar appropriations the Department of Justice spent in the fiscal year 1914-15 $485,000, and the appropriation for the current year is the same amount. For next year the department asks that the appropriation be increased to $550,000. Last year there were employed in the detective work of the department ninety-eight persons, of whom ten, including the directing officials and necessary clerks, drew salaries ranging from $800 to $4,000; the remaining eighty-eight employes, special agents, received from $3 to $12 a day. The Attorney General has asked that the class that receives $5 a day be increased from eighteen to twenty-eight, and slight increases are asked in the other grades of per diem special agents.

In the annual report of expenditures under the head of detection and prosecution of crimes against the Government it is shown that during the year ended June 30, 1915, there was spent $14,773. The amount spent for investigation of court officials was $30,054; for violations of the national banking laws, $50,596; for violation of postal laws, $54,891, and on white slave cases, $113,883.

The Secret Service of the Treasury Department has a personnel that is absolutely protected from publicity. The number of employes in this service is never published. Congress appropriates for the chief, assistant chief, and five clerks, by whom the Secret Service is administered; the detectives are paid out of a lump sum appropriation for detecting counterfeiting, and certain other appropriations not easily recognizable.

There are other investigating agencies of the Government, including the Post Office Inspectors, while the State and War Departments have secret funds that are employed to obtain confidential information.

INVESTIGATING IRISH VOICE.

Government Curious About Source of Pro-German Weekly's Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Agents of the Federal Government are investigating The Irish Voice, a pro-German weekly newspaper, publication of which was suspended Nov. 20, to ascertain whether any German propaganda money found its way into its coffers. P. R. Hilliard, a special agent of the Department of Justice, visited the office and took possession of certain papers, among them minutes of meetings, records of money transactions, and lists of persons connected with the newspaper.

The Irish Voice was first published on Feb. 17, its sponsor being James L. Dwyer. Publication was undertaken later by Gleeson Brothers.

A DETECTIVE SECRETARY?

Rumor That Administration Wants New Cabinet Office Not Credited.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Cabinet officers who attended yesterday's Cabinet conference in the office of Secretary Lansing to devise means of co-ordinating all the Secret Service work of the Government, were not inclined today to discuss the subject, but it was understood that, so far at least, no arrangement had been reached by which all the Federal investigating agencies would be placed in charge of one directing official.

A report was circulated in Washington tonight that the Administration would seek legislation in Congress for the creation of a new Cabinet office, under which would be concentrated all the investigating agencies, such as the Secret Service of the Treatury, the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice, and the Postal Inspection Service of the Post Office Department. For the reason that such a Cabinet office might be regarded as meaning the creation of a secret political police, to which Congress has shown opposition, it is believed that the Cabinet conference will not recommend any addition to the Cabinet circle for this purpose.

TOLD OF INFERNAL MACHINES.

Man Who Confessed Blowing Up Powder Mill Called Paranoiac.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Bruce Hackett, who yesterday told the police that it was he who blew up the Upper Hagley Mills of the du Pont powder works was termed today by Police Surgeon John Wanamaker, 3d, a "dangerous paranoiac, of a mechanical turn of mind." Dr. Wanamaker sent him to the Philadelphia Hospital for observation.

"This man," said the surgeon, "described in detail two infernal machines that he had made to destroy munition works and ships carrying munitions of war."

Dr. Wanamaker said both contrivances were practical and extremely dangerous. One machine was made of a bottle and an acid, the nature of which Hackett kept secret. Attached to the sides of the bottle were two crossbars on a carriage. Attached to the neck of the bottle was a piece of "invisible" wire, the other end being attached to either the minute or the hour hand of a large watch, which in turn was held securely to a piece of woodwork. Under the bottle of acid was another bottle containing nitroglycerine. As the hour or minute hand made the circuit of the watch face the wire would tilt the acid, which in turn would spill into the nitroglycerine and cause an explosion.

The other contrivance which Hackett described to Dr. Wanamaker was equally cunning. He would not, however, go into details. Both machines were so small that they could be concealed in a workman's lunch box.

BILL TO POSTPONE ENGLISH ELECTION

Introduced by the Government —Extends Parliament's Life a Year.

REDUCING MINISTERS' PAY

Announcement by Asquith Regarding Law Officers, but They Get More in Fees Than Salary.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A bill to continue the present Parliament beyond the five-year period and to postpone a general election during the war was introduced in the House of Commons today by Sir John Simon, the Secretary of State for Home Affairs. The bill makes the life of the present Parliament six instead of five years, extending it to Jan. 31, 1917, and treats the year 1916 for the purposes of the active Parliament as if it followed immediately on 1914.

This legal fiction, providing that the sessions of 1914 and 1916 shall be regarded as successive sessions, keeps alive the Plural Voting bill, which would otherwise have been buried with other controversial matter on account of the war. The Plural Voting bill is one of the pet measures of the Liberals, introduced under the Parliament act, which provides that a bill which has thrice passed the House of Commons in successive sessions shall become law despite the opposition of the House of Lords. The bill has already passed the House of Commons twice.

A reduction of the salaries of law officers of the Crown has been arranged. In the House of Commons today Premier Asquith made this announcement, which, it is hoped, will give an impetus to the campaign for thrift on the part of the public.

The Premier declined to disclose the extent of the sacrifice exacted from these members of the Government. It is believed that this reduction is only the preliminary to a renunciation of at least one-third of their salaries by other members of the Government and of the House of Commons, as an example to others in the measures of economy necessary to enable the country to meet the expenditures of the war.

Greek Steamer Destroyed.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The British steamer Veria and the Greek steamer Goulandris have been sunk. The crews of both vessels were saved, the men from the Goulandris being landed at Alexandria.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE A GERMAN STAFF

All the Commanders of the Eighty-second Army Division Are Made Prisoners.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 9, (via London.)—The entire staff of the Eighty-second German Army Division was captured by Russian mounted scouts and brought as prisoners into the Russian lines, as the result of a daring night raid recently, according to unofficial accounts which have just been received.

Under cover of darkness, a small company of scouts worked their way past the German trenches toward the German base, according to the details received here. Emerging from a wood, the scouts found themselves close to a village. They stopped and set forward a reconnoitring party.

The latter soon came upon a German sentry, who gave the alarm. Ten minutes later a German cavalry squadron galloped out of the village, followed by two companies of Austrian Landsturm troops. The Russians meanwhile had dismounted, hiding their horses and concealing themselves.

The Germans and Austrians fell into the ambush, and became panic-stricken when the Russians opened fire, it is said, the Austrians running for their lives and throwing down their rifles. In the confusion the German cavalry, not knowing how large a force might be opposing them, also retreated, many troopers falling under the Russian fire.

The Russians were ordered to follow on foot into the village. They came upon a large mansion and through the windows made out the figures of German officers. Half of the force of scouts made for the mansion, while the other continued their pursuit of the retreating troops.

A rush for the doors of the mansion was made by the Cossacks, the account continues, and so quick was the progress of events that the German officers did not have time to secure their coats and furs before they were hustled outside.

By this time the other division of the scouting party had returned and searched the mansion, which proved to be a Division Staff Headquarters, and secured valuable papers. The whole incident took place in less than fifteen minutes.

With their prisoners, the scouts began to retire. The German cavalrymen meanwhile had reformed, and attempted to cut off the Russian retreat. The prisoners were sent back under convoy, however, it is declared, and the retreat was covered by the bulk of the scouts, who also succeeded in returning to the Russian lines with small losses.

It is stated that the captured Staff included two Generals, one being a Division Commander, seven Staff officers, and several Red Cross physicians. One Colonel was killed in attempting to escape.

BERLIN, Dec. 9, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following report of the operations on the Russian front:

"There were no developments aside from engagements between patrols."

FRENCH DRIVE BACK FOE IN CHAMPAGNE

Recover Most of the Souain Trenches Which Were Recently Lost to Germans.

ARTILLERY A BIG FACTOR

German Munitions Depot Is Blown Up—Sappers Are Busy at Many Points.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Counterattacks by the French forces near Souain in Champagne have won back most of the trenches lost to the Germans earlier in the week. The French artillery, according to the Paris official report, has been a great factor in preventing the Germans from consolidating their new positions. A German munitions depot in this region has been blown up.

The afternoon bulletin of the French War Office, telling of this success, reads::

In the Champagne district last night our artillery, following up its bombardment of the German positions, caused the explosion of a depot of munitions at a point to the south of St. Souplet. Our counterattacks to the east of Butte de Souain have continued to drive back our adversaries, who now occupy only a portion of the advance trenches. Our batteries, by their constant fire, are preventing the enemy from establishing himself here.

In the Argonne district we have caused the successful explosion of two mines in the region of Haute Chedauchée.

The night bulletin of the War Office says:

Intermittent cannonading has occurred at divers points of the front. In the region of Roye we effectively shelled a German battery marked by us near Dancourt.

At Les Eparges there was mine fighting. A group of enemy workers was buried by the explosion of one of our mines.

A British official communication, made public tonight, says:

Bad weather has limited activity in the air, but our airmen have been able to do useful work. Two machines which went on a reconnoissance on the 5th have not returned.

As the result of a successful little enterprise in the region south of Arras a small party of our men entered a German trench and bombed the occupants, successfully withdrawing after completing their mission.

The destruction of the enemy's parapets and wire entanglements at various points on the front by our artillery continues.

In reply to a successful bombardment of the enemy's position near Pilken on the 8th instant, the enemy shelled Ypres and the area north heavily, but did little damage.

West of Fricourt we exploded a large mine with success on the 5th.

Yesterday, near Givenchy, an enemy mine buried two of our men, who were safely rescued.

At German army headquarters this statement was given out:

Lively artillery duels occurred at several places, especially in Flanders and in the region of Hill No. 193, northeast of Souain.

A French aeroplane was obliged to land south of Bapaume. The occupants were taken prisoner.

MAY IMPEDE BRITISH RETREAT ON TIGRIS

Turks Marching to Sua-ik-Saad —English Stubbornly Defend Kut-el-Amara.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via London,) Dec. 9.—The following official communication was issued today by the Turkish War Office:

Kut-el-Amara is being stubbornly defended by the enemy.

Our advanced divisions are marching to Sua-ik-Saad, making the enemy's retreat difficult.

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Cordovan Laced Shoes—the most practical shoe for general wear, of mahogany brown Cordovan (horsehide) Leather, with tops of Cordovan or Mahogany Calf. Cordovan leather is the best wearing leather used in Men's Shoes, making this the most serviceable shoe. Welted and stitched soles, high grade Custom lasts.

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Hand Tailored, Silk Lined Overcoats, of Oxford or Black Vicuna, Velvet collar; also Slip-on model of Tweed, Cheviot or Homespun, yoke and sleeves silk lined, self collar. 33 to 46 chest.

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Men's Custom Tailored Suits
Newest Imported Fabrics—33 to 46 Chest

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These Suits are made of Imported Fabrics, purchased from the leading English mills, including stripes and the new Invisible Overplaids, also Blue Serge; workmanship equal to the finest merchant tailoring.

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Of double face cloth, in Oxford, Brown, Maroon or Navy, with Plaid facings piped with cloth and cord. Sizes 36 to 44.

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GREEKS HOSTILE TO THE ALLIES

Continued from Page 1.

trating the mobilized Greek army along their eastern frontier, where the Bulgarian danger threatens, it has been concentrated around Saloniki and along the routes that would be followed should the Franco-British and Serbian troops have to retreat from Ghevgeli and Monastir.

"The situation in Saloniki last Sunday, Nov. 21, became so critical owing to certain military movements made during the day by the Greeks that it was suspected the Greeks were preparing to attack us that same night. Our fleet in the port cleared for action. All steamers along the quays and docks were ordered to leave, and constant watch was kept up throughout the night from various points in the city. Fortunately, nothing happened, either because the steps taken by the fleet became known to the Greeks or because in reality no harm was intended."

German View of the Situation.

BERLIN, Dec. 9, (via London.)—The Vossische Zeitung, in a leading article on The Associated Press interview with King Constantine of Greece, says that the clear sense of the King's declarations is that Greece is determined its territory shall not, like Chinese territory in the Manchurian war, be made a regular theatre of hostilities. The paper makes the following deductions, in substance, from the statement:

King Constantine announced to the Allies that permission to cross Greek territory was granted on the supposition that the fighting was to be done in Serbia. It is the fault of the Entente Allies and not of Greece that the Allies have come too late and with insufficient forces and find no intact Serbian army to co-operate with. Greece must not suffer by reason of this. The retirement of the Entente forces must occur under the same conditions as their advance, namely, not to tarry on Greek soil.

If the Entente Allies promise to break off their unsuccessful undertaking and evacuate Saloniki without delay, Greece will render to them final and valuable proof of its good will and will assume before the Central Powers and Bulgaria the undertaking that the Entente Allies will carry out their promise. Greece also will insure an unhampered re-embarking for the expedition. If this guarantee is rejected Greece will use its army to protect the re-embarkation.

The Vossische Zeitung says it finds this standpoint of the King clear and justified. The paper expresses the belief further that the King, in view of the retreat of the Anglo-French expedition, must have adopted also a decision for the contingency that the Entente troops after a retreat beyond the frontier might attempt to take a defensive position there.

"That the allied troops cannot expect protection from the Greek Army there is certain," says the paper. "The question whether this retirement carries them only a few miles south of the frontier or to Saloniki itself is unimportant. The Allies in this contingency may look for intervention by the Greek Army not for but against the expeditionary troops."

TISZA MAKES A BID FOR RUMANIA'S AID

Invites Her to Resume Friendly Relations with the Central Powers.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 8, (via London, Dec. 9.)—Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, in his speech at the latest session of Parliament, invited Rumania to resume friendly relations with Austria-Hungary, and in closing adverted to the prospects of peace.

"When peace shall come," he said, "depends exclusively upon our enemies. The longer they are in reaching the conviction that a further continuance of the war means useless and criminal bloodshed the greater the victories we will win till that conviction emerges. The greater the sacrifice this war lays upon us all the more severe will the peace terms be for our enemies."

Referring to Greece, the Premier said: "We must fully recognize the present difficult position in which Greece is placed. On the other hand, we must so shape events that Greece in peace times can assume such a position as naturally belongs to her."

Count Tisza said he thought that Bulgaria's attachment to the central powers gave Rumania no cause for anxiety. He asserted that in his opinion and in that of the Hungarian public Rumania, in view of the grave and threatening danger of Russian expansion, would find her interests and a guarantee of her safety in an alliance with the Dual Monarchy and Germany. The Premier further said that Rumania, during the war, had not fully adhered to the old policy of friendliness toward Austria and Germany, and consequently no longer occupied the favorable position which many thought she should hold. The Count continued:

"It is, after all, Rumania's affair to judge to which side her interests demand that she attach itself. We can wait for Rumania's decision with perfect equanimity, assured on the one hand that a well-understood community of interests exists between us and Rumania, and on the other that whatever Rumania's decision we can await it with the full certainty that it can have no decisive effect on the fate of Hungary."

The Premier's reference to peace was in answer to remarks by Count Michael Karolyi, the Opposition leader, who visited the United States shortly before the war. Count Karolyi had said:

"We began the war for the chastisement of Serbia. Inasmuch as this is now accomplished the idea of peace has become timely. To whoever takes the first step toward peace will be assigned the foremost place by history. There need be no fear that the enemy would regard the step as a sign of weakness. On the contrary, it would be a revelation of strength."

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FORD GIVES PLANS FOR PEACE CONGRESS

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TO THE HAGUE BY RAIL

Wishes to Go Through Germany and Will Agree to a No-Stop Journey.

ON BOARD S. S. OSCAR II., (via Wireless to Cape Race, N. F.,) Dec. 9.—Tentative plans for the itinerary and preliminary procedure of Henry Ford's party of peace advocates were announced today. At Christiania, Norway, the party will remain three days, and Norwegian delegates will be selected by the expedient of sending out invitations broadcast, as was done in the United States.

A special train will be dispatched to Stockholm to recruit and transport Swedish delegates, and a special steamer will bring Danish delegates from Copenhagen.

Leaving Scandinavia, the party proposes to go direct to The Hague by rail, provided Mr. Ford can obtain permission to pass through Germany. He will agree to a non-stop trip if the Germans will only grant permission to traverse the country.

At The Hague Dutch, Spanish, and Swiss members are expected to join the party, and with their arrival permanent organization will be attempted with a view to bringing peace to the warring nations.

After a stormy start which caused much delay, the Oscar II. was making good progress today, although she will probably be four days late in reaching Christiania.

A wireless message from the steamer Oscar II., signed and prepaid by Henry Ford, was received here yesterday. The message gave a summary of a speech delivered on board last night by Judge Lindsey of Denver, in which he said that the spirit of love would be more effective in international politics than military force.

Judge Lindsey told a gathering of the Ford peace advocates of his experience during sixteen years on the bench, drawing the conclusion that criminals responded more quickly to trust than to shackles and force. He argued against the "preparedness policy," basing a part of his contention on the assertion that firearms were unknown in the reform prison camps in Colorado, except when they were needed to protect the convicts from persons living near the camps. He compared "militaristic elements" with the "third degree policeman," and deprecated the efforts of force in either case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Government has decided to revoke all the passports issued to persons who contemplated going to Europe on the Henry Ford peace ships but who did not take passage on them. This unusual course was decided on after it had been ascertained by the State Department that a number of American citizens who had obtained passports in the hope that the possession of them would insure invitations from Mr. Ford to go to Europe as his guests were not permitted to make the voyage. As a result of precautions of the department most of the unused passports have been taken up, and there is a good prospect that the remaining documents will be traced and returned to the department.

If any unused passport obtained by any person as a prospective member of either Ford party is not turned in to the Bureau of Citizenship fo the State Department instructions will be sent by the department to American diplomatic and consular officers in Europe that the passport is not to be honored, and must be taken up whenever presented. Such passports will be canceled by the department, and notice to that effect will be communicated to the diplomatic and consular officers. The department does not intend in these days of passport frauds to have any American passports where they might be obtained by persons not of American citizenship who could use them for unneutral purposes.

After the sailing of the first Henry Ford peace ship, the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II., man persons applied for passports to enable them to take passage for Europe on the second Ford peace ship, the Scandinavian-American liner Frederick VIII. Most of the applicants came to Washington for the purpose. Officials of the Citizenship Bureau ascertained that some of these had not been invited by Mr. Ford and were merely getting the passports in the hope that the possession of them would help them get passage at Mr. Ford's expense. In order that those who had obtained passports in this way could be identified, Walter W. Le Mat, Acting Chief of the Citizenship Bureau, went to New York on Tuesday night and was present at the gangplank of the Frederick VIII. when the passengers went obard yesterday.

Oswald Garrison Villard, President of The New York Evening Post Company, gave out this statement here today:

"On my arrival in Washington I find that considerable credence has been given to a statement by Mr. Henry Ford that he has given me, or was going to give me, $20,000, with which to fight the preparedness propaganda. This is a mistake. What Mr. Ford meant was his willingness to give this sum to a suitable committee which might be formed to carry on a campaign of education as to what preparedness really means. Although I am entirely in sympathy with the movement against preparedness, I shall not find it possible, on account of my work here, to be a member of any such committee, or to be closely associated with any anti-preparedness enterprise."

A wireless message from Mr. Ford, was received at the White House today. Mr. Ford asked the President to disregard what he called inaccurate newspaper accounts of proceedings aboard he Oscar II., and said that he would personally inform the President later as to the transatlantic trip.

WANTS GOVERNMENT TO SUPPORT ALLIES

Protest Over Belgium and Firmer Lusitania Policy the Way, Says Whitney Warren.

MORAL ACTION ONLY NEEDED

Other Neutrals Would Follow and War Would Not Result—Dishonor and Danger in Neutrality.

Speaking yesterday at a meeting in the Ritz-Carlton ballroom, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the benefit of the Secours Nationale, Whitney Warren, the architect, who recently returned from France, made a fervent plea for positive action on the part of the United States Government in aid of the Allies. Denouncing the Administration's policy of neutrality as supine, Mr. Warren, whose subject was "The Experiences of an American in Paris in 1914 and 1915," called for moral aggression on the part of this Government against what he termed the brutalities of Germany, citing particularly the violation of Belgium and the submarine horrors.

"We tolerate," he said, "the crimes committed against all international treaties, crimes of which our own citizens are the victims! We watch waitingly! We are too proud to insist, even. From time to time we send a note! But our honor—do we care for that? Or is it a term that no longer has any meaning, that now accommodates itself to the cynical and realistic necessities of our time?

"I am fully aware that after the affair of the Lusitania we carried off a diplomatic victory. We sent a note, and we received one in return, and then the Arabic was torpedoed, and finally the Ancona. A diplomatic victory would seem to be understood as the death of a certain number of American citizens. On board the Ancona there were twenty American citizens lost; to be sure, they were but Armenians who had been naturalized in the hope of escaping Turkish atrocities. Nevertheless, they were American citizens, and it would appear from the happenings that American citizens at sea do not run very much less danger than Turkish citizens on land.

"To be sure, in the answer received from Germany to our notes, it is announced that a certain sum will be paid for the lives of the Americans lost in these various disasters. There is one thing I fervently pray God, and that is that blood money will be refused; it seems too pitiable. It seems too indecent to fix the tariff on human life. Do we really believe that everything has a price and that one can treat an affair of honor as one treats an affair of munitions?

"I am convinced that, speaking the way I do, I interpret the intimate thought of the vast majority of my fellow-citizens. I have the conviction that all real Americans in their inward consciousness feel an uncomfortable unrest when they open their journals in the morning and see the manner in which we are playing at hide and seek, the suppleness with which we get out of the way, and the humiliating ingenuousness with which our masters use our name to obtain satisfaction at any price and to extenuate by their cleverness of languages and by seeming solutions the aggressive and injurious intentions of Germany. I ask you all if it has not come over you more than once in the last sixteen months to have felt wounded in your self-respect and in your modesty?

"Suppose that our Ambassador, Mr. Gerard, should behave himself in Berlin, under similar conditions, as Mr. von Bernstorff has in New York and Washington. How long do you suppose the German Government would stand for it? And, when they had asked him to mind his own business and packed him back to us with, or probably without, the honors due to his rank, as is their custom, would we not be first, in our good common-sense, to say, 'It serves us jolly well right.' But our patience, it seems, has not yet been put to a sufficient test.

"Dr. Dumba, on his return to his native land, said: 'Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lansing will end by making the United States ridiculous.'

"Is it possible for us to hesitate any longer? Has the moment not come when we must speak out and put an end to German insolence? Do not all our principles and traditions order us to contribute morally and without reserve to the great work which the Allies have undertaken? We who have given our blood for emancipation of the blacks, are we going to remain indifferent when this time it is a question of the emancipation of the whites? I wish by this to say that Germany dreams of a universal serfdom. Some day, no doubt, her whole program will be applied to us to the very limit if we have not the foresight to take care of it, if we do not profit by the occasion which the present war furnishes to stop forever her tyrannical arrogance.

"Our duty is to put ourselves at the head of the powerless neutrals and to direct the concert of protestations. We undoubtedly lost, at the beginning of the war, an opportunity to play this most magnificent rôle. Is this a reason to persevere in our error? Even if we are behindhand, let us give the signal of indignation, and you will see that we will have immediate followers. By disavowing those who have always wished for war, who have conducted it shamefully and without scruple, by closing about Germany the circle of hatred, we would impair her forces and hasten the moment of peace.

"It is a great error to think that in taking frankly the part of the Allies we would increase our chances of getting drawn into the war. I contend that we would get further away from it, perhaps even suppress the day when we would be drawn into this conflict to defend ourselves against an unlimited tyranny, that we would precipitate the hour of judgment when Germany, conquered and disarmed, would be for long years incapable of being harmful.

"Above all we will create for ourselves friendships, guarantees for the future. Sooner or later peace will be made and Germany will be beaten, sooner if we lend a hand, later if we remain inert, and what will that peace be if not the commencement of a future war? It is a false reasoning that consists in saying with satisfaction, 'We are so neutral that all the world is disgruntled with us.' If we could remain neutral and at the same time make ourselves beloved by all the world, I would say, 'Amen!'

For Christmas

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GARRISON ASKS FOR 500,000 MEN

Continued from Page 1.

reason we are not informed, because the attitude which they take is admittedly not based upon either vision or reason. They are those who predict that war will never come to this country, and assert that therefore precautions with respect thereto are unwise and needless. Since wars have come upon nations from the earliest date of recorded history to this moment, there is no basis of fact for such a position but an actual demonstration of the non-existence of such basis. We were early warned that there would be wars and rumors of wars, and that nation would rise against nation and kingdom against kingdom and the end was not yet; and that prediction has been fully verified. There is no basis and no foundation to conclude that this great evil has been eliminated, and it therefore must be treated as are all other existing evils and must be prepared against. Surely, as between resting upon prediction or upon preparation, wisdom would not hesitate.

"There are others among us who are too intelligent and clear-sighted not to see the facts and to realize their significance, but who counsel inaction because they mistrust themselves and the nation. Those to whom I now refer do not believe in the doctrine of non-resistance; they do not rest upon the prediction that an evil which has existed since the world began has ceased to exist and been abolished and should not therefore be considered as one to be prepared against; they even point out for potentiality of force, but they counsel against any preparation thereof. They base this counsel upon the expressed fear that if we possess force we will be induced to use it when we should not. This position ignores the responsibilities which we have undertaken and which we must maintain at any self-sacrifice. It ignores the fact that if nations which possess force are likely to use it when they should not, some nation which has such force is likely to use it against us when it should not. It assumes that our nation may not be trusted with force for fear that it may misuse it. I know of nothing which justifies such an indictment of our people and our nation.

The Fear of Militarism.

"The eyes of many are blinded to fact and their minds closed to reason by an abhorrence of what they term 'militarism,' without any actual conception of just what this means or how it should affect the proper consideration of the subject. Those who really fear militarism, or, more accurately stated, those who dread real militarism, should be the strongest advocates of reasonable preparation. The latter is the preventive of militarism. If they unwisely defeat reasonable preparedness, they leave the country in a condition where the inevitable result of defeat, humiliation or acute apprehension will be hasty and ill-advised provisions as to armament far beyond anything which calm reason and wise provision would deem necessary.

"There will be those who assert that the proposed policy opposes the traditions of the people and runs counter thereto. This is mere assertion; it is not the fact, and in truth the fact is to the contrary. The proposed policy is exactly in keeping with our traditions.

"There will also be those who will express regret that the policy heretofore pursued, of lack of proper military precautions, is to be departed from because it has been invaluable as an example to the rest of the world, and we should not remedy the lack because we would then cease to be such an example. It should be observed, first, in considering this point of view, that it entirely overlooks the vital and imperative duty to ourselves which requires that we should protect and defend that which we cherish and hold dear. Furthermore, it overlooks the fact that although we have been just the example that they desire throughout the more than a century and a quarter of our existence, the results existing in the world today do not warrant the belief that our example has had any beneficial effect.

"There are some who decry taking any precautions or making any preparations of the military power of the nation because they say it will not prevent war, but will provoke it. Men and nations must prepare to meet their responsibilities—if it is inadvisable to develop strength sufficient to repel wrong because such developed strength may be misused, human nature has indeed reached an impasse. Why should it be presumed that a just man or a just nation will cease to be just because it has the power to be unjust? We must either trust others or trust ourselves.

"Another stumbling block to some is the suggestion that no preparation should be made and no precaution should be taken because no one can foretell how much we may have to meet and what we will require to meet it. Here, again, the idea embodied in this suggestion would stay all human progress. There will be some who assert that the devastating effects and the horror produced by the war now being waged make it certain that war will be avoided for a long period of time after the close of the present war. They will argue that the exhaustion of resources and the recollection of the awful suffering will have the effect of deterring nations from entering upon war. What basis is there for such belief? Certainly such basis cannot be found in history—our own or that of other nations.

When Arbitration Fails.

"There will be those who believe and assert that the time when war can be avoided by negotiation or arbitration or other like means will be advanced if we refrain from adopting a proper military policy, but will be set back if we do so. It is difficult to comprehend on what basis such a belief can reasonably rest, and, therefore, it is difficult to reason about it. It seems to rest upon the idea that if we are feeble and weak in action, we will be strong and pursuasive in counsel; that by avowedly neglecting to prepare to protect our rights we will be the better able to secure their protection by appeal, by arbitration, or by argument. No one need have the slightest fear that our voice for peaceful settlement of the quarrels of nations will receive any the less attention because we stand for the right and are prepared to maintain it at any proper cost. On the contrary, the voice of such a one is always listened to and usually controls.

"If the determination arrived at by those whose knowledge, skill and experience make their judgment practically conclusive is accepted we should have in this country a force of at least 500,000 men ready for instant response to a call in the event of war or the imminence of war. It is surely not necessary to state the many reasons why this force may not be supplied by a regular standing army of that number constantly under arms. There is no legal way that the National Guard can, in time of peace, be governed, officered, or trained by the National Government, and there is no legal way excepting by volunteering that it can be made available to the nation in time of war to any greater extent than specified in the Constitution, which confessedly falls short of the necessary uses to which an army may have to be put in the event of a war with a foreign nation.

"It becomes necessary, therefore, to devise some method of making available for the use of the nation in time of war a national force in supplement of that part of the national force, to wit, the regular army, which is constantly under arms; a part of the army, in other words, to be raised and maintained by Congress and governed in all respect in accordance with its directions. When this system is devised and made operative the nation would militarily be in this situation: It would have, as the Constitution provides, an army raised and maintained by it, composed of a certain number constantly under arms, and a very much large number definitely identified in personnel, provided with equipment and organization, possessed of some training, and subject to instant call. The States would have the organized militia, developed with Federal assistance to the highest practicable point of efficiency, available for the purposes specified in the Constitution, and so circumstanced that in the event of a war with a foreign nation they could, by their own volition, immediately take their place with the other military force of the nation."

Details of the Program.

The report takes up in detail the plan of military preparation already made public and indorsed by President Wilson, and declares the Swiss and Australian systems are founded on Governmental institutions and powers differing so radically from those in the United States that any attempt to adapt either to American use would mean great delay.

"The policy as proposed," says the Secretary, "provides for the oversea garrisons in accordance with the approved plan of 1913, and for the presence in continental United States of approximately 50,000 mobile army troops and 20,000 coast artillery troops, together with the necessary auxiliary troops, &c. The total of the enlisted men and officers in the regular army, when the plan has been completely carried out, would be 141,843.

"It is proposed that the term of enlistment in the regular army shall be a term of years with the colors and a term of years on furlough, during which latter period the obligation would be to return to the colors in the event of war or the imminence thereof. Under this scheme there would always be in the country a large number of men who had been trained in the regular army and who, during the period mentioned, would be subject to the call of the nation to be placed in the regular army or to be held in reserve to supply wastage or to be utilized in whatever way was thought best.

"The plan necessitates the raising of the following additional organizations and proposes to do this in two fiscal years, one-half in the next fiscal year and the other in the succeeding one. Ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery, fifty-two companies of coast artillery, fifteen companies of engineers, four aero squadrons.

"With respect to providing officers and reserve officers, it is proposed to organize a certain number of cadet companies, to be attached to regiments or other appropriate units of cavalry, field artillery, infantry, engineers, coast artillery, and signal troops. These cadets will be recruited from the National Guard and from students and graduates of educational institutions giving military instruction as well as those of other colleges and universities. They will receive special pay, and will engage to serve one year in the cadet companies and five years in the officers' reserve corps if found qualified therefor. Their year of service will be one of intensive training in all positions in the company from that of private to that of commissioned officer. On completion of this training, if found qualified, they will be commissioned in the officers' reserve corps with such grade as is warranted by their respective degrees of proficiency.

400,000 Continentals.

"It is proposed to supplement the army that is constantly under arms by a force of 400,000 men raised in increments of 133,000 a year, obligated to devote a specified time to training for a period of three years, and then to be on furlough for a period of three years without obligation excepting to return to the colors in the event of war or the imminence thereof. For the purpose of convenience this force has been designated the Continental Army. It is proposed to recruit it territorially according to population; to have it subjected to short periods of intensive training; and in addition to what officers may be developed from its own operations, to obtain officers for it from those who have served in the National Guard, those who have served in the United States Army and are no longer upon its active list, and those who, by training acquired in colleges and schools, or in other ways, have become equipped with sufficient military information and experience to make them available, and in the ways above more particularly described. It is the purpose to have the membership of this force assembled at convenient places and have there such portions of the Regular Army to assist in their training as are desirable, and to obtain all the benefit which can be obtained from intensive training over such a period of time as is possible. For the purposes of the necessary figuring upon costs, &c., as well as for military reasons, the period proposed is two months. It is recognized, however, that with respect to this period of training and other features of the plan a final wise determination can only be reached after the fullest interchange of views between those who collectively represent the wisdom, experience, and knowledge to determine these matters properly.

"With respect to the National Guard, it is proposed not only to continue the existing assistance rendered by the Federal Government, but to increase it. The plan offers to the membership of the National Guard every alternative which a full recognition of their position suggests. With respect to the personnel of the guard opportunity is offered, either in units or individually, to come into the Continental Army whenever by the action of their State they are free to do so.

Some Legal Obstacles.

"The framers of the policy are fully conscious of the possibility of formulating military policies much better in theory, but after concentrated consideration of existing legal and other conditions they think it will be found that almost insuperable objections and difficulties arise in carrying into practical operation suggestions that from the military standpoint might otherwise be very acceptable.

"This completes consideration in so far as the personnel of the proposed policy is concerned, and leaves for consideration the questions of reserve matériel, coast defenses, and of some subjects not properly part of a formulated policy with respect to prepared forces.

"For the purpose of ascertaining the requirements with respect to the coast defense fortifications, the Secretary of War some months ago created a board composed of the heads of all departments having to do with this subject matter. Space and other considerations make it undesirable to go into the matter as reported upon by them, in detail; it is sufficient to say that they have given the entire subject full consideration, aided by reports and suggestions of those on the ground and familiar therewith. Under their instructions they were to report upon any needed fortifications at places where they do not now exist, any change at existing fortifications, and any supplements thereto. They have prepared elaborate reports covering all these points and have suggested a total expenditure during the next four years of $80,000,000 in annual increments of $20,000,000 each.

"In similar manner the heads of the various departments which have to do with equipment and supplies have studied the situation with a view to ascertaining what matériel should be on hand for use by a force of 500,000 men in addition to what would be in their hands at the outbreak of hostilities. The result of this study was an aggregate of approximately $104,000,000, to be accumulated throughout the period of four years by the expenditure annually of $26,000,000.

First Year's Cost.

"Using reserve matériel as far as available to equip new organizations, the estimated cost of the Regular Army on the proposed plan of 7,086 officers, fifty veterinarians, and 134,707 enlisted men will be $127,234,559.70. It is proposed, however, to provide for the additional organizations in two annual equal increments, so that the first year the cost of the proposed army would be $111,035,716.08. To this must be added for the first year's cost the cost of cantonments at oversea garrisons, amounting to $600,000, making the total for the first year $111,635,716.08.

"At the present time the Federal Government appropriates for or on behalf of the National Guard an average of $6,614,532.13 annually. The States individually appropriate for their respective guard an aggregate of $6,244,214.98 annually. It is proposed this year to increase the Federal appropriation to $10,000,000.

"Using reserve matériel to the extent available for the personal accoutrement of the Continental Army and not furnishing them with full complement of wagon transportation, horses for cavalry, &c., it is estimated that the cost of the first year, when 133,000 men are to be trained, will be approximately $15,000,000; the second year, when an additional 133,000 are to be trained, the cost will be approximately $29,500,000, and the third year, when the whole 400,000 will be under training, the cost will be approximately $45,000,000, and this will be the annual cost of the system when in complete operation.

"The first year the estimated items of cost would be as follows:

For the Regular Army	$111,635,716.08
For the Continental Army	15,000,000.00
For the National Guard	10,000,000.00
Total	$136,635,716.08

"When the system is in complete operation, without considering reserves of the different organizations, the results as to numbers and cost would be as follows:

Regular Army	141,843	$127,284,559.70
National Guard	129,000	10,000,000.00
Continental Army	400,000	45,000,000.00
Totals	670,843	$182,234,559.70

Limits to Recruiting.

After the outline of his plan, the Secretary goes on to say:

"Now that we have stated what, in view of all the circumstances, it is recommended should be done, it will be useful to refer briefly to those matters which must be considered to reach a correct determination with respect to the specific proposals There will be no attempt whatever to deal with those whose opposition proceeds from political considerations. Such opposition will be based upon an intention and desire to gain political advantage, and therefore will not be based upon an unbiased and unprejudiced consideration of facts and reasons. Adverse criticism will, howver, proceed from those whose motive is apparently or actually worthy and whose intentions are apparently or actually laudable.

"One of the first suggestions proceeding from the sources just mentioned will be that the whole 500,000 be in the standing army, and assuming that they would urge more than we suggest but less than the total number, the following general considerations explain the reasons for not adopting that view and for the adoption of what is stated in the policy. In the first place, the Adjutant General, after a most careful consideration of all the records of his office and of the experience thereof, reached the conclusion that under the most favorable conditions with the methods now in vogue he could not hope to recruit for regular service in the standing army more than 50,000 men a year. Under normal conditions—that is, those that are favorable, but not unusually so—from 35,000 to 40,000 would be the limit. Next must be considered the fact that there is existing accommodation in this country for no more than 50,000 men at existing army posts, (not referring to seacoast defenses;) and that for any over that number land would have to be acquired, buildings built, and all of the necessary accessories of army posts installed. Finally the matter of cost, which would be extremely large, mounting into the hundreds of millions.

The Swiss System.

"Those who continue to advocate an overweighted establishment in these respects after the facts have been stated lay themselves open to the suspicion of being impracticable if not insincere.

"Similar considerations arise with respect to the present adoption or adaptation of the so-called Swiss system or the so-called Australian system. Whatever degree of excellence may be ascribed to either or both of said systems as applied to and operated in their respective spheres, it must be recognized that our present conditions differ radically therefrom.

"Each of said systems requires compulsory service and starts in the public schools; each requires more or less control of the latter for its successful operation; each calls for a large number of officials whose conduct is controlled by the central authority. These local officials, among their many duties, must keep track of the boys, distribute arms and equipment thereto, and if necessary receive the same on storage—inspect at unexpected times and report the results, and in general manage affairs locally. The Federal Government at this time has no constitutional power to legislate with respect to the public school system of the States; it has no officials itself whose duties would permit them to do the things required to be done, and no power or right to require the State or local officials to do the same. Each locality would have to have a complete corps of such officials; and when the number and location of our public schools throughout the country are considered, some idea will be obtained of the magnitude of the task.

Duties of Citizenship.

"With respect to the annual installments of 133,000 men for the Continental Army, the question undoubtedly will be frequently asked, Can they be secured? Will you get the men? There cannot, of course, be a categorical answer to this question. Nobody knows; but this does not in any way alter the course which we should pursue. If the nation requires certain service and offers the most favorable opportunity for the citizens to furnish such service, and, notwithstanding that, it cannot secure such service, it must then resort to some method of compelling the service. With respect to the Continental force, the most favorable conditions will be provided for the citizens to enter its service. The minimum of time will be required, the maximum of compensation will be provided; and if the volition of the citizen does not result in the securing of the needed number, there will be a complete demonstration of the inability of any volunteer system to produce results. It is certainly not the sentiment of this country today that any such failure is possible. It is the widespread belief that our people realize their responsibility and duty to their Government and will cheerfully and gladly render it. Certainly they must be given the opportunity to do so before there is any procedure upon the assumption that they will not do so. Any one should pause before indicting the people as possessed of too little sense of responsibility and patriotism to fulfill the first duty of citizenship."

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GERMANS TO PRESS FIGHT ON WILSON

Plan a Literary Campaign, Nation-Wide, Attacking His Position, Koelble Says.

PROPOSE "DEFENSE" FUND

President's Address Unlikely to Cause Any Change of Policy, German Societies' Leader Declares.

Alphonse G. Koelble of the United German Societies of Greater New York asserted yesterday that the German-American organizations would not cease to fight President Wilson as a result of his address to Congress and his attitude toward German-American citizens. Mr. Koelble said that the fund proposed at a recent meeting of the societies, at which he was Chairman, was to be used to print literature to be sent all over the country attacking the President's position.

"The President's reflection against American citizens of German birth is quite unwarranted," he said. "Despite the impression which the President created by his address, there has not been a single German-American convicted, or even indicted, for any act or plot inspired by the war. It is true that some foreigners have been involved in these affairs, but we do not countenance their acts any more than the President himself. This is our country, as well as his. Why should we want its property destroyed?

"Apparently the President has relied to a great extent on the information given to him by the Secret Service detectives. It is a matter of common knowledge that they are working hand in hand with British detectives. Their offices in this city are right across the street from the British detectives'.

"Are we going to sit by and have the American people call us traitors? We would be the first to help convict any person who was a traitor to our country. There can be no laws too broad or too strict to suit us in dealing with traitors.

"This is my position in the matter. I love America first, then I hate England and then I love Germany. I would take sides with the Zulus or Japs or anyone else against England."

Mr. Koelble said that the purpose of the fund, which, he admitted, was properly called a "defense fund," was to conduct a campaign of education so that the American people might know what a grave reflection the President had cast on German-American citizenship. He did not say whether the campaign would take any form of political activity.

BERLIN ASSAILS ADDRESS.

Press Comment in General Hostile—Morgen Post Attacks Wilson.

BERLIN, Dec. 9, (via London.)—Commenting upon President Wilson's address to Congress, the Lokal-Anzeiger says that his words of reproach to those who passionately take sides in the war may safely be interpreted as a reference to German-Americans.

"Our friends across the water," it continues, "are men enough to settle matters with the nation's chief with that fearlessness which in the New World is accounted one of the highest rights of mankind. They will not allow themselves to be outdone in this virtue by any native-born American."

The newspaper expresses amazement at what it calls the continuous scolding and persecution of an honorable and capable part of the country's inhabitants, and confesses it does not know what these men should have done. It continues:

"German-Americans will know best what they must do. They had already proved they were true sons of their new Fatherland long before there was a President Wilson in the White House. They will not permit themselves to be made countryless by this man."

The Morgen Post makes a violent attack upon President Wilson, saying that it has long known that he was anti-German, but that he never before had given rein to his hatred in this fashion.

"This 'neutral' Government's head," it says, "has hardly a word of reproach for the shameless incitements of the jingo press against Germany • • • but he insults as traitors, anarchists and dishonorable persons those men in whom love for the old Fatherland lives, and who rise up against the despicable things done against them daily."

The Kreuz Zeitung says that thus far there has been no sufficient evidence of German plots against the United States to justify the words of the message.

"Be that as it may," continues the newspaper, "Germany cannot be made responsible for them. There is nobody in Germany who approves them. President Wilson, however, seems not to appreciate the psychology of those who allow themselves to be induced to commit such excesses through their indignation over the unscrupulous and unlimited support of the enemy of their old Fatherland which America permits itself through President Wilson's policy."

"Persons who are born in Germany and become American citizens cannot be excused for violating the laws of America," says the Tageblatt in commenting upon the President's address. "Germany would punish persons from abroad who came here and violated German laws. But the passion of German-Americans to which President Wilson refers would not have been heated to such a point if the United States, under Mr. Wilson's presidency, had endeavored to maintain honest neutrality.

"That was not done. A great portion of the press not only proclaims sympathy for France and Great Britain, which is pardonable, but wages wordy warfare against Germans in the most offensive and indecent manner. President Wilson hitherto has had little to say against it.

"Above all, American industry has passionately taken sides in this war—with passionate dollar hunger. There also President Wilson has looked on quietly."

The Tageblatt says it has no desire to discuss the moral aspects of the case, but remarks that in view of what has happened it is no wonder Germans in America are excited.

"The paths of neutrality were not at first departed from by the Germans," it continues, "and they have demanded only that America remain really neutral. • • • Even those among us who have always endeavored to maintain friendly relations with the United States must declare most decidedly that President Wilson would do well to direct his remarks first to those doings."

The Vossische Zeitung uses over its Washington dispatch summarizing the message the headline "Wilson Against the German-Americans," but does not comment upon the document. Comment is likewise lacking in the newspapers other than those mentioned.

FRANCE APPLAUDS WILSON.

"Gulliver Wakes Up," Says Reinach —Ultimate War with Germany.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Under the title, "Gulliver Wakes Up," Joseph Reinach, the political writer, in an article in the Figaro, comments at length on President Wilson's address to Congress. He says that the message was animated by righteous anger, although not altogether free from metaphysics. It is evident, says M. Reinach, that the President was moved to the deepest indignation by the revelations in the trial of the Director and several employes of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line on a charge of conspiring to defraud the Government.

"The more one reflects," says M. Reinach, "the more one is convinced that the economic and political absorption of America is one of the great secret designs of the Germanic Empire, and that consequently nothing is more inevitable than an eventual conflict between Germany and the United States.

"Such a war is written in the great book of destiny. None can efface the writing. Human nature is not absolute. It is limited by nature and the logic of things. It is for America to decide whether to let Germany choose the hour or choose it herself."

Most of the other newspapers refer to the message with approval. The Matin says that much greater weight is lent to the message by the fact that it is delivered within a few months of the Presidential campaign. Mr. Roosevelt himself could hardly have spoken more vigorously, the paper says, and adds:

"Thus the Progressives, the Republicans, and the majority then draw together before the danger of the German-American terrorist. Has Germany spent her $50,000,000 in vain."

PREDICTS GERMAN REVENGE.

Kaiser Will Remember President's Address, Italian Journal Asserts.

ROME, Dec. 9.—"The courageous and important message of President Wilson, branding German activities," says the Messaggero, in its comment on the American Executive's document, "further contributes to put the United States in the black books of the German Emperor for a future German revenge."

The Messaggero wonders whether it is prudent for America to "wait for Germany's attack instead of taking the initiative."

STAATS ASSAILS ADDRESS.

Sees a Motive for "Groundless Attack" by the President.

The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung in its issue of this morning, commenting on President Wilson's address to Congress under the heading, "The Cat Out of the Bag," says: "We now receive gradually and by piecemeal very interesting information as to the real reason why President Wilson was persuaded to include in his annual message a much-sought and entirely groundless attack upon naturalized citizens. The Washington correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who, by being in touch with official sources, makes pretensions to reliability, declares that the Attorney General has formally requested the State authorities to exert their best efforts to 'prosecute the conspirators who contemplate the disruption of work in ammunition factories,' and he adds thereto the information that the Department of Justice has been especially urged to 'uncover the efforts to block the operation of ammunition factories and ships.'

"The President makes no definite mention whatever of these things in his message. That would not have accomplished much. Much more does he succeed in arousing public passion against the naturalized citizen by describing so-called plots which are intended to accomplish the destruction of property, violations of the neutrality of the United States, and by demanding that the offenders shall be 'crushed.' Sand is being thrown into the eyes of the public. Despite all the detectives of the Treasury Department, the Department of Justice, the Post Office Department, the coast guards, (not to mention the French and English detectives,) who have all been working on 'plots,' not one plot has been uncovered. The alarm has been raised purposely to frighten the laborer in the ammunition factory away from a possible strike for higher wages. Indeed, nothing must thwart the ammunition factories in their purpose. They must be allowed to carry on their business undisturbed."

PREDICTS EXODUS OF GERMANS HERE

Repatriation Is Likely After the War, Editor von Skal Asserts.

TELLS OF EMPIRE'S LURE

Says German-Americans Are Experiencing a Homesickness and a Disgust with Present Surroundings.

George von Skal, former managing editor of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, in a recent cable dispatch to Der Tag of Berlin says that because of "disgust with their present surroundings" large numbers of German-Americans will return to the Fatherland after the war and once again become subjects of the German Emperor. The Germans in America, he tells Der Tag, "are fighting bravely and are not frightened by material sacrifices or hardships of any kind."

The American press, he adds, is "beginning to express astonishment at the unexampled solidarity of the German-American patriots," and he adds that the newspapers are shocked to find that this solidarity extends even to the second and third generation of German-Americans in the United States.

Mr. von Skal is now the head of a news service that supplies many German newspapers with American news. He has an office at 5 Beekman Street and another on the twenty-fifth floor of 60 Wall Street. Captain Franz von Papen, the German Military Attaché, whose recall has been requested by the Washington Government, has quarters in the same office in the Wall Street building that Mr. von Skal occupies.

Mr. von Skal yesterday gave THE NEW YORK TIMES a complete copy of his article sent to Der Tag. The article, which is entitled, "The Lost Sons," as translated from the German, is as follows:

"If a person tried to collect all the reproaches that have in the course of time been directed at the German-Americans because of the alleged fact that they forgot the Fatherland too quickly and did not hold fast to the German language and customs firmly enough, he could fill a whole library. This has irritated us many times, and we have defended ourselves to the best of our ability, but now we are entirely willing to bury the past and to think only of the future.

"Meanwhile it must have become known in the German Empire that the Germans living here are fighting bravely and are not frightened by material sacrifices or any kind of hardship when it is a question of opposing the enemies of the Fatherland. If they have not been able to do more, the reason is to be found in their numerical weakness, because for more than twenty years immigration has not filled the vacancies caused by death, and the number of those who returned to Germany has grown steadily.

"The American politician never asks about the reason for a demand, but only how many votes the element that makes it can round up at the next election. If he can at present figure out by the data of the last census that the number of American citizens born in Germany, even if they are completely united, amounts at the most to only 3 or 4 per cent. of the voters, he sees no necessity for paying any particular attention to them.

"Now, it is not impossible that these politicians, with the President at their head, will recognize, when they really begin to prepare for the next Presidential campaign, that they have made a bad miscalculation, but there is no use going into that here. It should only be mentioned that the American press is beginning to express its astonishment at the unexampled solidarity of the German-American patriots. It really causes a shock to learn that this solidarity is not confined to the immigrants, but extends to the second, and, in not a few instances, to the third generation.

"Attention is directed to the fact that the German-American press is again flourishing and that the circulation of many of these newspapers has increased ten-fold since the beginning of the war. German newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets are again to be found on all the newsstands from which they had disappeared. On the elevated and in the street cars the passenger who read a German newspaper had become a rarity; now such passengers are numerous.

"Many German churches had been compelled to have sermons delivered in English in order to keep the rising generation from drifting away to other congregations. Now, in many cases, this has been given up, because even those born in America prefer to hear the word of God in the language of their parents.

"The impression caused by the mighty, almost miraculous, deeds of the German people, together with the contemptible machinations of the American press and of a great part of the educated Americans, has brought about a closing of the ranks that exceeds the most daring expectations.

"The natural result of these events is mainly to be found in the fact that the German-Americans are experiencing a homesickness, a longing after the Fatherland, and at the same time a disgust with their present surroundings that will lead to their repatriation on a large scale after the conclusion of peace. Already many families are preparing to cross the ocean the second time. Although not all those who contemplate this step will be able to take it, as it will necessitate great sacrifices, there will certainly be enough to insure a valuable contingent to the empire. Under the circumstances, it seems timely to consider whether this movement should be promoted and these "prodigal sons" who are returning penitent, made welcome.

"The empire will certainly be able to use settlers after the end of the war. Where could better ones be found? The Germans who once upon a time left the Fatherland with hatred in their hearts are either all dead or have become reconciled. The fear that German-Americans might form a disturbing political element is entirely baseless. And if they once did feel admiration for American institutions they have now become convinced that they made a big mistake when they cut loose from the Fatherland. They admit frankly that the form of government, the administration, and all other institutions in the empire are the best that the mind of man has fought out up to the present. They will not only fit in willingly, but they will become zealous fellow-workers in the development of the brilliant future of the German Empire.

"The causes of the great German emigration to America are to be found mainly in the economic field. It is exactly in this direction that conditions have completely changed. Today Germany offers to the industrious, aspiring and able man at least as good chances as the United States, with endlessly greater security of his rights and property. Most of the restraining barriers have fallen. We know that here and it lures us on to the return home.

"There need be no talk regarding material help. The German-Americans who come to Germany will stand upon their own feet in every respect. They will signify a not unimportant addition to the wealth of the people. They have been tried and hardened by severe battles and hard, intelligent work. Whoever has succeeded in achieving some success here, even if it is not so much, is surely an able man. It is only a question of smoothing the way for them and lend them aid in the matter of selecting the ultimate goal of their journey.

"The principal thing is, nevertheless, to find a way to adjust their relations to the German Empire so that they will not find themselves without legal rights or be subjected to any too great difficulties. If they wish again to become German citizens, they must be enabled to do so easily and without too long a delay. The matter is so important that it should be taken up now, so that everything will be ready at the conclusion of peace."

DEFENDS GERMAN FINANCE.

Official Agency Says the Country Is Increasingly Able to Save.

BERLIN, Dec. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"A report in regard to the special loan banks created for the war, which frequently have been criticised by Germany's enemies in connection with war finances, has been published by the Government," says the Overseas News Agency. It adds:

"These banks loan money on collateral and issue circulation bills. The maximum of their loans was fixed at 3,000,000,000 marks, ($750,000,000.) The highest amount reached, on Oct. 31, was 2,071,000,000 marks. Since that time the amount has decreased, and on Nov. 30 it was only 1,631,000,000 marks.

"The amount of circulation bills equals the loans. These bills are necessary for circulation in the vast territories occupied by the German armies.

"Of the first war loan 27.6 per cent. of the installments was paid with borrowed money. Only 8.6 per cent. of the second loan was paid in this way and 6.5 of the third loan. This demonstrates the increasing power of the German nation to save money during the war.

"The amounts borrowed on collateral have been repaid regularly. On Oct. 30 outstanding loans amounted to 3.2 per cent. of all installments on the first war loan, 8.5 per cent. of the second loan, and 6.6 per cent. of the third, which is equivalent to less than 5 per cent. of the total amount subscribed and paid on the three loans."

COMMUNIPAW SAILS.

American Tanker Reported Homebound from Alexandria.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The American oil steamer Communipaw, reported to have been sunk off the coast of Tripoli by a submarine, sailed from Alexandria, Egypt, for New York on Dec. 8, according to an announcement by Lloyd's.

The first report that the Communipaw had been sunk was received on Dec. 7. It would appear, therefore, that the tanker had been confused with some other vessel which was sunk. Prior to this there had been conflicting reports concerning the identity of the steamer which was torpedoed.

David T. Warden, head of the foreign shipping department of the Standard Oil Company, said yesterday that a cable dispatch had been received from the agents in Alexandria that the Communipaw had discharged her oil and has sailed for New York on Tuesday, Dec. 7, via Algiers.

According to a cable dispatch received here late last night, the tank steamer Petrolite passed Malta on Dec. 7 on her way to Algiers and New York.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
554-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

OFFER — FOR

Special Sale

TODAY AND TOMORROW

Street, Afternoon and Dance Dresses
Formerly $55 to $85— at $38
Smart styles in cloth, silk and velvet and tulle

Handsome Fur-trimmed Wraps
Formerly $95 to $145— at $75 & $95
Of fine chiffon velvets with fashionable furs

Smart Fur-trimmed Suits
Formerly $55 to $85— at $38 & $45
A special group of one hundred—to close

$50 Fur-trimmed Coats at $35
Of smart mixtures, or soft velours—with trimmings of skunk, beaver and raccoon

MISSES' COATS—formerly $35 & $45— at $25

Sales of Smart Hats at $5 & $10
Street and semi-dress styles—formerly $18 and $25

Broadway at 34th St. **Saks & Company** *'Phone Greeley 2626*

Store open Saturday until 7 P. M.

Remember This About Saks Suits and Overcoats at $20

for Men and Young Men

We are soliciting your business not on the basis of what you can get anywhere, but on what you can get only at Saks'

¶ You don't have to go to a fashionable hotel for crackers and milk, and if you want clothes without regard to style, there is no need to discriminate in our favor. Clothes, like crackers and milk, are common enough, but Style is not to be found at every street corner, and if Style is the objective of your $20, then Saks is the only solution.

The big feature of Saks $20 productions this season is:

¶ We have introduced into our suits and overcoats at this figure features of tailoring which many other shops reserve for higher prices, and by varying every innovation which the season has produced, we have individualized these popular-priced clothes with a style which is visible and tangible, and on which a man can lay his hands and say *this is different!*

SUITS AT $20
A big variety of close-fitting, soft roll collar models, in scores of new shadings, including browns, greens, grays, solid and striped, as well as checks, plaids and mixtures by the scores; also, conservative models, in conservative cloths.

OVERCOATS AT $20
Box coats, kimono sleeve coats, form-fitting double breasted coats—medium weight coats and stormy weather coats—heavy coats and warmth-without-weight coats—in a range of fabrics which outranges any $20 selections you ever saw.

Special Friday and Saturday

3372 Pairs of Men's
Pure Thread Silk Clocked Half Hose at 55c a pair
regularly 65c and $1.00

Briefly: A large hosiery manufacturer changed his brand, and having 3372 pairs of Hose on hand branded with the old name, sold them to us at great price concessions. They are all first quality, full fashioned or seamless. Plain, or with machine, or hand-embroidered clocks, light weight, and heavy weight. They will satisfy anyone as a Christmas Gift.

Today and tomorrow—Men's

Ribbed Balbriggan Underwear
"Wright Seconds"
$1.00 Quality
at 69c a garment
Shirts, 34 to 46 inclusive
Drawers, 30 to 46 inclusive

An exceptional opportunity for this time of the year. Just the right weight; clings to the body; is warm and will not irritate the tender-skinned man. Made right, fits right, and for service it has no competitor. The slight imperfections are almost imperceptible.

GIMBELS
Broadway and 33d Street

French "Imperial Ivory" Toilet Articles for Gifts
Just from Paris, on the Rochambeau

THEY are made expressly for GIMBEL BROTHERS by Dehamme-Delettre of Cauvigny, France, and are to be found

At GIMBELS Only

Included are Combs, Brushes, Mirrors, Puff Boxes, Hair Receivers, and Boxes of various kinds from a Jar at 50c to a Mirror at $8.75. Any one—or set—would make an ideal Christmas gift. Many women prefer these beautiful articles to real ivory, as they are more durable. The grain and beautiful finish are most pleasing; mellow in tone, its presence on any toilet table is an acquisition.

Ten-Piece Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets, $22.50. Monogrammed without charge, as illustrated.
Three-Piece Comb, Brush and Mirror Set, $10. Monogrammed without charge, as illustrated.
Five-Piece Manicure Set, $5. Monogrammed without charge, as illustrated.

Military Brushes. Monogrammed without charge, pair $6.25

Hat Brushes, $1.75.	Cold Cream Jars, 50c to $2.50.	Combs, 65c to $1.
Hair Brushes, $2.50 to $6.	Pin Boxes, $5.75.	Glove Stretchers, $1.50.
Cloth Brushes, $2.50 to $4.50.	Jewel Cases, $5.	Manicure Buffers, $1.25.
Puff Boxes, $4.50.	Manicure Articles, 65c.	Shoe Horns, $1.25.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Calendars in Thousands For Your Christmas Gifts

GIMBELS is certainly headquarters for Calendars in variety, quality, and price, the assortment is unsurpassed anywhere in New York.

Prices Are 10c to $2.45 Each

Everything is here, from the simple card to the beautiful hand-painted work of art. Among the specially popular ones are the Tennyson, Longfellow, Household, Nature's Wild Flowers, Brighter Side, Golden Thoughts, Browning, Omar Khayyam, Mothers' Calendar, etc.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Handkerchiefs
By the Million for Gifts at Very Special Holiday Prices

GIMBELS for Handkerchiefs. The demand is enormous and getting bigger all the time. Seems as if everybody is coming to GIMBELS for Handkerchiefs. But we anticipated the big demand and bought accordingly. Today's specials:

Women's Handkerchiefs by the Half Dozen, 50c to $1.50

6 for 50c—Very sheer Handkerchiefs, with elongated initials embroidered in colors.

6 for 75c—Handkerchiefs with dainty tape borders, with pretty designs and initials embroidered in colors.

6 for $1—Irish Linen Handkerchiefs embroidered by hand, also some with exquisite machine embroidered initial. 3 designs in a box.

6 for $1.50—Fine Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered in white or colors. 4 designs for your selection.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Men's Fur-Lined Beaver Collar Overcoats, $47.50

A VERY special value, indeed. Smart-cut dark gray or black outside shell, lined throughout with the rich fur of the Northern Muskrat.

The large beaver collar adds a very rich finishing touch. Here in all sizes. GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

"Victrola XI" at $100— For the Christmas Gift

Easy Terms—$5 Cash, $5 Monthly

"VICTROLA XI" is at present the most popular model—everybody wants it—but it is the hardest to obtain. GIMBELS have plenty ready for immediate delivery.

GIMBELS—Eighth Floor

The Christmas Rug Bazaar

A CHARACTERISTICALLY GIMBEL innovation, this great Bazaar or Exposition of Oriental and Domestic Gift Rugs has made an instantaneous "hit." Among the strong values now on sale are

Axminsters, 9x12 ft., at $25 and $30
Axminsters, 8.3x10.6 ft., $22.50 and $28.50

The assortment is a really remarkable one in beauty of design and delicacy of coloring. Among the smaller sizes in Axminster Rugs are:

6x9 ft.,	$16.50	22½x36 in.,	$1.60
6x9 ft.,	$14.50	4.6x6.6 ft.,	$8.50
36x70 in.,	$4.25	27x54 in.,	$2.35

Also Hall Runners, 2 feet 3 inches and 3 feet wide by 9, 12 and 15 feet. GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Leather Gifts

THESE are the little conveniences in travel that make the trip a pleasure.

Black Morocco Writing Tablets, $3.50
Moire lined, with pockets containing tablet, address book, stamp book and a leather holder for fountain pen or pencil, as shown by sketch.

$10
Women's Leather Pullman Cases, $10
In a fine long-grain leather, lined with moire silk; fitted with eleven ivory finished toilet articles.

$3.50

Women's Fitted Traveling Cases
At $5 to $15—Black grain, seal and morocco cases, with brass fittings.
At $5—Black long grain case, lined with poplin; 9 fittings.
At $12.50—Black long grain morocco case; 12 celluloid fittings.

Men's Fitted Traveling Cases
At $1.95 to $15—Black seal and long grain leathers, also pigskin and sole leather, fitted with ebonized or ebony brushes.
At $3.95—Imported sole leather cases; 4 fittings.
At $10—Black long grain seal case; 12 fittings.

Extra—Leather Motor Cases, $12.50 to $40
GIMBELS—Main Floor

GIMBEL
Christmas Blouses

The GIMBEL Blouse Shop is famous all over the country for its distinctive styles and moderate prices.

Radium Silk Blouse, $5.50

White Radium Silk, embroidered in blue and gold; collar and cuffs finished with rows of blue hemstitching. Two-in-one collar and front finished with octagonal shaped pearl buttons.

The Blouse With Real Filet Lace $14.75

Fine Imported String-color Net, with collar, cuffs and front panels of real Filet lace—exceptional quality and design.

Georgette Crepe and Satin Blouse $12.75

The major portion of the Blouse is of Georgette Crepe, but it is appliqued with square motifs of satin, to match its front panels, cuffs and tabs on collar. Beautifully embroidered; laced at neck with black velvet ribbon; and finished with tiny satin covered buttons. White and flesh color.

Georgette Crepe Blouse, $6.95

This Blouse has the new pleated collar. It is effectively embroidered in a new panel effect; finished with tiny pearl buttons. White and flesh color.

Third Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
Broadway & 33rd Street

MANN PROMISES TO HELP DEFENSE

Republican House Leader Tells the President That Minority Aid Will Be Needed, Too.

FIGHT ON ARMY PROGRAM

Sentiment Developing Against the Continental Plan—Hay and Chamberlain Draft Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—President Wilson conferred today with Representative Mann, the minority leader of the House, on the defense program. It is understood that Mr. Mann informed him as Mr. Gallinger, the minority leader in the Senate did yesterday, that the Republicans would cooperate in defense legislation if the Democrats advance it on a non-partisan basis.

Mr. Mann, however, did not promise support for any specific bill. His idea is that the military and naval committees of Congress should utilize both Democratic and Republican members, as well as experts from the army and navy, in drafting defense legislation.

It is not believed that Mr. Mann overlooked the opportunity to suggest to the President that Republican aid would be needed to put through the defense legislation. The opposition of Mr. Kitchin, the majority leader, to the administration program, and the growing following of Mr. Kitchin, practically makes it imperative that the administration shall not undertake to make party measures of the Army and Navy bills.

There were under-surface indications today that the Continental Army feature of the defense legislation was to have hard traveling in Congress. Opposition is developing in both the Senate and the House. Many legislators regard as impracticable the proposal to enlist 400,000 citizens in an auxiliary army and to require of the enlisted men in such an organization regular periods of training that will take them away from their regular vocations with a small return in pay.

Congressional military committees will be confronted with four radically differing plans for building up national defense when they settle down next week to the work of framing army measures to be presented to both houses.

Aside from the Administration plan outlined in the President's message, the Senate and House committees will have before them tentative schemes offered by Senator Chamberlain and Representative Hay, their respective Chairmen, and also the plan prepared at Secretary Garrison's direction by the War College. From these four proposals will be developed the solution of the problem. There is no indication that serious consideration will be given the universal military service measures introduced by several individual members of each house.

Copies of the Chamberlain and Hay bills, which are designed for committee consideration only and will not be introduced in either house, became available today. They show wide divergence each from the other and from the plan advocated by President Wilson, which itself was based upon a considerable modification, it is understood, of the War College plan. All the plans propose a sweeping reorganization of the Regular Army from top to bottom and creation of an adequate reserve for the regular line and the officers' reserve corps.

The Chamberlain plan has little in common with the Administration proposals. It contains no mention of the Continental Army scheme, which is the feature of the War Department program, and proposes instead practically doubling the standing army. The Hay scheme includes the Continental Army proposal, but does not contemplate all of the increases in the regular establishment also suggested.

The War College plan has not been made public. It is generally understood, however, to propose a far larger increase in the Regular Army than the Administration recommendations contemplate.

Senator Chamberlain proposes to create a general staff corps with which the present Inspector General's Department would be consolidated, the chief of staff to have the rank and pay of a Lieutenant General and the staff to number in all 94 officers, the lowest in rank being Captains. His plan also contemplates creation of an officers' reserve corps from which appointments to the grade of Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army may be made and from which officers for volunteer troops would be drawn.

Representative Hay's plan also provides for a reserve corps of officers and for cadet companies.

TAFT BACKS DEFENSE.

Tells Chicagoans He Favors President Wilson's Program.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Importance of the United States as a world power and the necessity for preparedness for defense were emphasized by William H. Taft in an address today before the Chicago Association of Commerce.

"We are no longer an isolated continental nation but a world power," said Mr. Taft. "We have interests in the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, Panama, Cuba, and Porto Rico, and must be prepared to protect these interests against every possible contingency.

"The Monroe Doctrine, which has stood for ninety years, is a movable policy, and may be enforced by this country just as far as it may be deemed wise. If the South American republics join with us in enforcing this doctrine all the better."

Mr. Taft declared in favor of President Wilson's preparedness plan. "I differ with Mr. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt on the question of preparedness," he said. "Mr. Bryan is opposed to all preparedness. He says we can get an army of a million men between sunrise and sunset. I think he is wrong. Mr. Roosevelt characterizes those of us who favor 'the league of peace' as men who are 'prattling' about it. He says we need a great standing army. The truth is, when Roosevelt gets talking about warlike matters he comes up as Mars does over the horizon, red in color, and we must take his statements with that in view. On the whole, I favor President Wilson's plan for preparedness."

While here Mr. Taft denied a report that he was supporting Elihu Root for the Republican nomination for President.

"I said that I believed Mr. Root to be the best equipped man in the country for President," said Mr. Taft. "I did not mean to convey the impression that I was working for his nomination."

FAVORS COMPULSORY SERVICE.

Herrick Says Adoption of Some System Is a Necessity.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—A revival in the United States of "the spirit of '76," which he described as a consecration to the cause of liberty and justice, was urged by Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, in an address before the Boston City Club tonight.

"By the course of events in Europe, our complacency is somewhat disturbed," Mr. Herrick said. "Our faith in the security of our isolation is becoming less implicit. We perceive rather clearly that our national existence is to be maintained, our safety as a people to be secured, only by our own efforts.

"My observations in Europe have brought home to me most forcibly the great advantage, really the necessity, of some such system of universal military service as prevails in France, Switzerland, or other countries, adapted to our own conditions and citizenship and drawing impartially from all classes."

Mr. Herrick paid a glowing tribute to the French soldier, and concluded:

"Let there be a revival in these United States of the 'spirit of '76,' which will place above political parties above commercial instincts, the ideals which led to the founding of this nation. Out of the lessons of this war may we achieve a new consecration to the cause of liberty and justice."

FIRST PREPAREDNESS MOVE.

Tillman Offers Bill for $11,000,000 Armor Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—As the first step in the Administration's defense program, Senator Tillman, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, will introduce a bill tomorrow providing for the erection of a Government armor plate plant to cost $11,000,000. The bill has the approval of Secretary Daniels, and it will either be used as a club to force the armormakers to quote lower prices or be enacted into law.

"I hope that this plant will be located in Philadelphia," said Senator Tillman. "The investigations of our special committee showed that this plant could be built there cheaper than elsewhere. Philadelphia has the advantage of location, cheap materials, and skilled labor. Then, too, if we were to build the armor plant there we would save the cost of $34,000 for a site. In Philadelphia there is sufficient ground for such a plant at League Island."

WAGNER STEAMERS TO GET A RESPITE

British Decide Not to Requisition Any of Them Until the London Prize Court Acts.

RESPONSE TO OUR PROTEST

No More of the Vessels to be Seized Until Hocking and Genesee Cases Are Tested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The British Government will not requisition the steamers Hocking and Genesee, flying the American flag, as was originally intended, but will await the outcome of the prize court proceedings before undertaking such action.

The American steamer Kankakee, which, like the Hocking and Genesee, was transferred to the American flag in the transactions of Richard Wagner and turned over to the American Transatlantic Company, will also not be requisitioned, but will be released on bond pending the outcome of the prize court proceedings in the Hocking and Genesee cases. In all these cases the seizures were based on the contention that the vessels were owned in part by Germans.

The Hocking and Genesee cases are to be consolidated and transferred from the prize courts at Halifax and St. Lucia to the main British prize court at London for a test decision. This ruling is to serve as a guide for the attitude of the British Government toward the other Wagner ships.

None of the other Wagner ships is to be seized until the decision of the prize court is delivered. The change in the British Government's policy is accepted here as a prompt response to the protest presented by Ambassador Page, at London, in response to instructions from Secretary Lansing. It was communicated to the State Department today, both from London and through the British Ambassador here.

The inference here is that if the case goes against the British Crown in the prize court the vessels will be released unless the owners are willing to sell them to the British Government, but that if the Crown wins the vessels will be condemned and turned over to the British Admiralty for naval uses. The decision of the British Government carries with it the cancellation of orders issued last week for requisitioning the Hocking and Genesee. The Kankakee was also to be requisitioned, but the order had not been issued. The Hocking is at Halifax, the Genesee at St. Lucia, in the West Indies, and the Kankakee at Port Stanley in the Falkland Islands.

The steamer Winnebago also will be released under bond. There are eleven vessels involved in the Richard Wagner transaction, all of which were to have been seized under the prior decision of the British Government to have its prize courts determine whether German capital was invested in the American corporation which bought the steamers, and whether on that account the vessels were to be regarded as lawful prize. Eight of the Wagner ships were transferred to the American Transatlantic Company. Three others were transferred to the American flag in the names of separate corporations, which were formed in each instance to control their operation. One of these steamers, the Solveig, has been condemned by a prize court at Marseilles, and is now a matter of diplomatic negotiation between the United States and the French Government.

The so-called Richard Wagner ships affected by the decision of the British Government are:

The Winnebago, 4,362 tons, transferred to American registry on Aug. 10; formerly the Haugerland; now owned by the American Transatlantic Company.

The Allaguash, 3,823 tons, transferred to American registry on Oct. 23; formerly the Rygja, owned by J. L. Mowinchel; now owned by the American Transatlantic Company.

The Genesee, 2,802 tons, transferred to American registry on Oct. 9; formerly the Finland; now owned by the American Transatlantic Company.

The Manitowoc, 4,471 tons, transferred to American registry on Sept. 12; formerly the Spyros Villiandis, now owned by the Manitowoc Steamship Corporation of New York.

The Maumee, 2,556 tons, transferred to American registry on Oct. 11; formerly the Djursland; now owned by the Maumee Steamship Corporation of New York.

The Winneconne, 1,869 tons, transferred to American registry on Oct. 11; formerly the Hogland; now owned by the Winneconne Steamship Corporation of New York.

The Ausable, 3,123 tons, transferred to American registry on Oct. 20; formerly the Laura; now owned by the American Transatlantic Company.

The Muskegon, 3,321 tons, transferred to American registry on Oct. 2; formerly the Gotland; now owned by the American Transatlantic Company.

The Hocking, 2,558 tons, transferred to American registry on Oct. 27; formerly the Gronland; now owned by the American Transatlantic Company.

The Solveig, 4,400 tons, transferred to American registry provicionally on Aug. 13; formerly the Solveig; now owned by the American Transatlantic Company.

The announcement of the decision of the British Government was well received in official circles here, where it had been feared that the requisitioning of the Hocking and Genesee might lead to serious complications. The American Government took the position that the British Government had no right to requisition these ships pending the determination of their status by prize court proceedings.

Richard G. Wagner, President of the American Transatlantic Steamship Company, said yesterday that he felt much better since his counsel telephoned him from Washington that the British would not seize any more of his ships until the Hocking and Genesee cases had been decided in the prize courts.

"I shall let the Winneconne leave New York on Saturday for Gothenburg," he said, "and have cabled to the Captain of the Manitowoc to leave Buenos Aires and the Allaguash to sail from Rio de Janeiro for this port. The Winnebago left Buenos Aires on Friday for New York with a cargo of quebracho wood, and we shall get $75,000 for the freight when she arrives. I have had no word from Captain Thorsen of the Kankakee, and do not know where she is. The last I heard was from the United States Consul at Montevideo, who said that fifteen of her crew had been landed there.

"The Genesee was 1,100 miles south of St. Lucia when she was captured and taken back to the island. I hear that the British have unloaded the coal there and have informed Swift & Co. of Chicago, to whom it belonged, that they will restore the fuel. The Ausable will leave Galveston now for Sweden, and the Muskogee will leave Port Militaire, Argentina, for New York. Now that the British have let go their hold on my ships I hope the vessels will begin to earn some money for the company."

BELGIUM NEEDS FOOD.

Real Suffering Prevails, Horace Fletcher Reports.

Horace Fletcher, who has just returned from Brussels, said last night at the Hotel Wolcott that Belgium was in much need of aid and that many of her people, especially the children, were suffering for lack of food and clothes.

Mr. Fletcher, who is a member of the Commission for the Relief in Belgium and is well known on account of his theories on dietetics, said that the call for aid could not be too strongly made.

"One morning," said Mr. Fletcher, "while in Brussels, I saw passing a load of coke. It was followed by three boys, who were picking up the minute bits of the coke which fell from the cart. I went home with those boys and found that their thrift was due to real suffering. Not only was there no fuel in their house, but no money with which to buy it, and their clothing, which had not been renewed for a year and a half, was worn thin.

"Conditions like this are practically universal. Mr. Hoover and Brand Whitlock decided that I should come to America and solicit aid for these innocent victims of the war."

Mr. Fletcher said that millions of poor in Belgium and northern France should have warm clothing without delay. The Clothing Appeal Committe, of which Oscar S. Straus is the Chairman, will receive any contributions for this purpose at 71 Broadway.

HOW JOHNNY POE DIED.

Shot Dead on Dec. 25, While Charging Germans at Hulluch.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—The first news of how and where Johnny Poe, the famous Princeton athlete and soldier of fortune, died was received by his mother, Mrs. John P. Poe, in a letter written to Neville Higham, 44 West Fortieth Street, New York, an Englishman and a friend of Nelson Poe, a brother of Johnny Poe, who resides in New York. The information comes direct from an officer of the Black Watch named Stewart, who was with Poe when he died. Mr. Higham's letter, which is dated Dec. 7, follows:

"This morning I received a letter from Davis in which he writes:

"'When your letter arrived I was on the point of going over to see the first battalion of the Black Watch, who had just come out of the trenches for a rest. I have several friends in this battalion, and I was at Wellington College with one of the officers, a man named Stewart, who commanded a company in which Poe was when he fell. Stewart had just written full particulars to a Miss Howard, Hotel Savoy, Geneva, who had asked for news.

"'He fell on Sept. 25, during the rush in front of Hulluch, and was shot dead. Stewart said he was the most popular fellow in the company, having refused promotion. They thought a lot of him for having been in the horse artillery. I am afraid no wooden cross marks the grave where he is buried, as so many fell that day. If you should see his brother, please remember me to him, and say how much every one loved John Poe out here, and respected his courage. His company commander was full of praise of him.'"

The Miss Howard referred to in the letter as being in Geneva, is a former Baltimore woman, but is not known by Mr. Poe's family.

TURK DESTROYER SUNK.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The French War Office this afternoon gave out a report on the progress of hostilities on the Gallipoli Peninsula, which reads as follows:

On the 5th of December an attack made by the enemy was completely checked by the French fire. Dec. 6 was characterized by an effective fire from our trench guns, which made a breach in the lines of the enemy and caused the explosion of a Turkish depot of munitions. The enemy responded by a violent bombardment which, however, caused no damage.

On the Sea of Marmora a British submarine has torpedoed and sent to the bottom the Turkish torpedo boat destroyer Yar Hissar. Two officers of the Turkish vessel and forty men were taken prisoners.

KNOWLEDGE

The few men who succeed by accident are ever in peril of reaching failure by the same route.

Real, permanent success is founded on knowledge, and not on the haphazard vagaries of chance.

The Thompson-Starrett Company's greatest asset is that it has a thorough knowledge of its business, gained by actual practice in the hard school of experience.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

TOOLED LEATHERS
REVIVAL OF AN OLD ART
CREANGE AND WALTER
ANDERSON GALLERIES
17 E. 40th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Brand New Victrolas — Macy's — For Immediate Delivery

Herald Square — B'way, 34th to 35th St.

"We sell dependable merchandise at prices lower than elsewhere, but for cash only"—A 57 year old Macy policy.

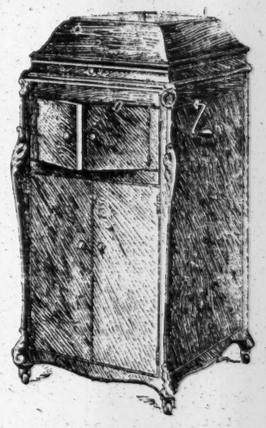
Victrolas
Victor Talking Machines And Records
At Savings of About 10%

AS a typical evidence of this store's merchandising influence and the mighty power of doing business on a cash basis, we sell these fine instruments at lower prices than the standard, advertised Victor prices throughout New York.

If you intend paying cash for YOUR Victrola, get the advantage of Cash Buying to which you are legitimately entitled and buy at Macy's.

Newest, Latest, 1916 Models

We have a large, complete stock of BRAND NEW, genuine Victor Talking Machines, Victrolas and a very large collection of Records, at the following Macy Prices. Notice that these are the same machines now being advertised in this newspaper as the LATEST VICTOR MODELS:



Victor-Victrolas

No. XVI.	Victor Price $200	Macy Price	$181.00
No. XIV.	Victor Price $150	Macy Price	$136.00
No. XI.	Victor Price $100	Macy Price	$90.25
No. X.	Victor Price $75	Macy Price	$67.50
No. IX.	Victor Price $50	Macy Price	$45.25
No. VIII.	Victor Price $40	Macy Price	$36.25
No. VI.	Victor Price $25	Macy Price	$22.49
No. IV.	Victor Price $15	Macy Price	$13.49

Victor Records

Standard Victor	Price $7.00	Macy Price	$6.29
Standard Victor	Price $6.00	Macy Price	$5.39
Standard Victor	Price $5.00	Macy Price	$4.49
Standard Victor	Price $4.00	Macy Price	$3.59
Standard Victor	Price $3.00	Macy Price	$2.69
Standard Victor	Price $2.00	Macy Price	$1.79
Standard Victor	Price $1.50	Macy Price	$1.34
Standard Victor	Price $1.25	Macy Price	$1.13
Standard Victor	Price $1.00	Macy Price	.89
Standard Victor	Price .75	Macy Price	.68
Standard Victor	Price .60	Macy Price	.54

We invite comparison with machines everywhere. You will find at Macy's the identical machines offered around town as the latest and newest Victor Products—priced here about 10% lower. Plenty of models in desirable finishes.

Macy's—Music Department, Fourth Floor.

Silk Lined Suits and Overcoats at $24.75
That You Should Know About

IF you are one of those New Yorkers who have dismissed Macy's as a possibility for your clothes business there's a rather interesting and agreeable experience in store for you.

There are still some men who overlook the fact that a big store like Macy's can do for them in the way of clothes styles and clothes values what it has been doing in this direction for New York ***women*** for something like fifty-seven years.

There is no secret about it. It is simply a question of buying influence in the markets, and you know what that means with Macy's. We have the clothing world literally at our feet. We are constantly bringing to New York what we honestly believe to be the best clothing values in America.

These suits and overcoats at $24.75 are an example. Superbly tailored, smartly designed, modern in every respect, finished with a care that few ready to wear tailoring concerns think of, and presented in such infinite variety as to permit us to truthfully say that we can please most any man.

Other Suits and Overcoats at $29.75 to $38.50

Men's "Talked About" Suits & Overcoats At $19.75

Enough favorable comment has been passed about these clothes to make them about as popular as a Broadway Star. They come from the best clothes makers in America and represent style and quality rarely, if ever, found in clothes that sell at $22 and more.

Full Dress Clothes Coat and Trousers At $23.50

Silk lined full dress clothes at such a price seemed preposterous a few years ago. Today they are a fact through Macy activities. These garments are made to our order, and our order is based on what we know you'll like. They are typical New York dress clothes.

Fur Lined Overcoats $39.75

Outside shell of good black Kersey, strong and durable. Lined with muskrat fur, collar of real Persian Lamb. Look rich and are.

Burberry London Overcoats

The coats need no introduction to men who have travelled, but our prices do. Lowest in the City by actual investigation, $34.75 to $54.50.

Men's House Coats $11.50

Made of Worumbo Beaver in all the good shades and beautifully trimmed. If you want to see real happiness buy one for one appreciative man.

Fifth Floor Entire Daylight Broadway Front

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's — Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Use the 35th & Broadway Entrance Quick Elevators

OSCAR S. STRAUS SUCCEEDS M'CALL

Yields to Whitman's Plea That the Public Needs Him On the Service Board.

GOVERNOR'S OWN CHOICE

Surprise to Politicians, Who Had No Hint That Appointment Was Contemplated.

WILL QUALIFY IN TEN DAYS

Republican Leaders See Bid by Governor for Progressive Presidential Support.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—Governor Whitman at noon today announced that he had appointed Oscar S. Straus, of New York City, to be Chairman of the Public Service Commission of the First District to succeed Edward E. McCall, whom the Governor removed on Monday on charges made by the Thompson Legislative Committee. The Governor said Mr. Straus had accepted and added that the former Ambassador to Turkey expected to qualify at once.

It was said today that the place had been offered to Mr. Straus on Tuesday, and that the Governor delayed his departure from the Executive Mansion this morning until he had received Mr. Straus's acceptance. When Mr. Whitman reached the Capitol he approached a group of newspaper men and said:

"Gentlemen, the only news I have today is that Oscar S. Straus has accepted appointment as Chairman of the Public Service Commission of the First District, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. McCall's retirement."

The appointment came as a complete surprise to official Albany, which, among the many names suggested for the place, had never heard that of Mr. Straus.

"I selected Mr. Straus because he was the type of man I wanted for the place," said Governor Whitman answering a question as to what suggested Mr. Straus's name. "I asked him on Tuesday last to take the place, but he was reluctant. In the interim he has declined several times to accept. Finally, at 11:15 o'clock this morning Mr. Straus called by telephone from New York and told me he had decided to accept. That relieved my mind greatly, and his commission was immediately prepared and the notice of appointment was filed with the Secretary of State.

Sought for People's Service.

"Mr. Straus's name was suggested to me by no one, nor did any one urge his appointment. It was simply a matter between ourselves. I felt that conditions in New York required just such a man as Mr. Straus, and he wanted to serve the people, but felt at first that he could not neglect his business.

"His appointment is in line with my other public appointments, and will prove, I have not the least doubt, most satisfactory in every quarter.

"I want to say this: Mr. Straus was actuated only by a sense of public duty to accept the office, and I am sure that I was actuated only by a spirit of public duty in offering it to him. Mr. Straus's high standing, his integrity, his generosity, and his superior citizenship are too well known by all to need any indorsement from me. He will make a most efficient public officer."

The Governor was asked what effect the appointment would have on party politics. He replied that his purpose was to get good men, such s General W. W. Wotherspoon, Superintendent of Public Works; Edwin Duffey, Commissioner of Highways; Charles H. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture; Civil Service Commissioner Ordway, and Conservation Commissioner Pratt. If his party suggested the names of fit men, he would appoint them; if not, he would go on his own initiative. He said he had no quarrel with the Republican organization, but would exercise his prerogative to pick the men he believed to be the best. He reasserted his friendly relations with Republican leaders, and said he would prefer ot appoint Republicans whom they recommended if they sized up to his standard. He did not look for any ill-feeling because of the appointment of Mr. Straus; in fact, he was confident that Republicans would indorse it.

William E. Orr, the Governor's private secretary, left in the mid-day train for New York bearing Mr. Straus's commission.

M. Straus was not in Albany at any time while considering the offer. Commissioner Hayward, whom it was thought would be made the temporary Chairman of the commission, visited the Governor last evening with relation to the Chairmanship.

The appointment does not please the Albany Republican organization because of Mr. Straus's Progressive candidacy three years ago. None will deny, however, that Mr. Straus is a high type of citizen, and that for fitness no better selection could have been made.

ACCEPTS AS A PUBLIC DUTY.

Mr. Straus Denies That Politics Influenced Decision.

Word of Mr. Straus's appointment was received by telephone by Commissioner Hayward at noon, and later William A. Orr, secretary of the Governor, arrived with the new Chairman's appointment. With Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the commission, he went to Mr. Straus's home, 5 West Seventy-sixth Street, and there handed him the document.

Mr. Straus announced later that he was not likely to take office until a week from Monday. As he told Governor Whitman, he has an engagement to address the Southern Commercial Congress on Dec. 14 upon plans for preventing the recurrence of war once the present strife is over, and he has also some private matters that will take ten days.

Discussing his appointment last night, Mr. Straus said he had accepted it only because he believed he might render a public service and after friends had urged it upon him as a public duty. At the same time he wanted it clearly understood that as he entered office free from political or other tie, he held himself free to retire if after a few months he found the work uncongenial.

"Have you given any attention to transportation problems or the regulation of corporations?" the new Chairman was asked.

"I have not," he answered frankly. "I make no claim to be an expert. But I was head of the Department of Commerce and Labor, a great department which has since been divided into two, and I shall use the advice of experts with common sense and a fearless determination to serve the public interest. I may go in as a student at first, but I am determined to give the city a square deal. I shall not be afraid to do the unpopular thing if I believe it to be right."

The question of the effect upon politics of his appointment was raised, and Mr. Straus promptly answered:

"I have been a Progressive all my life and I expect to remain one. But I do not understand that there was any question of politics in the offer or my acceptance of it. If there were any question of politics in it I should hold myself unfit to accept the position, and I should have to go back on my whole career."

Mr. Straus spoke of the insight he obtained of railroad matters by acting as Chairman in the arbitration of the engineers' strike in 1912, and said with a smile:

"The decisions of that commission did not quite satisfy either side, but worked out well. I suppose the same may be the result of my work in the Public Service Commission. Then there was another reason why I hesitated to accept: the hostile criticism I must expect. That is one of the most difficult things in public affairs, especially municipal affairs, even if one be as pure as ice and chaste as snow. So, for a man of my time of life, with a fair record behind him, it is taking quite a chance to accept office with no object but to serve the public."

Mr. Straus said he did not know enough about the commission to say whether it would be possible to cut down its expenses, and when he was asked whether he had any interest in companies under the commission of which he would have to divest himself, he replied:

"I have some small interests, and my secretary is now going through my papers to find out exactly what they are. I shall get rid of them directly. When I took Cabinet office in 1908, I went out of business, although I was not legally obliged to, and since then have not been interested in anything either to make or lose money."

He said he had some bonds of the New York Central Railroad, but had given orders to his agent that they be sold, and he believed that some of them had been sold already. "And they will be sold, not transferred," he declared. "There will be nothing to enable the most hostile critic to charge me with acting in self-interest."

Mr. Straus quoted Socrates for the opinion that man in private life need only be honest, but the man in public life must avoid even the appearance of dishonesty, and went on:

"I have no business, but I have been very much occupied as a kind of public hat-rack. Only recently I have become a member of a committee in that great beneficent neutral work of feeding and clothing the Belgians and the French within the German lines. I must stay on that, and if the commission work conflicted with it, I should have to drop the commission. So the public must not be surprised to see me get out. I go in as a free man, I shall perform my duties as a free man, and I retain my freedom as a free man to withdraw, but never was a position handed to any one on a platter of purer gold.

"My controlling idea is that I believe in the efficacy of commissions as a development of the highest value to municipal government. I believe that value would be lost and the commission system discredited unless public spirited men were willing to devote themselves to the work. As the Governor put it to me, I regard this as a call for public service. I regret that I have been selected. It takes from me the leisure that I have earned in twenty-eight years of public service, off and on, but I could not refuse the summons when it came to me."

ONLY ONE TO DISSENT.

Thompson Alone Finds Fault—Roosevelt and Koenig Pleased.

Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay said last night that he was well pleased with the appointment of Mr. Straus.

"I think it is an ideal appointment," he said, "and Governor Whitman has honored himself and the State by making such an appointment. Mr. Straus has put us all under a debt of gratitude by accepting."

Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, said last night that he was well pleased with the appointment of Mr. Straus. Mr. Koenig said the Republican organization had never made any demands on Governor Whitman for the place, as it considered that the commission was not legitimate political patronage.

"Governor Hughes," he said, "devised the law with a view of keeping the commission out of politics. It was Tammany that made a political office out of it, and Governor Whitman now puts it back upon the high plane it should be on. The appointment of Mr. Straus is a very good one and has no political significance whatever."

Walter A. Johnson, Progressive State Chairman, said:

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I, as Chairman of the State Committee and as a citizen, congratulate Governor Whitman on the appointment of the Hon. Oscar S. Straus as Chairman of the Public Service Commission. This appointment will send a thrill of pleasure and gratification all through the rank and file of the Progressive Party, of which he is a member, and it will be equally well received by all of those who take pride in the high character of such an appointment. Nationally speaking, it is an event of no small importance in the political history of the year."

Senator Thompson of the legislative committee made this comment on the appointment:

"I think Mr. Hayward would have made a better Chairman. It is all right for the Governor to decide whether it is better to appoint a man with a reputation and nothing else or a young man with a reputation yet to make."

"Do you mean that Mr. Straus has a reputation and nothing else?"

"Well, he has the reputation, anyhow. It doesn't matter what his politics are, for politics should have no place on the commission. I think the appointment of Job Hedges would have been a good one."

When Mayor Mitchel was informed of the appointment he said:

"I have always had the highest regard for Mr. Straus, as has everybody else."

VIEWS OF POLITICIANS.

Leaders See Whitman Move Toward Presidential Nomination.

While freely admitting the high character of Oscar S. Straus, politicians yesterday seemed inclined to view the Governor's action as a political move. In some quarters it was even suggested that a connection might readily be traced between the appointment of Mr. Straus and the recent announcement from Albany that Governor Whitman was a candidate for President.

The appointment of Mr. Straus, it was pointed out, would appeal not only to the straight-out Progressives in this State, but throughout the nation, for Mr. Straus is known to every Progressive leader who attended the Bull Moose Convention in Chicago as one of the prime factors in the launching of Colonel Roosevelt's third party. Many of these leaders are still in the Moose ranks, and the remaining ones, it was pointed out, will exercise a dominant influence among the remnant of Progressives throughout the country who still maintain a third party organization.

There was much speculation yesterday as to what the effect of the appointment would be on Colonel Roosevelt. That it would be pleasing to the Colonel was generally admitted, for Mr. Straus is his close personal and political friend. But whether it would be effective in overcoming the Colonel's antipathy to Governor Whitman, so frequently and forcibly expressed in last year's primary campaign, no political leader was prepared to say. It is admitted that while Colonel Roosevelt is not expected to be an active force in the Republican National Convention next year, being an enrolled Progressive, no candidate for the Presidential nomination can expect to be successful who has not at least the assurance that his nomination will not arouse the active opposition of Colonel Roosevelt.

The frequently made suggestion before Mr. McCall's successor was appointed that the place would go to Colonel William Hayward, Governor Whitman's former campaign manager, who at present is the only Republican member of the Public Service Commission, was never taken seriously in Republican inner circles. The Republican leaders who are in touch with Governor Whitman's processes of reasoning never believed that he would risk having the cry of politics raised about his appointment to fill this important post at this particular time, when the Governor, even if he does not hope to land the Republican nomination for President, fully expects to get a renomination for his present office.

When Colonel Hayward came before the Senate for confirmation, following his present appointment, his selection and Governor Whitman's Presidential aspirations were coupled in a violent attack by Democratic members of the Senate. Minority Leader Robert F. Wagner and others more than intimated that Colonel Hayward had been selected with a view to facilitate "fat frying" from public service corporations in the interest of a campaign fund to make Governor Whitman President.

There is a general inclination among politicians also to view the Governor's rumored intention to name Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke of Brooklyn as successor to J. Sergeant Cram, whose term will expire on Feb. 1, as prompted by political considerations. Mr. Kracke is leader of the Eighteenth Assembly District in Kings, but his influence is not confined to his district. He is regarded, in fact, as the leader of the progressive element in the Republican organization in Brooklyn.

In that borough the Governor, even though he should have no greater ambition than to succeed himself as Governor, might encounter opposition. State Controller Eugene M. Travis, who is looked upon as the real leader of the Republican organization of Kings County, is known to have aspirations for the Governorship. It was more than intimated that the appointment of Commissioner Kracke might prove an inducement to Kracke to call off the Whitman Vice Presidential boom, for which he is regarded sponsor and which it is believed in some circles was launched to remove Whitman as an obstacle to the Gubernatorial boom of Kracke's friend, Travis.

CAREER OF ACHIEVEMENTS.

Immigrant Boy Rises to be Honored by Five Presidents.

Oscar S. Straus has served the public as Secretary of Commerce and Labor under President Roosevelt, as Ambassador to Turkey, and as a member of The Hague Court of International Arbitration. His career has been one of romance and achievement. Born in the little town of Otterberg, in Rhenish Bavaria, on Dec. 22, 1850, he was destined to be honored by five Presidents of the land by which he was adopted. His parents were sheep raisers and merchants and were in prosperous circumstances until, in 1852, when he was 2 years old, his father, Lazarus Straus, incurred the displeasure of his Government for the part he took in the German Parliamentary insurrection in 1848. Lazarus Straus fled to America and settled in the village of Talbottom, Ga. Two years later he sent for his family, which included Nathan Straus and Isidor, who was lost on the Titanic. In Talbottom the elder Straus established a general store, prospered, and gave his children a good education.

When Oscar S. Straus was 13 years old his parents removed to Columbus, Ohio, and at the close of the civil war the family came to New York. Oscar was graduated from Columbia College in 1871, and then completed the course of study in the Columbia Law School. He practiced law for a brief period, being associated with the firms of Hudson & Straus and Stern, Straus & Thompson. In 1881 he abandoned the practice of law and became a member of his father's mercantile firm. Later the three Straus brothers became copartners in the firms of R. H. Macy & Co. and of Abraham & Straus in Brooklyn.

In 1884 Oscar S. Straus was prominent in a movement in this State to nominate Grover Cleveland for President. The following year Mr. Cleveland appointed him Minister to Turkey. He succeeded in opening the sixty American mission schools which had been closed for years, established a healthy commerce between the two countries, and brought about more friendly relations between the Governments. Presidents Harrison and McKinley reappointed him, and when Theodore Roosevelt as President needed a head for the Department of Commerce and Labor he called on Mr. Straus to take the place, delaying the appointment a year to permit Mr. Straus to adjust his business affairs. Mr. Straus took charge in 1906 and served until 1908.

When, in 1909, the crisis in the Ottoman Empire became acute, President Taft persuaded Mr. Straus to go back to Turkey, this time as an Ambassador, the rank of the post having been raised. He resigned in 1910 and returned to New York. In 1912 Mr. Straus was the Progressive nominee for Governor, having played a prominent part with Roosevelt in the formation of that party.

Mr Straus is a deep student of economics and has written several books on the subject. He was the founder of the National Civic Federation and was Chairman of the Board of Aritration which settled the dispute of fifty-two Eastern railroads with their engineers.

For several years he was President of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. He has been President of the American Social Science Association and Vice President of the American Society of International Law. In 1908 he organized the National Bureau of Commerce. He has lectured at the United States Naval Academy, at Yale, Harvard, and other institutions of learning. Three universities have honored him with the degree of LL. D.

He is a Director of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and of several other institutions. Among his best-known books are "The Origin of the Republican Form of Government in the United States," "Roger Williams, the Pioneer of Religious Liberty," "The Development of Religious Liberty in the United States," "The United States Doctrine of Citizenship," "The Reform of the Diplomatic Service," and "Our Diplomacy with Reference to Our Foreign Service." The first two named volumes are used as textbooks in American universities.

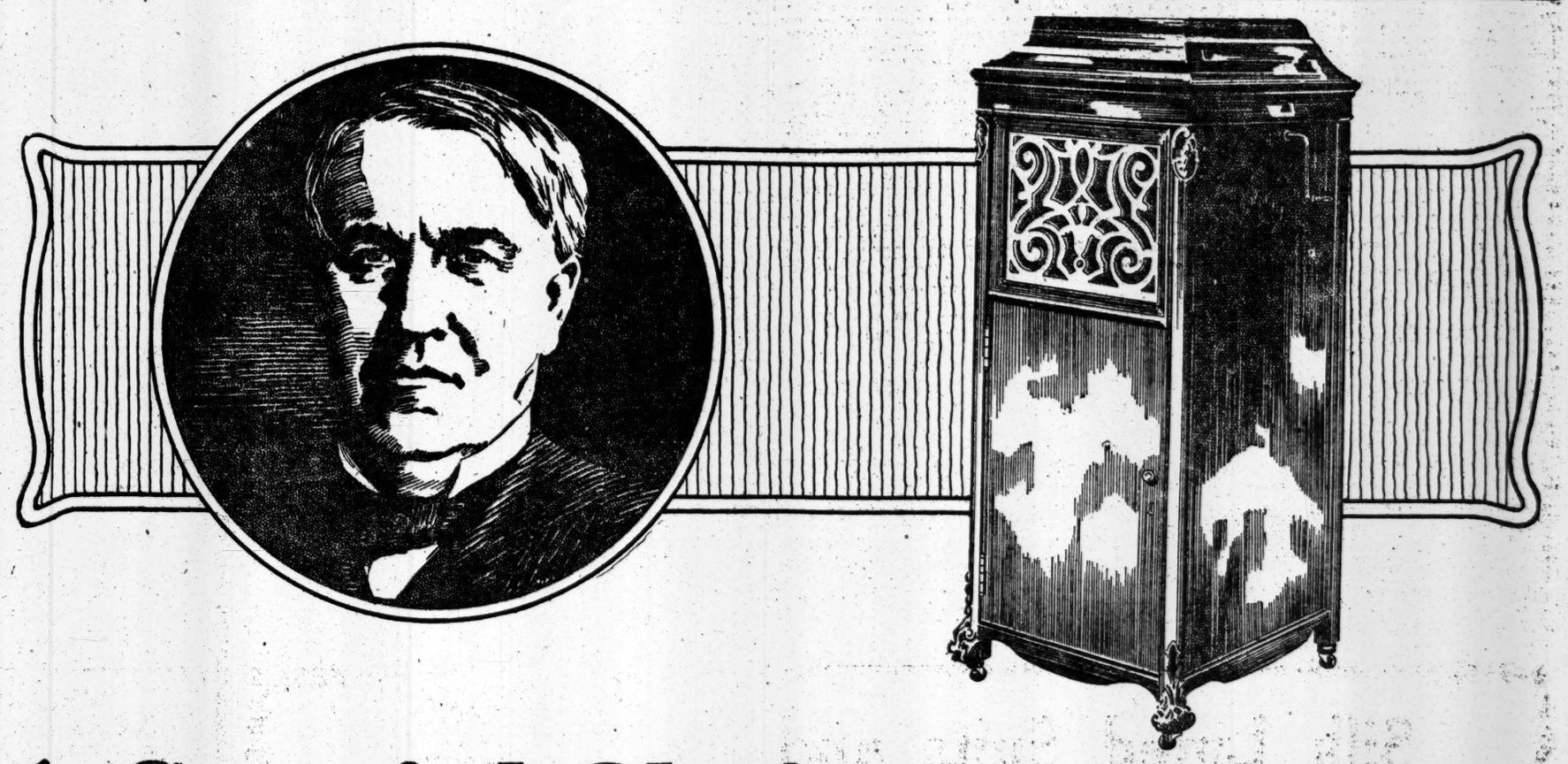
Mr. Straus has been especially prominent in projects for the uplift of Jews throughout the world. He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and it was through him that Baron de Hirsch established his benevolent foundations in this country. He has done much work for the relief of Jewish war sufferers in Europe.

APARTMENT AND BOARD WANTED.
An elderly couple, cultured people, accustomed to good living, man and wife, in good health, desire an apartment of parlor, two bedrooms, and private bath, with board. Would pay from $200 to $250 a month, if there are no other boarders, in a private house with people of refinement. Location must be near Fifth Avenue, in the "Fifties." References will be given and required. Address "American," Box Y 339 Times Annex.—Advt.

TIFFANY & Co.

WATCH BRACELETS

AN UNUSUAL ASSORTMENT



A Special Christmas Offer on the New Edison Diamond Disc

This offer is made expressly for Christmas buyers so that all may have the new Edison in their home on Christmas morning. A small payment now secures your choice of ***both instrument and records***---your first regular payment starts ***February of next year.*** An unusually attractive offer for all buyers, including those who usually pay cash.

By this offer you may conveniently have a phonograph in your home on Christmas morning. You may bring to your family the season's cheer and good will—the incomparable joy of beautiful music. It is the ideal Christmas gift. A permanent token of your sentiment, repeating its message each day of the year. If you intend to give a phonograph, take advantage of our special offer to make it a *Christmas gift.*

This Is the Offer:

A new easy payment plan designed especially for the busy Christmas shopper. Enjoy your Edison now by making a small payment for the purpose of securing your choice of *both instrument and records.* Start your regular monthly payments *February,* 1916.

And thereafter, convenient monthly payments as arranged. Thus one scarcely feels the expense, while enjoying the exquisite music of this *perfect musical instrument* which re-creates the original.

This new plan will appeal to all Edison buyers, including those who are accustomed to buy for cash. This offer is made because we know it appeals to the public, just as do similar offers on pianos and books. In fact, buying on easy payments has become customary among people of all classes, including those who are wealthy.

Enjoy the New Edison in your home on Christmas morning.

The instrument will be delivered now—there need be no thought of payment until February of next year. Convenient monthly arrangements thereafter.

Why the New Edison? Because It Brings You Music Re-creation.

Mr. Edison's new instrument brings a new musical art—*the re-creation of music.* The master inventor's great gift to the music lover. This is something more than mere mechanical reproduction of sound. It is the result of Mr. Edison's dissatisfaction with old, mechanical ideas and his search for a *true musical standard* in the realm of chemistry and acoustics. For he knew, as all music lovers know, that a mechanical tinge mars the beauty of any tone, no matter how great the artist.

So, after infinite experiment, he reached his goal—*music re-creation.* The New Edison *re-creates* the original tone without the slightest deviation in quality or character. It is distinctly *new* because it is based on *new* ideas. You must hear the New Edison to fully appreciate it. A revelation awaits you. Your gift should be the New Edison. It will be a mark of your kindly interest and discriminating choice.

Yes, the New Edison can be made to play other makes of records, and to play them as they should be played.

Concert TODAY AND TOMORROW

No Charge for Seats

Hear this special program from the great library of Edison's re-created music. Besides the latest popular melodies, the music of these great artists will be heard: Alice Verlet, Belgian coloratura soprano; Urlus, world famous tenor; Emmy Destinn, Metropolitan Opera Company Soprano; Albert Spalding, America's favorite violinist. Private demonstration booths are now at your disposal. Hear the New Edison as it would sound in your own parlor. We will be glad to play it for you. Any Edison records you prefer, or bring along your favorites of other makes.

No obligation. You will not be asked to purchase. We want everyone to hear the New Edison if only to tell others.

PROGRAM.
From 11:30 A. M. Until 5 P. M.

Hungarian Lustspiel Overture
Brass Orchestra

Durch Die Walder—Der Freischutz ..... *Jacques Urlus*

Garden of Love—Caprice
Brass and String Orchestra

Air Des Bijoux—Faust
Alice Verlet

Meditation—Thies
Albert Spalding

Intermezzo—Cavalleria Rusticana
Orchestra

Suicidio—La Gioconda
Emmy Destinn

Pizzicati—Sylvia
Brass Orchestra

The Edison Shop

473 Fifth Ave. Bet. 40th and 41st Sts.

The Phonograph Corp. of Manhattan, Prop.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

"Cutting the Outer Edge"

The skaters—and all the rest of us—are "cutting the outer edge" to Christmas.

Aside from the largest and most varied assortment of gift articles here are full supplies of skates for Continental skating, racing and hockey. The most complete line of skates in America.

From the $2.50 club skate to the $20 skate used by the world's leading figure skaters.

Skating suits, caps, shoes and stockings for women and proper skating apparel for men.

Skating sweater sets, for either men or women, $15.

Useful sporting apparel gifts for hunting, fishing, motoring, golfing and all the Winter sports.

Unique Smokers' Articles

From a box of a thousand cigars—a beautiful mahogany humidor scientifically constructed, at $85, to a mahogany humidor for 100 cigarettes, at $4.25, as shown in smaller cut above.

Elaborately carved cigar chests, of Flemish oak, as shown in larger cut, for 100 to 500 cigars, $36 to $48.

Desk "No-Match" lighters, $1.

Ash trays, smokers' stands made of antlers, tobacco jars—all with a suggestion of some sport.

Walrus Overnight Bag

Price, $5 00

Black walrus reinforced at corners and bottom. An 18-inch bag, tan-leather lined. One of the best values in the house.

Buffet Cabinets and Cellarettes

Mahogany buffet, as shown, fitted with rack of twelve glasses and two bottle-holders—on disappearing cabinet; porcelain tops to leaves which fold over, making plain table.

Price, $100.

The largest variety of cellarettes in the city—$58 to $330.

Write for "The Christmas Trail," our Book of Christmas Gifts.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

EZRA H. FITCH, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

HOBOKEN'S MAYOR NOW FACES RECALL

Republican Committee Refuses to Take Griffin's Word That He Is All Right.

TO START PETITION AT ONCE

Executive in Hot Water Since Sheriff Kinkead's Raid in Rathskellar.

In the belief that Hoboken, even though the lily that Mayor Patrick Griffin painted it, has been wilting, fading, and drooping under Mr. Griffin's care, William P. Verdon, Republican leader of Hoboken, called a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee last evening, and at its conclusion announced that the committee would take steps to have Mayor Griffin recalled. Ever since Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead raided the Rathskeller a fortnight ago and thus called attention to conditions which he said made Hoboken a very sink of iniquity, public interest has centred about Mayor Griffin.

Ex-Mayor Martin Cook, at one time a Griffin man, made veiled threats of what might be done by means of the recall. Mayor Griffin announced publicly he had no reason to feel any shame, and accordingly didn't need any help in mastering this emotion. It was then he compared Hoboken to the lily. Voters of all political orders discussed the situation to the exclusion of almost everything else, and for days there had been a feeling that some one would start recall proceedings.

In making his announcement Mr. Verdon did not lay claim to having started the move. He took pains to say that the Executive Committee would act with ex-Mayor Cook and his Citizens' Committee, as yet unnamed, or, if necessary, would act alone. Mayor Griffin could not be found to make reply.

The law requires that 25 per cent. of the registered voters, of whom there are about 9,000 in Hoboken, sign the application for a recall, and that 15 per cent. sign the nominating petition placing the recalled officials again in the field as candidates. A change in the law this year requires that both elections be held as one. Mr. Verdon and his followers say they will have no trouble in getting the necessary 25 per cent. of the voters, so if Mayor Griffin cannot get 15 per cent., he would be recalled automatically.

Bernard McFeeley, Commissioner of Fire and Police, and known to his opponents as "Me Too McFeeley," because of his habit of agreeing with the Mayor, is to be included in the recall, according to Mr. Verdon's announcement. Like the Mayor, he could not be found last night.

EX-SENATOR SMITH AT WORK

Returns to Desk He Vacated Years Ago in Order to Aid Trustee.

Ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., returned to his desk yesterday at the leather plant of T. P. Howell & Co., after an absence of several years. It was his first public appearance since Nov. 20, when he resigned as President and Director of the Federal Trust Company of Newark, following financial difficulties. He assigned, for the benefit of his creditors, all of his affairs to the Fidelity Trust Company as trustee.

Mr. Smith told the reporters that he returned to the leather business solely to aid the trustee in meeting claims of his creditors.

"It has been some years since I have been in personal contact with this business," said Mr. Smith, seated at his desk in the office of the leather company, "and I have made up my mind to devote my time and energy to it in the hope that I may help in the adjustment of my financial affairs."

About the details of his affairs Mr. Smith referred the newspapermen to his trustee and counsel, John R. Hardin.

It was learned yesterday, however, that all of the notes made by the former Senator and held by Newark banks have been either satisfied or renewed with sound collateral. This is said to be all paper that bore the indorsement of former Judge Gottfried Krueger, who has been in Berlin since the beginning of the war. It also became known that Ernest Hirrschoff, Secretary of the Gottfried Krueger Brewing Company of Newark, will sail next Tuesday for Germany to see Mr. Krueger.

WIFE SUES A. J. DREXEL.

Will Ask English Courts to Enforce an Alimony Contract.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia is the defendant in an action scheduled for hearing next Monday before Mr. Justice Neville in which his wife, who is living in London, asks that an alimony contract entered into some time ago be enforced.

Mrs. Drexel also seeks to establish her domicile in London for the purpose of prosecuting the action. She is living in Portland Place, Mayfair, while her husband's London home is in Upper Brook Street, also in Mayfair, a few blocks away.

When the Drexels separated, it will be alleged in the suit here, an agreement for alimony was made between them, but it appears that a difficulty arose over it later on. While in France some months ago Mr. Drexel is said to have tried to bring a separation suit against his wife, but this is understood to have failed, as both parties were non-residents. When living in London last Summer Mr. Drexel stopped at a hotel.

The proceedings next Monday will be of a preliminary character, it is expected, counsel for Mrs. Drexel asking the court to fix a date for a hearing on her double application. Later, unless an adjustment is made out of court, Mrs. Drexel will take the stand. Whether her husband will come here from America to defend the action is not known.

STEAMSHIP LANAO WRECKED

Lost in a Typhoon—One of the Crew Drowned—Passengers Saved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Dec. 9.—The steamship Lanao has been wrecked by a typhoon southwest of Marinduque Island.

One of the crew was drowned. The passengers were saved.

The Lanao was a coasting steamer of 602 gross tonnage, built in England in 1912 for the Findity Steamship Company of Manila. She was 190 feet long.

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Natural Alkaline Water

For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Uric Acid.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN

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THOMPSON ASSAILS MARKS.

Ex-Commissioner Charges "Gross Mismanagement" in Paving Work.

Henry S. Thompson, Commissioner of Water, Gas and Electricity under Mayor Gaynor, in a letter to THE TIMES yesterday, accused Borough President Marks's office of "gross mismanagement" of paving work in Manhattan. Mr. Thompson said in his letter:

I think that it is time that the attention of the people should be called to the gross mismanagement existing at the present time in the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan as regards the condition of the pavements in this borough. Having held the office of Commissioner of Public Works and being in direct charge of the pavements in this borough, I have had some experience in the matter and can state that I have not seen the pavements in this city in such a bad state for years.

When I was Commissioner of Public Works I refused to issue permits for the opening of streets after Nov. 15, until Spring, so that the pavements would be, as far as possible, in good condition for the Winter. Mr. McAneny followed my lead in this regard, and consistently refused to do paving or grant street opening permits in the Winter, during his term of office. It is known that concrete laid in freezing weather is not as good as it should be, and also that asphalt laid in freezing weather is not as good or as permanent as when put down in the Summer.

The present President of the Borough had, as I am informed, some $400,000 left over last year for the paving work to be done this year, and has also received $800,000 more this year from the Board of Estimate. Comparatively few streets were paved this Summer, but it seems now, that the Winter has arrived and the traffic conditions are at their height, the Borough President is just starting to do his paving, and has picked out some of the most used streets, as, for example, Fifth Avenue in the Fifties, and Broadway south of Columbus Circle, to say nothing of the side streets.

I think it is time that the condition of the paving contracts in the Borough President's office should be investigated and some report should be given as to the why and wherefore of this delay, which costs the taxpayers of this city not only a great deal of inconvenience, but a lot of extra money in case we run into bad weather during the time these pavements are being laid.

I should like to see a little more practical results come from the Borough President's office and less talk than we have had for the past year. The time chosen for letting these contracts and the paving of the city and the allowing of indiscriminate street openings is assuredly one of the most stupid things I have seen in city affairs for some time, and I can see no reason for this delay, as the money was at hand the early part of the year.

When former Commissioner Thompson's letter was read to the Borough President last night by a TIMES reporter, Mr. Marks issued this statement in reply:

"Every dollar of appropriation for paving Manhattan streets is spent on under contract. Much more than the sum of $400,000, which Mr. Thompson mentioned, has long been expended. Besides, the 1915 fund of $800,000 was not allowed until May 21, and the time consumed in preparation of plans and specifications and in the installation and renewal of sub-surface structures by property owners, corporations, and city departments has been so great that completion before cold weather has been impossible.

"Mr. Thompson should be familiar with these usual and unavoidable conditions from his experience as Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, which is one of the departments that in the course of its business is required to tear up the pavement very frequently, indeed."

MOURN BOOKER WASHINGTON

Roosevelt and Negro Teacher Called Two Greatest Americans.

Memorial services in honor of Dr. Booker T. Washington were held last night at St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church at Fifty-third Street and Eighth Avenue. Ex-President William H. Taft, who was to have made an address, sent a letter of regret, in which he said that Dr. Washington was the greatest power of his time for the solution of the negro problem.

The Rev. William L. Lee said that upon the death of Fred Douglass it was said that the colored race would never produce another man of such greatness. He said, however, that Dr. Washington had been a greater man than Douglass. Dr. E. P. Roberts said that when he first became a preacher, twenty-five years ago, after graduation from a negro university, he held very different views from those of Dr. Washington about the methods of education required to elevate the negro, but that he soon learned, as most others who studied the question did also, that Dr. Washington was right in insisting that industrial and vocational training were the greatest necessities of the negroes. He said that Dr. Washington had never worried so much about the rights of the negroes as he had about the need of the negroes to be properly equipped to exercise their rights when the time came that they should be granted.

Ex-Collector of Internal Revenue Charles W. Anderson received applause when he said that Theodore Roosevelt and Booker T. Washington were the two greatest men of their time in the white and black races. William Jay Schieffelin presided at the meeting. Other speakers were the Rev. William S. Holder, Bishop Alexander Walters, the Rev. Frank M. Hyder, the Rev. Charles S. Freeman, and the Rev. John E. A. Johns.

Refuses City Temple Call.

A call to the pastorate of City Temple, London, has been declined by the Rev. Hugh Black of this city, who for seven years has been Professor of Practical Theology in Union Theological Seminary. The pastorate of the Temple, left vacant by the resignation of the Rev. R. J. Campbell, is considered one of the foremost religious positions in the English-speaking world.

THOMPSON DEFIED BY WOOD BROTHERS

Continued from Page 1.

matters. He balked when he was asked to explain the personal matters.

"Do you refuse to tell about it on the ground that it would tend to incriminate you?" asked Senator Thompson.

"No," replied Wood, "it is entirely a personal matter, happening long before I went on the commission and it does not concern your committee."

"Do you understand that you are liable to be punished for contempt for not answering?" demanded Thompson.

"I understand that you say so," was the reply.

"Well then," said Chairman Thompson, "we instruct our attorneys to bring proceedings to punish this witness for not answering."

Subpoena Wood's Mother.

The witness made no answer and Senator Thompson went on:

"Now, Mr. Wood, you be careful what you say here. If you do not make complete answers to our questions either you or your brother will have an opportunity to answer to the District Attorney of this county. One of you has testified falsely here and it is time for you to tell the truth."

"I am telling the truth," replied Wood with considerable heat. "I resent your insinuations. I have thrown open my books and I have answered all your questions. I am telling the truth about all these matters."

Attorney Lewis continued to go through the bank account of the witness, and asked about an item of $400 which had been paid to Alice B. Wood in July, 1915. The witness then admitted that he had borrowed $15,000 from his mother about two years before he went on the commission, but he refused to tell what he had used the money for.

"Now, Commissioner," said Mr. Lewis, "do you realize that we will have to subpoena your mother to come here if you do not tell us what you did with this money?"

"I consider it my own personal business and I refuse to answer," said Wood.

Whereupon a subpoena was issued for Mrs. Wood returnable "forthwith." When the subpoena servers tried to reach Mrs. Wood she was not at home.

Commissioner Wood then told about his appointment. The first intimation that he was being considered came from Judge Tierney of the Bronx, he said.

Business with Interborough.

"Did you know that Mr. Tierney was counsel for the Union Railway Company?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"I knew it later," replied the witness.

"And Mr. Maher is President of it?"

"He is President of the Third Avenue Railroad, which absorbed the Union Railway Company.

"And it was the son of this Mr. Maher to whom you transferred your stock in the American Sanitary Towel Supply Company?"

"Yes."

"Did you know that Anthony N. Brady was a stockholder in the Kings County Lighting Company?"

"I have heard his name mentioned in that connection."

Mr. Wood was asked if he had known Andrew Freedman. He said he had traded with Freedman in steel several years ago.

Mansfield Fuhrer, who is employed in the office of D. W. Ross, First Vice President of the Interborough, was called to the stand. He admitted that after Mr. Wood went on the Public Service Commission the Interborough traded largely with the Northwestern Equipment Company, Wood's old company, and that the sales of signal material had jumped to an average of $2,200 a month.

William C. Banks admitted that of the $35,000 a year net business of the Northwestern Equipment Company about $30,000 came from sales to the Interborough.

The hearing will be continued today.

The committee was informed yesterday that Assemblyman Charles D. Donohue, one of its members, had resigned, and that Speaker Sweet of the Assembly had appointed Joseph M. Callahan to fill the vacancy. Both are New York City Democrats. No reason for the resignation was given.

NEW CARDINALS GET HATS.

Great Audience Witnesses Ceremony at Public Consistory.

ROME, Dec. 9.—In the presence of thousands of people a public Consistory was held by Pope Benedict today in the Sala Regia. Owing to the war, the large gathering of foreigners that generally attends these occasions was lacking.

The family of the Pope, the Roman aristocracy, and members of the Diplomatic Corps occupied several tribunes, as did Francisco de la Barra, a former Provisional President of Mexico.

The Pontiff, appearing to be in good health and vigorous, conferred red hats on the newly created Cardinals.

The public consistory was held in the Hall of Beatifications. After the Pope had been seated on the throne the new Cardinals were introduced. He gave each of them a kiss of peace and then placed the red hats on their heads and bestowed the papal blessing.

A procession was then formed and marched to the Sistine Chapel, where the Consistorial Advocate, Mgr. Satucci, read the petition for the beatification. After the Cardinals had recited the prayer they went to the hall of consistories for a private consistory, where Pope Benedict, according to the traditional ceremony, closed the mouths of the new Cardinals and handed them the ring of office.

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FLATBUSH AVE., AT FULTON, BROOKLYN.

SUIT OVER DU PONT STOCK.

One of the Family Seeks to Hold Up Payment of Dividends.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 9.—The acquirement of 63,000 shares of common stock and over 14,000 shares of preferred of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, former title of the du Pont Powder Company, by Pierre S. du Pont, the President, and eleven other officials, from General Coleman du Pont, ex-President, is the subject of a bill in equity filed in the United States District Court here today. The complainant is Philip F. du Pont of Merion, Penn., a stockholder but not an official.

The action is directed against Pierre S. du Pont, President of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company; Irene du Pont, Lammot du Pont, Alexis Felix du Pont, John J. Raskob, Robert R. M. Carpenter, Henry F. du Pont, Eugene E. du Pont, William Coyne, Harry G. Haskell, Harry F. Brown, and John P. Laffey, all officials of the powder company.

A preliminary injunction is asked preventing the defendants from paying dividends that will leave in the treasury of the company a sum insufficient to pay for the stock in question. A decree is asked declaring it to be the duty of the holders of the stock to "assign and transfer it to the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company." The court issued a subpoena returnable Dec. 28.

The stock was bought by Pierre S. du Pont and his associates, after the Finance Committee of the company had refused to accept the offer of General du Pont to sell his holdings to the company at $100 a share. The bill declares that subsequently Pierre S. du Pont bought it for $200 a share for the common and $85 a share for the preferred. The stock is now in the name of the du Pont Securities Company. The complainant says that the recent dividend of 30 per cent. will enable the defendants to pay for the shares. An official statement issued by the company tonight says:

"This suit in no way involves the business of the company or its management, it being merely an attempt on the part of a stockholder to assert some claim as to a stock transaction between stockholders, notwithstanding that the company itself declined to purchase this stock at the time it was offered for sale."

New Yorkers Buy Big Arms Plant.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 9.—Announcement was made today of the sale by the Marlin Firearms Company of its plant here to the Marlin Arms Corporation. The new corporation, which is made up of a group of New York men, and which filed articles of incorporation at Albany, N. Y., yesterday, with a capital stock of $3,000,000, expects, it was stated, to receive soon a number of large contracts for material for Europe.

ACCUSES ROADS OF BRIBERY.

Senator Lea Says They Are Corrupting Public Officials of Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Senator Lea of Tennessee petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission today to investigate charges that the Louisville & Nashville, and Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroads were furnishing free passes to Tennessee public officials, "to seduce and corrupt" them in violation of the Interstate Commerce act.

The petition refers to the commission's investigation several months ago into practices of the two roads, and says that all the "unlawful and corrupt practices" which the commission found they had pursued still are being persisted in. "This," says the petition, "is particularly true with reference to the free pass abuses."

"Said free passes," declares the petition, "are being furnished by thd two railroads to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars each year to persons holding positions of honor and trust in said States, or the kindred and friends of such officials, whom said respondents hope thereby to seduce and corrupt to the advantage of respondents."

The Senator declares the issuing of passes results in unjust discrimination and prejudice to passengers who pay the full fare, and argues that if the passes were cut off the net cost of service would be less and rates could be lowered.

"MODEL MAN" HAD 2 WIVES.

Succasunna, N. J., Pattern of Virtue, a Confessed Bigamist.

SUCCASUNNA, N. J., Dec. 9.—William Doremus, the "model young man" of the town, who came from New York last March, was locked up in the Morristown Jail today, charged with bigamy. Doremus attended the Methodist Episcopal Church, became a Sunday School teacher and always refused to drink or smoke. His church work brought him into contact with Miss Mary Boyd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd. He married her Nov. 24.

Yesterday an automobile containing a woman, who said she was Mrs. Selina Doremus of New York City, and three policemen came into town and arrested Doremus on the bigamy charge which he admitted.

Mrs. Selina Doremus said she was married to Doremus in New York four years ago. She learned of his marriage to Miss Boyd, and with two detectives from New York she went to Dover, where she got Constable Henry Newkirk and came to Succasunna yesterday afternoon. Doremus's second wife is prostrated.

Doremus arraigned before Justice of the Peace John W. Young in Dover today pleaded guilty.

MORE AID FOR ARMENIANS.

Relief Committee Issues Another Call for Funds.

Samuel T. Dutton, Secretary of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, said yesterday that, although more than $100,000 had been sent to the sufferers, more relief was needed. He also said that the British and American committees were working together.

"T. P. O'Connor, who is a member of the General Committee of the Armenian Refugees' (Lord Mayor's) Fund," he said, "is chiefly responsible for the closer co-operation. He has written to both Oscar S. Straus and myself, and it was through his suggestion that we have been able to work together to better purpose than before.

"I cabled to Ambassador Morgenthau yesterday for a report on conditions in Armenia, and expect to have his reply in a few days.

"We have combined all the various Armenian relief committees under the general name of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, and each committee is working harmoniously with the main office. We received $15,000 yesterday from the Boston committee and $1,000 from Hartford, and we hope that the money will continue coming in, as the need of it is very great."

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It's the chimes' loud acclamation of that great good will sensation, due of course to ADMIRATION hat you hear, and there is sound recommendation in their musical pulsation, saying, if you'll buy him ADMIRATION you're a dear.

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BANKER-CONVICT IN COURT.

Audubon National's Ex-President Brought Here from Atlanta.

David S. Mills, former President and wrecker of the Audubon National Bank, who was sentenced to seven years in the Atlanta penitentiary in February, 1913, was a witness yesterday in the Federal District Court in a civil suit brought by James W. Ballard as receiver of the Keystone Guard Insurance Company of Athens, Penn., against the Audubon bank. Mills seemed to be in much better health than when he was sent to prison.

The purchase of the insurance company, a fraternal organization, for $100,000, Mills said, he had always regarded as a perfectly bona fide transaction. By the purchase the bank obtained control of $300,000 worth of securities. The jury found a $50,000 verdict in favor of the receiver, who was represented by ex-Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss.

Mills was brought here on a writ of habeas corpus in charge of a keeper. He will return to Atlanta today.

For Christmas **Jan**

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Do you care for dogs? If so, "Jan" is one of the best dog stories ever written.

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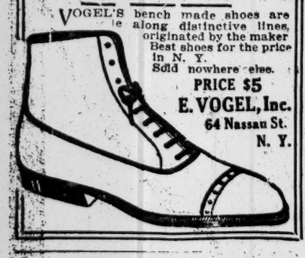

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BULL MOOSE HERD IN REPUBLICAN FOLD

Corrected Assembly Vote Indicates General Return of Progressives.

G. O. P. IS SOLID UP-STATE

Party Leaders Say Figures Show Public Approval of Whitman Administration.

A general return of Progressives in this State to the Republican fold is indicated by the corrected returns from the Assembly elections this year. These show an increase of approximately 65,000 in the aggregate vote for Republican Assemblymen this year—an off-year in politics—over the same vote last year, when a Governor and full State ticket was elected. There is no corresponding falling off in the Democratic vote. The aggregate vote throughout the State for Democratic Assemblymen, in fact, was in round numbers 35,000 above the showing of last year. The total vote in the Assembly elections exceeded the total vote for Governor last year by about 18,000.

Here is a comparative table showing the Republican and Democratic vote for Assemblymen throughout the State in the elections of 1914 and 1915:

County.	1914. Rep.	1914. Dem.	1915. Rep.	1915. Dem.
Albany	26,390	13,742	27,449	12,151
Allegany	4,315	1,780	5,093	1,937
Bronx	26,377	35 392	19,951	39,941
Broome	7,228	5,051	7,804	4,412
Cattaraugus	6,598	3,733	8,408	3,437
Cayuga	5,988	3,549	7,428	3,756
Chautauqua	8,777	4,643	11,709	5,109
Chemung	5,702	4,314	6,582	6,742
Chenango	4,185	1,906	4,875	1,969
Clinton	3,815	2,709	5,049	3,156
Columbia	4,584	4,202	4,836	3,862
Cortland	2,946	2,568	4,020	1,144
Delaware	4,589	3,413	5,283	4,151
Dutchess	8,854	7,079	10,296	7,551
Erie	39,017	29,124	38,776	25,398
Essex	2,946	1,568	3,885	1,522
Franklin	4,114	1,710	3,328	1,180
Ful'n & Ham'n	4,719	2,551	4,354	2,863
Genesee	4,096	1,852	4,885	1,982
Greene	5,304	2,633	5,727	3,402
Herkimer	5,713	4,231	6,515	4,92-
Jefferson	8,012	4,676	9,104	4,492
Kings	90,897	93,563	98,903	100.601
Lewis	2,477	1,726	3,306	2,079
Livingston	4,019	2,028	4,128	2,228
Madison	4,747	2,294	5,679	2,805
Monroe	27,157	16,020	34,153	19,116
Montgomery	6,189	3,725	6,224	4,218
Nassau	7,791	5,112	10,397	5,168
New York	71 863	108,561	76,086	117,3 3
Niagara	9,851	6,098	11,325	5,788
Oneida	14,721	10,254	17,659	11,960
Onondaga	21,001	13,030	26,691	13,847
Ontario	5,792	3,994	6,826	4,041
Orange	10,189	7,730	12,815	8,062
Orleans	3,474	1,960	3,073	2,432
Oswego	8,061	8,905	9,323	4,196
Otsego	5,221	3,104	6,475	4,221
Putnam	1,971	1,499	2,133	1,800
Queens	16,987	27,919	17,964	33,272
Rensselaer	13,643	11,999	14,809	12,511
Richmond	4,478	7,632	4,840	8,803
Rockland	2,823	3,481	4,474	3,503
St. Lawrence	8,912	5,447	9,149	2,627
Saratoga	7,437	4,100	8,508	3,898
Schenectady	7,063	4,002	8,150	4,554
Schoharie	2,215	2,500	2,644	2,820
Schuyler	1,579	1,401	2,158	1,538
Seneca	3,189	1,578	3,602	1,924
Steuben	7,233	4,835	8,886	6,700
Suffolk	8,511	5,865	9,290	5,976
Sullivan	3,211	3,792	4,288	
Tioga	2,424	1,835	2,805	1,815
Tompkins	3,621	2 277	3,578	1,530
Ulster	9,556	5,497	10,114	5,845
Warren	3,871	2,569	4,297	2,220
Washington	5,213	3,947	5,612	4,167
Wayne	5,151	2,797	5,934	5,032
Westchester	25,903	18,872	28,001	22,339
Wyoming	3,990	1,636	5,059	1,702
Yates	2,103	1,018	2,777	1,401
Total	642.232	551 709	707.457	586.720

These figures have been compiled under the auspices of the Republican State organization. The Republican leaders profess to see in the aggregate plurality for the Republican Assemblymen—approximately 118,000, or 32,000 in excess of the Assembly pluralities of 1914—more than a flocking of former followers of the Bull Moose fortunes to the Republican banners. They claim that the result of the elections is to be regarded as an endorsement of Governor Whitman's Administration.

New York City, true to its traditions, returned a large aggregate Democratic plurality in the Assembly elections. This was true of every county in the city. The New York City pluralities for Democratic Assemblymen aggregated in round numbers 82,000. In the fifty-seven counties up-State the Republican pluralities in the Assembly elections aggregated 200,000.

"This," said a Republican leader, "is a plurality outside of New York City never before equaled by a Republican candidate for Governor, with the exception of Governor Whitman, who received about that plurality. It has only twice been matched by a candidate for President—in the Roosevelt and Taft elections—and there has never been a legislative plurality like it in the history of the State."

The Republicans re-elected sixty-six out of seventy-two Assemblymen who had been renominated. The six who were defeated represented districts in New York City. Their defeat the Republican leaders admit was due to the stand the party had taken on the direct tax issue, which will cost taxpayers in this city some $14,000,000. Only six Democratic Assemblymen were elected north of the Bronx, and the pluralities by which they won aggregated only about 1,200, so that a change of 600 votes, properly distributed, would have made a solid Republican representation from up-State.

The Republican successes extended to the Congressional elections held in three districts. Of these two were up-State in localities always overwhelmingly Republican. In the Twenty-third Congressional District in New York City, where the late Joseph A. Goulden had been elected with a Democratic plurality of 6,000, William S. Bennet, the Republican candidate this Fall, won by approximately 1,000 plurality.

In the Judiciary and local elections, too, the Republicans were generally successful, and according to the leaders there are more Republican Mayors, Aldermen, and Supervisors in this State at present than at any time in the last ten years.

PRESIDENT VISITS DANIELS.

Creates Excitement in Navy Building by Unexpected Call on Secretary

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—President Wilson caused a ten-minute sensation at the State, War, and Navy Building today by strolling unannounced into the office of Secretary Daniels. The President walked over to the building through a snow flurry.

Mr. Daniels had arranged to see him concerning the building of the two battleships authorized by the last Congress, with a view to deciding whether the vessels should be built in navy yards or Congress asked for an increased appropriation to meet the bids of private builders. The President wanted to discuss the matter today, and, instead of summoning Mr. Daniels to the White mal way.

Motorman Fined $100 for Collision.

Andrew Breslin, 35 years old, of 2,381 Washington Avenue, in the employ of the Union Railway Company for fifteen years, was fined $100 yesterday by Justices Freschi, Herrman, and O'Keefe in the Court of Special Sessions in Bronx County for his part in a collision between his car and fire engine 88 on September 21 last. Breslin, it was alleged, obstructed the way of the fire engine at 149th Street and Concord Avenue and caused the collision, which resulted in injuries to three firemen.

Civil Service Society to Dine.

The annual dinner of the New York Civil Service Society will be held at the Broadway Central Hotel tomorrow evening. The speakers will confine their remarks to civil service matters and some suggestions of importance will be made. Among the speakers will be President Charles W. Churchill of the Board of Education and Borough Presidents Marks, Mathewson, and Pounds. Covers will be laid for 450.

JOSE J. RAMOS ARRESTED.

Accused of Alienating Affections of Mrs. Samuel Rosenberg.

The trouble between Samuel Rosenberg and his wife culminated yesterday in the arrest of Jose J. Ramos in a suit begun against him by Mr. Rosenberg for $100,000 for the alleged alienation of the affections of his wife, Mrs. Evelyn J. Shepard Rosenberg. Mr. Rosenberg is a wealthy importer of laces, and Mr. Ramos is a rich Porto Rican exporter with offices at 66 Beaver Street.

Mr. Rosenberg's complaint in the alienation suit says that he and his wife were married on Feb. 22 of the current year and that a few months later the defendant, Mr. Ramos, who had known Mrs. Rosenberg before her marriage, began paying her marked attention and "commenced a campaign to win away from me my wife's love and society." It is also charged that Mr. Ramos gave Mrs. Rosenberg many valuable presents and gifts of money; that he finally induced her to act indiscreetly and to accompany him to his apartment and to a hotel at Point Pleasant, N. J., where they spent July 3 and 4.

A few weeks after this alleged incident Mr. Rosenberg said his wife complained to him of a threat Mr. Ramos made to kill her unless she left her husband and went away with him. Mr. Rosenberg said in his complaint:

"After much deliberation I determined to forgive my wife the acts referred to upon her promise that she would ever thereafter remain faithful and have no further communication of any kind with the defendant, and I therefore provided a home and all necessaries and many luxuries for her."

Mr. Rosenberg was forced in September to visit the Pacific Coast on business. He thought he would be away about six months, and made provision for the care of his wife during his absence. He said that three or four weeks after his departure Mr. Ramos began calling on Mrs. Rosenberg and proceeded to pay her improper attentions and to make her presents of money. Mr. Rosenberg said that his wife went with Mr. Ramos to the latter's apartments and also to the Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore, where they registered as "Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Rogers." They remained in the hotel, he said, during Oct. 1 and 2. He also said that his wife lived in an apartment hotel in West Seventy-second Street, where she occupied two rooms at a cost of from $40 to $60 a week. Mr. Rosenberg said that his wife offered to Mr. Ramos when she engaged the rooms, and he thinks the latter paid for them.

BOY SCOUTS FUND $56,762.

Expect to Have $200,000 by Tomorrow Night.

With the total of subscriptions raised by yesterday's collection to $56,762.20, the officials of the Boy Scouts of America, who are trying to raise $200,000 to establish the organization on a more extensive basis, feel hopeful of completing their task before nightfall tomorrow night. When the collecting teams met for luncheon at the Boy Scout Headquarters at 57 Chambers Street yesterday afternoon and the day's returns were compiled to be $15,180.25, reports were made to the effect that the largest subscriptions of the campaign were still to come in.

Among the most substantial single contributors yesterday were Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, $2,000, and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Lamont, $600; W. K. Vanderbilt, Harold Vanderbilt, Howard Phipps, Walton N. Cable, $1,000 each; William D. Straight, $500; Jules S. Bache, $250; Miss Helen Smith of Stamford, Conn.; William Fellowes Morgan, and Willis O. Robb, $500 each.

The teams representing Manhattan and the Bronx were well in the lead with a total of $6,467 for the day. Richmond reported $2,072; Queens, $1,604.75, and Brooklyn, $1,033.50. The Executive Committee reported the receipt of $4,103 in mail subscriptions. The winning team for the day was 26 of Manhattan and Bronx, with contributions of $8,011.

Among those who attended yesterday's meeting was Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Director of Physical Training of the Board of Education.

Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn yesterday appointed the following Citizens' Committee from that borough to co-operate with the Boy Scouts in raising their $200,000 fund: William Hamlin Childs, Colonel William Dykman, William McCarroll, William H Kemble, A Ross Appleton, and Dr. William Francis Campbell.

$6,000,000 MORE DIRECT TAX

Governor Tells of Need of It In Plea to Finley for Economy.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—Another direct State tax, probably for about $6,000,000, was predicted by Governor Whitman today at a hearing on the Education Department's estimates for appropriations for the coming year. These estimates amounted to $9,167,261, an increase of more than half a million dollars over last year's figures.

While the matter of a proposed increase for State library equipment from $28,000 to $100,000 was under discussion, the Governor said to Commissioner Finley:

"It seems that we will have to levy another direct tax, and every effort must be made to keep appropriations down so that the amount of the tax may be lessened. I wish you would take back these estimates and see if you cannot get along with less than you have requested."

Commissioner Finley agreed to do what he could to reduce several of the items showing increases.

Governor Whitman said later that the tax probably would be for $6,000,000 or less than one-third of the last levy.

EXPECTED CANADIAN BILLS.

Parliament Called for Jan. 12—Its Term May Be Lengthened.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—The Canadian Parliament has been called to meet on Jan. 12.

The speech from the throne outlining the Government business will foreshadow a measure to lengthen the term of Parliament, which would otherwise reach its statutory end in November, 1916. This measure by the Canadian Parliament will have to be confirmed by the British Parliament to become effective.

Additional war measures will be brought in by the Government, chiefly of a financial character. There will be a war appropriation of $250,000,000 to meet the cost of Canada's war operations during the coming year.

It is expected that the Finance Minister will propose further measures of taxation to produce the revenue required to meet the cost of maintaing in the field the steadily increasing numbers of Canadian forces. The last taxation measure included a war tax of 7½ per cent. upon every article imported. This tax may be increased to 10 per cent.

Prof. Clark to Head Classical School

Charles Upson Clark, according to an announcement made yesterday in this city by the Trustees, has been appointed Director of the American School of Classical Studies, a branch of the American Academy in Rome. Professor Clark is Assistant Professor of Latin at Yale University. He will succeed Professor Kirby Flower Smith of Johns Hopkins, who has been acting as the head of the school.

Auto Bandits Rob Minnesota Bank.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 9.—Policemen of both St. Paul and Minneapolis were searching tonight for three robbers, who, unmasked, walked into the Western State Bank here this afternoon, ordered three bank employes into the vault, gathered up about $5,000 in currency, and escaped in an automobile which two other men had in readiness for them.

POLICEMEN ORDERED TO MAKE CITY QUIET

Din About as Usual on First Day of Campaign to Suppress Unnecessary Noises.

MANY ARRESTS TO BE MADE

Parents Asked to See That Their Children Play in Streets in More Subdued Way.

The official report of the first day of police activity in the suppression of unnecessary noises was not available yesterday, for it was not until late in the day that the first meagre reports began to reach Police Headquarters. To the casual observer street noises seemed to be as intense as ever. The order calling upon the policemen to suppress noises as a part of their duties was read and posted in the different stations yesterday morning.

A truck loaded with architectural iron passed over East Forty-seventh Street late yesterday afternoon. Two long beams extended out behind, and with every turn of the wheels one piece of iron hit against the other. This was a typical noisemaker, and it passed several policemen upon its way across town to Fiftieth Street and Madison Avenue without interference. A block of wood between the ends or a turn or two of rope would have abated the noise.

Any attitude on the part of the man on post not to take the order seriously will not be tolerated, and this was evident by the attitude of high police officials, who after much work evolved the rules laid down for the suppression of noises. The Inspectors' Committee on Noise Suppression is made up of Inspectors Daly of the Fourth, Ryan of the Sixth, and Kelly of the Twelfth Inspection Districts. These Inspectors, under Commissioner Woods, are responsible for the order, and they are pledged to see that it is made effective.

Any policeman who is of the idea that it is not a part of his duty to see that noises are suppressed is going to get a rude shock, an official said, for one part of the plan is the encouragement of citizens to make complaint and to "go higher up" if it is disregarded.

A great deal has been said about the inability of those who have to work nights to sleep in the daytime," said a police official, "but what about the troubles of those who work daytimes and still cannot sleep at night because of the unnecessary noises made by those same complaining night workers. There is constant complaint from those who live near plants where the work is carried on at night. Milkmen shout one to the other across half-block distances, auto trucks make more noise than necessary, and even the mails and newspapers are handled noisily. These things add to the sum total of the noises we now propose to hold in check."

For purposes of classification the police have divided noises into three general classes, the first including interior noises. These are the clanging of machinery, the sounds of gasoline or steam engines, and the many other noises that come from buildings housing industrial plants. In this class is placed the neighbor's phonograph, the flat dwelling dog, and the "other people's" children.

Then there is the out-of-doors class, and in this the police have catalogued the unnecessary yelling of venders, the blowing of horns, barkers, delivery clatter, defective exhaust pipes, and the noises that have so long been made without interference. The third class of noise is that made by faulty railroad tracks or other equipment and the clanging of bells on cars.

The remedy for interior noises is the Magistrate's Court. Where such complaint is made it is the intention of the police, under the new order, to co-operate with the complainant, and where it is found that a nuisance has been committed to make arrests. For violators of the third class the assistance of the Public Service Commission will be invoked.

In the carrying out of the order the police say there is no intention to be severe with the thousands of children who have no other playground than the city streets. Policemen are to be asked to exercise a sort of fatherly supervision over children and to warn them against noisemaking and to break up noisemaking games, but arrest or summons to be used only as a last resort.

Noisemakers are to be summoned into court just as are violators of the traffic laws.

ASSAILS HIGH CHURCH PARTY

Rector of St. George's Church, In Annual Report, "Sounds Warning."

The Rev. Dr Karl Reiland of St. George's Church, in the annual report of his parish, out yesterday, attacked the High Church Party in the Episcopal Church.

"St. George's Church," said the rector, "has stood for a hundred years for evangelical Protestant Christianity, and it has a peculiar right to protest against this ominous and Romanizing tendency in the Church. The laity should be warned that there is a Catholic party, and that it is striving to devitalize the true Protestant character of the Episcopal Church.

"We should use every means in our power to organize and prevent any further misrepresentation. We should insist that if our Catholic friends cannot stand our Protestant atmosphere they should move; we should make use of every opportunity to unite with other Protestant communions in the interests of spiritual common sense, efficiency, and economy at home and in the mission fields.

"Our attitude toward other communions is at fault because, whenever Christian unity is discussed, advocates for the word 'Catholic' and all that is implied thereby, who love to assert that 'Catholic' is our legal title, are unfortunately permitted to represent the Protestant Episcopal Church in a way that seriously misrepresents it."

The report showed St. George's had 5,570 communicants. The total income for the past year was a little over $100,000.

RECORD MAILS EXPECTED.

Post Office Looks for Biggest Holiday Business in History.

First Assistant Postmaster General Daniel C. Roper has issued orders to Postmasters to do everything possible, even to stretching the rules a bit, to make the handling of 1915 Christmas mail the best in the history of the postal service. In an official circular he said:

"Patrons are vitally interested in having parcels delivered on or before Christmas Day and every effort should be made to accomplish this. Parcels may bear the words 'Not to be opened until Christmas' or a similar inscription. The timeliness of gifts depends on their being received on or before Christmas Day; early mailing will insure this, whereas the practice of mailing packages late, in the hope that they will reach their destination on Christmas Day, is likely to defeat its own object through unavoidable delay due to the consequent congestion of the mails. This year the volume of business will be the greatest in the history of the mail service."

Patrons are urged to secure blanks in advance to be used in sending C. O. D. and registered mail, so that when packages reach the Post Office they can be ready to mail. The circular recommends the establishment of booths in Post Office lobbies to answer inquiries.

Dr. Butler Tells of Student Days.

Nicholas Murray Butler read an autobiographical sketch of his student days in Berlin and Paris, thirty years ago, at a meeting of members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and guests at the Chemists' Club, 52 West Forty-first Street, yesterday. Dr. Butler gave vivid pictures of noted educators and thinkers at the University of Berlin and at the Sorbonne when he studied there, and described the processes by which, he said, German universities gave a deep grounding and the French a high finish to the minds of students.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL OPENS $150,000 WING

Gift of Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson Dedicated at Sixtieth Anniversary.

BUILDING FULLY EQUIPPED

Contains Outdoor Clinic, Rooms for Private Patients, and Solarium on the Roof.

The opening of the new Thompson Pathological Building, which forms the west wing of the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York, 109th and 110th Streets, Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, was a feature of the sixtieth anniversary of the hospital, which was celebration at the hospital yesterday afternoon.

The new building is of buff brick and limestone to agree with the main building of the hospital. It is a model of everything such a building should be. The structure was put up at a cost, with the furnishings, of $150,000, and is the gift of Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson, Vice President and Chairman of the Ladies Board of the hospital. It balances the east wing of the hospital, new a year ago, which is the Nurses Home, and was the gift of Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Thompson, and others.

In the basement of the new building on the 109th Street side is the outdoor clinic, the second floor is the electro-therapeutic ward, on the second and third floors are the rooms for private patients; the fourth and fifth are the pathological laboratories, on the sixth the operating rooms. On the roof there is a delightful solarium. Allen & Collens of Boston were the architects.

The exercises of the day were held in the chapel in the main building. An organ prelude was by R. M. Jeffrey, songs by Miss Helen Swain and Miss Ruth MacTammany. Dean William M. Grosvenor of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine made the opening prayer. There was a statement by Grenville Lindall Winthrop, President of the hospital, a report by Dr. Dougal Bissell, Secretary of the Surgical Board, and an address by Dr. Henry Clark Coe, consulting surgeon.

Dr. Grenfell, the missionary doctor of Labrador, was one of the speakers, and told the members of the difficulties of operating in Labrador with no facilities. He instanced a case where he operated with an Eskimo to hold the light, which he dropped while the work was in progress.

It chanced that there was only one baby in the obstetrical department of the hospital yesterday, and he bore a distinguished name, Clement Cleveland Sulzer, his mother having named him for Dr. Clement Cleveland, Surgical Director and President of the Surgical Board of the hospital. Clement Sulzer was a very recent arrival.

During the year there have been treated in the hospital 2,500 patients, and 3,728 operations have been performed.

The flowers for the decorations of the building were sent by Mrs. Russell Sage, Honorary Vice President; Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard. Mrs. Henry Winthrop Gray was in charge of the reception and entertainment which closed the afternoon, and Dr. Elizabeth Johnson Van Slyke, Superintendent of the hospital, looked after everything.

Pouring tea were many well-known women, and among these and others present were Mrs. Stuart Barney, Mrs. William Thorne, Miss Urling Sibley, Miss Hepburn, Miss May Burroughs, Miss Dorothy Mead, granddaughter of Dr. Cleveland; Mrs. James Wall, Mrs. Hiram W. Sibley, Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mrs. Winslow of Paris, and among the men present were Thatcher Adams, William Thorne, and Charles Talbot. A quartet of colored players gave many lively selections.

JUDGES HONOR S. J. REID, JR.

Luncheon for Retiring Assistant Federal District Attorney.

Samuel J. Reid, Jr., ex-Assistant United States District Attorney in Brooklyn and a former baseball Captain in Princeton, was the guest yesterday at a luncheon given by the Federal Judges and the District Attorney's Staff of Brooklyn at the Crescent Athletic Club, on the occasion of Mr. Reid's withdrawal from the Assistant District Attorneyship. He has held office for three years and was the only Republican hold-over. Mr. Reid resigned on the first of the month to associate with King & Booth 32 Liberty Street, of which Walter C. Booth, famous as a Princeton guard on Big Bill Edwards's team, is a member.

Mr. Reid has been appointed referee in bankruptcy by the Federal Judges in Brooklyn. Henry Ward Beer, Second Assistant, has been promoted to Mr. Reid's place.

An Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received $10 yesterday from Mrs. Adolph Liebmann, in response to the Charity Organization's appeal for an unfortunate family.

Green River Rye

For those who prefer Rye Whiskey

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HOLLAND SYSTEM, INC.
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We make the selection of a Solitaire Diamond Engagement Ring a pleasure rather than a solemn duty to be discharged with frowning brow and anxious heart. You may pay as little as $10.00, as much as $1,200.00 or $1,500.00. In any event you get the best value it is possible for an old and highly-developed business organization to give you. Despite troubled conditions and a shortened supply, Lamberts continue to import and to mount all the Diamonds they sell and to sidetrack the middleman.

Elegant, substantial Diamond Gift Rings for men from $10.00 to $1,000.00.

Four widths of Lambert Seamless Solid Gold Wedding Rings, and we will supply any other style that pleases your taste, always guaranteeing the gold and the solidity of making. Engraving free. These rings are made famous not by what we say, but by what the wearers tell their friends. "L. B." stamped in a wedding ring sets questionr of quality at rest.

14-karat, $3.30 up 18-karat, $4.00 up 22-karat, $5.25 up
14-karat, $4.40 up 18-karat, $5.50 up 22-karat, $7.00 up
14-karat, $5.50 up 18-karat, $6.75 up 22-karat, $8.75 up
14-karat, $6.60 up 18-karat, $8.10 up 22-karat, 10.50 up

Fashions in gowns call for brooches. Here is one of hundreds of Lambert answers to the call. Others as tastefully fashioned, all guaranteed, from $2.00 up.

Diamond and Solid Gold Jewelry in original patterns at lowest prices, for wedding gifts.

Engine turned and engraved solid 14-karat gold Brooch with tourmaline and 2 baroque pearls, $6.00.

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Store Open Saturday Night Until 10, and Every Night from Then to and Including Christmas Eve.

Like Dust in a Fine Watch—
That is Constipation

A RUSTY watch loses time. In the same way, a rusty human system is clogged and slowed down by constipation, which causes a tremendous loss of mental and physical energy.

The remedy in the case of the watch is a fine grade of machine oil. And the remedy for constipation, according to the latest conclusions of medical science, is an even finer lubricant—Nujol—the pure white mineral oil.

Nujol lubricates the intestinal tract throughout its entire length, and softens the intestinal contents. In this way it facilitates the processes of normal evacuation, and eventually makes possible the return of regular bowel movements.

Nujol is not a laxative-drug nor a bowel stimulant. It is not absorbed by the system, hence it may be taken in any quantity without harm. It does not act as a purge, but if used regularly will bring permanent relief from constipation in the course of a week or ten days.

Write for booklet, "The Rational Treatment of Constipation." If your druggist hasn't it, we will send a pint bottle of Nujol prepaid to any point in the United States on receipt of 75c—money order or stamps.

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"The most comfortable garter I've ever worn" —the new 200%-stretch Ridgeweave elastic

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Fit large legs comfortably
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Your haberdasher will supply you. Ask for No. 1520 in the 25c quality, and No. 1565 in the 50c quality. See that you get the genuine.

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Coupon Should Be Presented at Sitting on or Before Dec. 20.

CUT HERE

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE TO TRAIN SALESMEN

Life Underwriters Announce New Department Will Teach Insurance Selling.

ITS DIRECTORS BEING NAMED

W. D. Wyman Shows Life Insurance Companies Are Now Biggest Holders of Farm Mortgages.

The Carnegie Institute of Technology, to which Andrew Carnegie donated $12,000,000, will establish a course in salesmanship, according to the announcement made by Edward A. Woods, President of the National Association of Life Underwriters, who yesterday addressed the ninth annual meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents at the Hotel Astor. Mr. Woods said that a thorough investigation of the requirements of the course would first be made by a staff of eminent psychologists, leading sales agents, and research investigators. The work of this staff in preparing a course, which is expected to be far superior to any similar course now being given, may not be completed for a year or more.

Mr. Woods, together with William Alexander, Secretary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, urged the institute two years ago to establish such a course, and since that time it has had the matter under advisement. In view of the fact that the insurance men have often repeated their desire for a school for properly training insurance agents, special attention will be given from the start to training in selling life insurance. Salesmanship in all lines of business will be taught. It is understood that three of the Directors of the new course have been chosen, but their names will not be announced until the entire list has been completed, about Feb. 1. Mr. Woods deplored the fact that the life insurance agent is often looked upon as a nuisance.

"It is time that we should look the matter in the face," he said. "Either the system is wrong or the men whom we employ are not the right men. The selling end of perhaps the most systematic business in the world is admittedly the most unsystematic and inefficient.

Expense of Training Agents.

"While the cost of almost every other item is closely figured, it would be interesting, as well as surprising, to know how many companies really know what it costs to educate a permanent agent, and therefore the loss from those who fail is probably $700 per agent upward. An official of perhaps the largest American corporation of international dealings, selecting his representatives almost entirely from college graduates, stated that before a representative was profitable to them he represented an investment of $2,000.

"A head of a very large fire insurance company, whose agents are generally what might be called 'part time,' as they represent other fire companies, stated that his agency force was worth $425 per agent. The head of one of the most efficient sales concerns in Detroit told me he valued his agency force of 575 agents, nearly all commission agents, at $250,000, the cost of replacing them, and that they are conducting a course for each new addition to their force that will cost $170 each. It can easily be calculated that a general agent could afford to pay $1,000 down for an agent who was absolutely certain to produce a minimum of $100,000 of business a year, not a very high amount. It probably costs any successful general agent at least this time and money, spent mostly in failures, to produce a permanent agent of this type.

"Is it not remarkable that up to the present time no established educational institution of the first rank has attempted to determine either what qualities are essential for a successful salesman, or what are the best methods for training him? There are more than 1,000,000 salesmen in the United States, besides which almost every person worth anything is directly or indirectly interested in salesmanship. There are more life insurance agents in this country than there are doctors or lawyers. Yet there are 500 medical schools and 114 law schools, and not one institution of recognized prominence to teach life insurance salesmanship, or any kind of salesmanship.

Sales Agents or Directors.

"Perhaps no institution in the United States is better qualified to take up this work, first, of investigation, and second, of training, than the Carnegie Institute of Technology, to which Mr. Carnegie has munificently given $12,000,000. It proposes to have as Directors of this special branch the leading sales agents of the greatest corporations in the country, and to obtain for its scientific staff the ablest and most practical psychological and research investigators."

Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, in a speech declared that the Department is building a new civilization in the farming lands of this country based on social co-operation rather than upon the individualism of the past.

In speaking of the county agents, whose work has been extended through the passage of the Smith-Lever bill, he told of how they are actually bringing to the farmers the knowledge of farming which the Department of Agriculture has discovered, and added, "They are teaching them how to build a new civilization out in our rural communities, a civilization built upon the great principle of co-operation, co-operation of farmer with farmer, neighbor with neighbor, of farmer with business man, for the new agriculture can no more be realized by the Ishmaelite and the individualist than an individual could create a great metropolis like New York."

The general topic of the meeting upon which all of the discussions was based was the policy to be adopted by the insurance companies in investing the large accumulations of capital which are entrusted to them, and the relation of the manner in which these reserve funds are invested to the economic progress of the country. William D. Wyman, President of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company of Pittsfield, Mass., who was Chairman of the meeting, declared that the assets of life insurance companies had doubled in the last ten years. He said that they now amount to nearly $5,000,000,000. He maintained that the life insurance companies are now the largest holders of farm mortgages in the United States. The majority of these, he said, are held in the West and South; the value of farm mortgages in the Northwestern States alone amounting to $284,000,000 as against a total of less than $1,000,000 in all Eastern and Middle Atlantic States.

Policies for $21,500,000,000.

He said that the policy obligations which will mature at the death of present policy holders in American companies exceeds $21,500,000,000.

"Turning to the opposite side of the ledger," Mr. Wyman said, "we found as of Dec. 31, 1914, assets in hand amounting to more than $4,935,000,000. Of these assets, $1,700,000,000 were invested in real estate mortgages. Statistics which have just been collected by the association show a separation of these investments between farm loans and other kinds of real estate securities, for 148 out of 230 life insurance companies in the United States. These 148 companies had 98¼ per cent. of all real estate mortgages held by life insurance companies."

Following the Chairman, William Frederic Dix, Secretary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, spoke on the "Relation of Life Insurance Investments to City Development and Various Problems Connected Therewith." Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway Company, spoke on the "Relation of the Railroad and Its Securities to Land Values." Norval Hawkins, Manager of Sales for the Ford Motor Company of Detroit, spoke on the "Relation of the Automobile and Tractor to Farm and Mortgage Values." Charles G. Taylor, Jr., Vice President and Actuary of the Atlantic Insurance Company of Richmond, Va., delivered an address on "Getting Closer to the Farmer."

After the general session a closed meeting was held, at which Robert Lynn Cox was elected as General Counsel and Manager of the association, and John J. Brinkerhof was chosen as Actuary. The Executive Committee which was elected consisted of Jesse R. Clark, President of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati; W. A. Day, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York; Forrest F. Dryden, President of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of Newark; Haley Fiske, Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York; Alfred D. Foster, President of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston; George E. Ide, President of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York; Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; Louis F. Butler, President of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, and George L. Cochran, President of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles.

FIGHT ELEVATOR ORDINANCE

Hotel Men Oppose Law for Safety Device.

Opposition to the proposed ordinance requiring the installing of automatic interlocking devices by which an elevator cannot move until the doors are closed was made yesterday by Charles A. Campbell, who appeared before the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Aldermen in behalf of the Hotel Association of New York. The proposed ordinance also provides that the Superintendent of Buildings shall approve the requirements of the new device.

The Hotel Association believes it to be unwise to vest in the Superintendent of Buildings, who may or may not be a mechanical engineer, the sole authority to reject or accept any device. It also holds that the adoption of the ordinance will be but the first step in making the installation of such safety devices mandatory in the case of existing elevators. Mr. Campbell read a letter from the engineer who installed the elevators in the Municipal Building and who reported against their mechanical operation. He also cited the case of an uptown hotel and department store where such a device had been tried out and later discarded. Rudolph Miller, engineer of the Committee on Buildings, urged the adoption of the proposed ordinance. The committee will report to the Board of Aldermen next Tuesday.

FRENCH GOLD RESERVE UP.

New Loan Expected to Swell Total Soon to $1,000,000,000.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Gold to the amount of 62,000,000 francs ($12,400,000) has been added to the reserves of the Bank of France in the last week. The total added since the issuance of the new loan is 104,000,000 francs. At this rate the gold reserve will reach 5,000,000,000 francs in another ten days.

The Department of the Seine, including the City of Paris, has turned in a total of 280,000,000 francs; the Department of the Rhone, including Lyons, 40,000,000; the Department of Bouches-du-Rhone, including Marseilles, 30,000,000. Paris leads in subscriptions in about the same proportion, but the provinces are responding so freely to the appeal on behalf of the new loan that the final proportions are likely to be more favorable to the rural districts when the subscription lists are closed.

ROOSEVELT CALLED A HALT ON MELLEN

Held New Haven's President Presumed Too Far on the Talk About Charles W. Morse.

DISPUTED ABOUT SHIP LINES

"But President Did Exclude from Bill of Equity," Says the Witness, "All Mention of Steamships."

Counsel for the former New Haven Directors who are on trial in the Federal District Court on the charge of trying to monopolize the transportation system of New England were sufficiently satisfied yesterday with the aspect Charles S. Mellen had put on the history of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to wind up his cross-examination. He had been hardly more than three days subject to their questioning.

Charles F. Choate, who conducted the cross-examination, in a few questions obtained from him the theory of the defense.

"Did you at any time conspire with any one whatever to effect a monopoly?" he was asked.

"I never conspired in any way, shape, or manner," came the emphatic answer. "I was trying to build up for New England an efficient system of transportation to obtain mileage so as to make it possible to distribute the cost of the terminals, which was tremendous, over as large a mileage as possible.

"We had no preconceived idea as to how this was to be brought about. Each day's work brought for myself and the Directors numerous matters for consideration, and the next day brought some other thing. It was a process of evolution. I do not know but that we should all have been scared to death if we had appreciated in our first step what the last step was to be."

"You called New England a terminal yard," said Mr. Choate. "Please explain that a little more fully."

New England's Needs.

"With all the 6,000 or 7,000 miles of railroad controlled by the New Haven at the time of my retirement the average haul of freight was not to exceed ninety-five miles. For that we had to provide expensive terminals to take care of a movement perhaps from San Francisco to Boston. We could not do that with so short a haul. The cost of these terminals had to be distributed over a large mileage. There was a demand on the part of the public for more, constantly more, and we tried to meet it."

With a large map of the United States with the great trunk lines marked upon it to illustrate his point, Mr. Mellen asserted that New England needed an efficient transportation system almost beyond any other section, and if it was to retain its industrial supremacy its manufacturers must have equality of rate and cheapness of raw material.

As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Choate brought out that of the railroads in the States of New England and New York and New Jersey, the States mentioned in the indictment, the New Haven never controlled more than 37 per cent. of the mileage, 12.7 per cent. of the freight moved, and 28.8 per cent. of the passengers carried. Even in New England itself the New Haven was responsible for only 74.4 per cent. of the mileage, 61.7 per cent. of the freight movements, and 79.8 per cent. of the passengers carried. Of the trolley lines in the New England States, the New Haven controlled 31.6 per cent., and in all the States mentioned in the indictment 17.9 per cent.

As Mr. Choate finished, De Lancey Nicoll read to Mr. Mellen the names of sixty-four persons mentioned as conspirators in the indictment, and asked him to state who they were and what positions they had held. Among them were such men as J. P. Morgan, George F. Baker, Lucius Tuttle, and Alexander J. Cassatt, and Mr. Nicoll made a point of bringing out how many were already dead.

"Some were dead before they were indicted, were they not?" put in R. V. Lindabury.

Roosevelt Had a Will.

"They were, and they probably turned over," answered Mr. Mellen with a smile.

As the name of Chauncey M. Depew was brought up he exclaimed:

"Never heard of him, but I met him the other night at the Amen Corner dinner."

The section of the prosecution's case which the defense applied itself to at yesterday's morning session was the control by the New Haven of the coast steamboat lines. They were not included in the equity suit, filed against the New Haven in 1908 by Attorney General Bonaparte and dropped in 1909 by Attorney General Wickersham.

Mr. Choate asked Mr. Mellen to explain this, and the witness stated there had been a misunderstanding between him and President Roosevelt concerning the interview about the offer Charles W. Morse had made for the purchase of the steamboat lines. Mr. Mellen, the President thought, had presumed too much upon what had passed at the interview.

"I think the President was referring to our subsequent purchase of the Merchants and Miners' Line," the witness explained. "I was very much exercised about it, not only because of our personal relations but because he was President of the United States. I was not content to let him think I had taken advantage of him, so I got from Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, who was present at the interview, a memorandum of what had been said, which satisfied me I was right."

"Did it satisfy Mr. Roosevelt?" asked Mr. Choate.

"No man is convinced against his will, and Mr. Roosevelt has a will. But he did do this—he excluded from the bill of equity all mention of the steamboat lines."

Mr. Choate then took the witness through the mazes of the trolley situation and framed his questions so as to bring out how the public were served thereby and the lines improved.

R. L. Batts for the Government will submit Mr. Mellen to a redirect examination.

The trial will continue this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

CALL ELLIOTT TO TESTIFY.

New Haven's President Explains Ontario & Western Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—The Public Service Commissioners this morning, continuing their investigation of the expenditures and investments of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, took up the real estate holdings in Boston and the value of the company's holdings in the New York Connecting Railroad.

President Elliott testified that the general policy of the New Haven was to sell its real estate that it did not need for railroad purposes. The road had been trying for some time to sell property, he said, but on account of the sluggishness of the real estate market, it had not been possible to dispose of any large part of it.

The commission then made some inquiries regarding the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, which is controlled by the New Haven Railroad. President Elliott, Vice President E. G. Buckland, Vice President Benjamin Campbell, and J. M. Tomlinson were questioned.

President Elliott said that the property was acquired because it afforded a direct route between the anthracite coal fields and New England. The coal supply of New England was protected by this route, he said.

"The time may come when the trunk lines to the West have all the business they can handle and will not be anxious to take freight that does not originate on their own lines," he continued. "In that case, a rail and water route by the New Haven and Ontario & Western to the great lake ports would become an important carrier. I do not expect a condition like this to arise within ten or fifteen years, but it may eventually come. There was a time when the Erie was laughed at as a carrier of freight to the West, but now it is becoming a very important carrier."

In spite of possible future advantages Mr. Elliott said that the present board of New Haven Directors would be willing to dispose of the Ontario & Western if the New Haven could do so without a sacrifice.

The hearing will be continued tomorrow.

BAZAAR OF NATIONS OPENS.

Professional Woman's League Has Trouble Naming Pig Mascot.

"Amelia" or "Pat" is no more. Amelia (or Pat) was a beautiful plump porker sent from Chicago to Miss Amelia Somerville to be a mascot at the Professional Women's League Bazaar of Nations, which opened yesterday at the league headquarters, 1,999 Broadway. Miss Somerville, who had the Irish booth, heard with delight that the pig was on the way. At once she named it Pat. She planned to tie it with green ribbons in a corner of her booth.

The other women of the league said they didn't like the name "Pat." "You should call her Amelia," they said. They decided to let the pig choose between the names.

When the pig arrived Miss Somerville was ready with the green ribbon. She approached the Chicagoite, calling him "Pat" persuasively. In the meantime other women were calling with a little more energy: "Come, Amelia; good Amelia; nice old girl."

The Chicagoite paid no attention to any one, but loped around the bazaar, sniffed at the English booth, nearly tripped up a pretty French girl, and threatened to march straight through Sweden, which had been perfectly neutral in the name dispute. After that the leagueites said they didn't care whether the animal was Pat or Amelia. They didn't like pigs, they added.

Last night Amelia-Pat was again at the bazaar, but had paid a visit to the butcher beforehand. All prepared for roasting, the piggy was sold at auction.

Children of the stage will be at the bazaar this afternoon. The bazaar is to remain open tomorrow.

NEW SPANISH PREMIER.

Romanones Sent for by King—Villanueva Foreign Minister.

MADRID, Dec. 9.—Count Alvaro de Romanones was today chosen by King Alfonso to form a new Government in succession to the Dato Cabinet, which resigned on Monday. The Cabinet will be made up as follows:

Premier—Count Alvaro de Romanones.
Minister of the Interior—The Duke of Alba.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Senor Villanueva.
Minister of Public Works—Senor Quero.
Minister of Commerce—Amos Salvador
Minister of Justice—Senor Barroso.
Minister of Instruction—Senor Burels.
Minister of Finance—Senor Urzaiz.
Minister of War—General de Luque.
Minister of Marine—Admiral Arias Miranda.

Count de Romanones stated that his policy on international questions would be identical with that of his predecessor.

SCHOOL BOARD HEAD WILL NOT RUN AGAIN

T. W. Churchill, After Serving Three Terms, Is to Retire Next February.

STILL A MEMBER TILL 1919

Party Opposed to His Policies Is Backing Willcox for Chairmanship.

Thomas W. Churchill says that he will not be a candidate for re-election as President of the Board of Education in February next. He is now serving his third term.

Personal and business reasons, he declared, have led him to this determination. He does not feel that he can any longer make the sacrifices necessary to the proper administration of the office as he believes it ought to be administered. It was his intention to resign from the Presidency in August last, but he did not do so because of the many pressing problems before the Board of Education. These, he thinks, are to be practically solved by February, when his term expires. He will, however, continue as a member of the board. His membership does not expire until January, 1919.

With Mr. Churchill out of the race, the question as to his successor is arousing interest. About a dozen of the present members, who are opposed to the way in which the board is now conducted, have put forward as a candidate William G. Willcox, one of the two representatives from Staten Island. Mr. Willcox is regarded as a strong Mayor Mitchel adherent and a hearty supporter of the Gary plan. He will run on the economy issue.

Whatever his opinions may be as to some of the reductions that are considered necessary under the budget allowance for 1916, he is in favor of doing all that is possible to keep within that allowance.

He has the support of John P. Benson, Louis H. Pink, Miss Mary E. Dreier, Abraham Flexner, Raymond B. Fosdick, Miss Olivia Leventritt, Isadore M. Levy, John Martin, Mrs. Helen St. Clair Mullan, Cornelius J. Sullivan, Dr. Ira S. Wile, and Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.

The Mayor, under the charter, ought to have appointed last month successors to Henry J. Bigham, Joseph E. Cosgrove, Miss Martha Lincoln Draper, Robert L. Harrison, Peter J. Lavelle, Ahlick H. Man, Louis Newman, Mrs. Christine Towns, and John Whalen, whose terms would expire next January. There is a vacancy also caused by the resignation of Paul Fuller, who died recently. The Mayor's illness has delayed those appointments. They will possibly be made in a few days.

Some of the present members, like Miss Draper, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Whalen, may be reappointed, as they are opposed to the present board administration. It is probable, however, that the majority, if not all, of the new members will be anti-Churchill.

It is not known whom the Mayor favors for President of the Board of Education, but it is understood that he is not opposed to Mr. Willcox. The full membership of the board is forty-six. It takes twenty-four to elect a President. Adding the ten new appointees to the twelve members of the board who are in favor of Mr. Willcox would make twenty-two for him. There are, moreover, several others who may cast their ballots for him and elect him to the office.

The men who picked Mr. Willcox as their candidate for President also selected John G. Greene, Chairman of the Finance Committee, as their candidate for Vice President. Mr. Greene was Vice President for years. Last February he ran against Mr. Churchill, and Arthur S. Somers was chosen to succeed him as Vice President. This choice of Mr. Greene as Mr. Willcox's running mate was made, however, without his consent or knowledge. He is not an active candidate in the February election.

There remain the Churchill men to be reckoned with. Quite a number of them will be members of the next board. It is among the possibilities that they may select George J. Gillespie as their standard bearer. He is Chairman of the Committee on Elementary Schools, and made the nominating speeches for Mr. Churchill for his three terms. He is a lawyer and has an office at 20 Vesey Street.

He is popular with members of the board, both Churchill and anti-Churchill. If he runs Mr. Somers may be a candidate on his ticket for Vice President. The Willcox people may hit upon John Martin to represent them for that office, although it would mean that both of their candidates would be from Staten Island.

MAY GET DYE IMPORTS.

State Department Pushes Fight in Interest of Textile Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The State Department is striving to facilitate the shipment of dyes from Germany for silk and textile manufacturers and others whose business is seriously embarrassed by shortage of these commodities. In response to representations made by Secretary Lansing the British Government has now given assurances that it will consent to allow all the dyes to come forward that are necessary to take care of the needs of American industry. These assurances were given last Friday.

But this is not sufficient to remedy the situation. It so happens that the German Government has been refusing to allow dyestuffs to come forward unless American cotton be allowed to go into Germany in return. However, cotton is on the British list of absolute contraband, and it was learned today that Great Britain was determined to keep it there. The British Government would be about as willing to permit gunpowder to be shipped into Germany as to allow cotton to go there.

Ambassador Gerard at Berlin has been endeavoring to perfect an arrangement with the German Government whereby dyestuffs sufficient to supply American industry may be shipped to this country, on the basis of the assurances given the British Government that it will not interpose any obstacles to such shipments if they are made.

Eleven of Paterson's most prominent silk men, representing practically every silk dyeing establishment in the city, went to Washington last night to protest against the embargo on dyes in the embargo on the export of logwood from the British West Indies. England has cut off more than one-half the entire supply of that commodity coming into the United States, and silk men here are in a serious situation.

John W. Griggs and Judge William I. Lewis will be the spokesmen for the delegation.

Homicide Charge Dismissed.

Harry Barken, a tailor, who was arrested several days ago on a charge of homicide in connection with the death of his wife more than six months ago, was dismissed from custody yesterday by Magistrate Howard Nash in the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn. The Magistrate said that there was nothing in the evidence to warrant holding Barken.

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6,250 at 5½%	on three-story and cellar six-family apartment house, value	10,500
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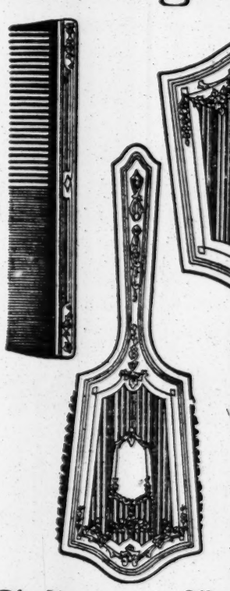

A Superb Holiday Gift

This beautiful set of three pieces—Mirror, Hair Brush and Comb—is richly engraved and engine turned, of extra heavy weight, with extra fine quality of bristles in the Brush; complete for $40.75.

The individual pieces will be sold separately. There are also complete varieties of other Toilet and Manicure pieces in the same design, if a more elaborate gift is desired, and also to make it more gratifying to the recipient, who can add to the set other wanted pieces in the same pattern at any time.

It also offers the opportunity of giving a double interest to a Birthday, or another Holiday Gift, by adding pieces to the same service on the next gift occasion.

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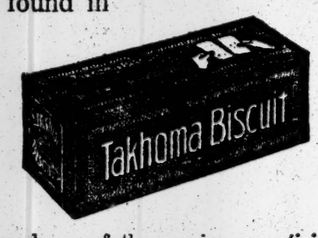

Each package of these crisp, appetizing soda crackers contains a beautiful paper doll in full colors. Eight pretty colored costumes are in many other varieties of

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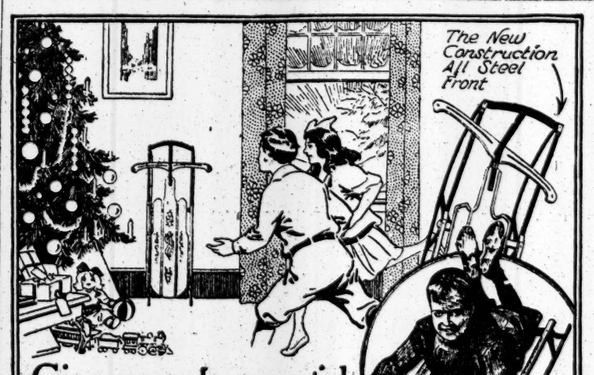

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Sent express prepaid east of the Missouri River if your dealer can't supply you

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It will help you win a Saxon

Double coupons will help you win a Saxon in our Auto Contest—which closes Dec. 15th. Here's another way:—Exchange all your other coupons, tags, trading stamps and wrappers for Mutual Coupons at our Premium Parlors.

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NAVY YARDS WILL BUILD BATTLESHIPS

Orders for Two Placed at the New York and Mare Island Plants.

PRIVATE BIDS TOO HIGH

Half a Million Must Be Spent at Mare Island Before Work Can Start —Steel to be Ordered at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Following a personal visit by President Wilson to the office of Secretary Daniels in the Navy Department Building today, announcement was made that the two new 32,000-ton dreadnoughts, Nos. 43 and 44, will be built at Government navy yards, one at Mare Island, near San Francisco, and the other at New York. Private contractors were unwilling to undertake the construction of the dreadnoughts within the limit of cost fixed by Congress. Each will cost $15,000,000.

The bid of the New York yard for the construction of hull and machinery of one vessel was $7,069,925. That of the Mare Island Navy Yard was $7,413,459. The bid submitted by the Philadelphia yard was $6,774,144. The Philadelphia yard's bid included only the cost of the ship, but the bid of the Mare Island Navy Yard included the cost of changes and improvements in the plant at that place that would be necessary. It will cost $500,000 to put the Mare Island yard in position to build the dreadnought. The estimated cost of putting the Philadelphia Navy Yard in position to construct dreadnoughts is $1,000,000, and Secretary Daniels said today he would urge Congress to appropriate that sum so that one of the battleships in the group to be authorized by Congress this Winter can be begun at Philadelphia.

The decision to build the two battleships authorized last March at Government yards was reached after an examination showed that the bids of steelmakers submitted to the department last week were lower than the informal figures submitted to the navy yards. This convinced the department that enough money could be saved out of the amount appropriated by Congress to pay for the work of making improvements at Mare Island.

The keels for these two dreadnoughts will not be laid until next August or September. It will take from now until August to have the building slip built at Mare Island. The only slip at the New York yard available for use in building so large a battleship is now occupied by the battleship California, being built there. The California is to be launched next September. Orders will be given at once to the steelmakers for the manufacture of steel plates and other material for the hulls. In this way, it is figured, little time will be lost. When the keels have been laid work will be rushed day and night by using extra shifts of men at both yards.

The navy program of the Administration calls for the construction of ten battleships and six battle cruisers in the next five years. These sixteen vessels will be of the most modern type and will cost in the neighborhood of $17,000,000 each. The program contemplates that Congress shall authorize two of the new battleships and two of the new cruisers in the coming Navy bill, and it is Mr. Daniels's plan to build one of these at Philadelphia, while the prospects are that the other three will be given out for construction at private yards.

SEEKS TO FLANK TAVENNER.

Gardner Wants Both Defense and Anti-Defense Bodies Investigated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Representative Gardner of Massachusetts today wrote to Representative Henry of Texas, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, asking for an early hearing on his resolution for an investigation of various defense organizations, including the National Navy League, and also of Labor's National Peace Council. At the same time, Mr. Gardner wrote to Representative Tavenner of Illinois, who has been baiting the Navy League, inviting him, because of his "deep interest in the subject matter of an investigation of the activities of persons and organizations engaged in prosecuting or opposing the preparedness campaign," to join him in the demand for a hearing.

Friends of Mr. Gardner are amused at what they regard as his flanking movement against Mr. Tavenner. The latter has promised a resolution calling for an inquiry into the Navy League's affairs. Mr. Gardner's resolution does that very thing, but proposes in addition an investigation of the Peace Council. It is understood that Mr. Gardner would like to have Mr. Tavenner on the stand at the hearing to learn just what he knows about organizations opposed to preparedness.

ARMY COURSE AT HARVARD.

University to Add Military Science to Its Curriculum.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 9.—Harvard University officially enlisted in the movement for preparedness today, when President Lowell announced that a course in military science would be added to the curriculum at the next semester. It is planned to have those undergraduates who join the course meet twice a week. The instruction will be in the hands of regular army officers, including Major Gen. Leonard Wood and Captain Halstead Dorey.

All the members of the class will be required to enroll for the Government correspondence courses on military tactics.

The training in the science of military affairs will be supplemented by military drill. Twelve hundred students already have responded to a call for candidates for drill instruction which was issued by a special committee of undergraduates, headed by Archie Roosevelt. The committee tonight announced that the drill squads would be permanently organized at a mass meeting to be held on Dec. 17, when President Lowell would deliver an address.

ASK BIDS ON SUBMARINES.

Navy Department Sends Out Specifications for Huge Undersea Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Navy Department issued advertisements for the construction of the two fleet submarines which were authorized by the last Congress. The surface speed of these submarines was set by Congress at 25 knots, which is in excess of that contemplated for any submarines now being designed or built abroad. The designs of the vessels were prepared in the Navy Department.

To attain a surface speed of 25 knots it was necessary to go to vessels larger than any now contemplated, and in addition to fit steam turbines and boilers for surface propulsion to attain the power required. Such installations are new in this country. The vessels will measure more than 250 feet in length.

In the past the Navy Department has simply issued a statement of general characteristics and more or less complete specifications for hull and machinery for the submarines authorized, the actual plans and specifications being prepared by the submarine boat builders. In the case of these two vessels, however, the designs and specifications were prepared complete in the department.

These vessels are planned to assume a much wider role than the coast submarines, for which contracts were let a short time ago. They are intended to accompany the fleet and carry out their operations, not only along the coasts, but wherever the battleships might go. Bids on them will be opened on Feb. 16.

Lexow Gets Records Plum.

Charles K. Lexow, Republican leader of the Sixteenth Assembly District, was yesterday appointed Commissioner of Records by County Clerk Schneider. The salary is $7,500 a year.

FIRE DESTROYS DU PONT CITY

Continued from Page 1.

but the flames which followed were quickly extinguished.

When it was seen that the town was doomed and the plant endangered, orders were issued suspending all operations and the factory closed. The shift of men then at work was set to work protecting the buildings from flying sparks. The gravest danger was from woods near by, which caught fire and were still burning late tonight.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon half of the town water supply was cut off when poles which supported a portion of the high-tension cable of the du Pont Company collapsed, snapping the wires which feed the current to the Appomattox River electric pumping station. It was feared the other wires would go, but prompt efforts by workmen prevented this.

As soon as it was realized that the city was doomed, the police assisted by experts from the powder plant began dynamiting buildings. When the first blast was set off many persons thought there had been an explosion of gun cotton, at the big plant, but when other detonations followed the explanation soon spread and fears were quieted.

When the excitement was subsiding tonight, the population literally evacuated the place. Long before nightfall families and individuals set out carrying with them the possessions which they had saved.

On account of the great influx of people, the Mayor of Petersburg ordered all saloons in that city closed early tonight. A company of militia was called to aid the police in controlling the crowds, while the City Council, Chamber of Commerce, the Young Men's Christian Association, churches, and others took action to provide temporary shelter for those who had lost their homes.

Many persons were forced to remain at Hopewell among the ruins. After 8 o'clock tonight it was almost an impossibility to obtain a conveyance to reach Petersburg.

The flames burned themselves out when they reached a lumber yard situated at the intersection of Woodland Avenue and the tracks of the Norfolk & Western Railway. When all chance of danger had passed the du Pont plant resumed its operations, and the night shift men took their accustomed places at 11 o'clock. Special trains were engaged to carry many of the homeless families to Wilmington, Del. With the entire place under martial law, work at the plant went on as usual.

The houses built by the du Pont company for its married employes, known as "A Village" toward the east, and "B Village" toward the west, were not damaged. The former settlement is composed of nearly 200 houses and the latter of 400 completed and 300 unfinished buildings. "B Village" was threatened during the last stages of the fire.

When a call was sent out for assistance, the Petersburg Fire Department sent two engine companies aboard flat cars to Hopewell. Companies in Richmond were held in readiness, but as the water supply of Hopewell is limited, dependent almost entirely upon the system of the du Pont plant, it was found that it would be useless to send more engines.

Hardly a building in Hopewell proper was left standing. The Court House and jail were burned. The prisoners in the jail were moved in ample time to the lockup within the du Pont reservation. The Tabernacle, Hopewell's only house of worship, was a total loss.

Hopewell is nine miles from Petersburg, Va., and last February it was said that the entire acreage on which it stands could have been bought for less than $10,000. At the end of last October the property on which the town itself was built was estimated to be worth more than $1,500,000, while the suburbs and outlying districts, where the residence section had been established, was said to be worth another fortune.

On the 1st of March there was just one building in Hopewell outside of the immense plant of the du Ponts, which was just being completed on the tongue of land at the junction of the James and Appomattox Rivers. In April came the "boom," and the town sprang up over night. As soon as the powder works were in full swing more than 18,000 men were employed, with a weekly pay roll of more than $400,000. One hundred and fifty carloads of material are unloaded every day at the works, and at least fifty carloads of guncotton are sent out.

From a population of practically one family Hopewell had grown by the end of October until there were more than 25,000 residents, and the town was growing so fast that it was expected that by Spring there would be more than 50,000

POWDER EXPERT MISSING.

William Waddell, Owner of Explosive Secret, Feared Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 9.—Believing that German agents had planned to kidnap him because of valuable secrets for making high explosives which he possessed, and which he proposed to sell to the English Government, William Waddell, manager of the Nixon Nitration Works, left his home here and is now believed to be in Canada.

Mr. Waddell got the formula from his father, who was killed by an explosion while experimenting at his home in Louisville, Ky., last Summer.

About a month ago representatives of the British War Office heard of Waddell's possession, and are said to have offered him a salary of $15,000 a year and a block of stock in a munition plant at Ottawa, Canada, if he would go there and make explosives for the British. Germans then tried to buy him off.

Several calls were made by the Germans and Mr. Waddell believed he was being shadowed on his frequent trips to New York. Finally a man called on him, told him to be at a certain address in Wall Street the following day, and added that he would be sorry if he failed to keep the appointment. Becoming alarmed, Mr. Waddell made plans to flee. While his wife was on her way to draw out their bank deposit she saw sitting in a restaurant, talking to two other men, the man who had just called on her husband. In front of the restaurant was an automobile with curtains drawn. Waddell and his wife left town at once.

TEACH COLLEGE MEN TO SERVE COUNTRY

Dr. Charles A. Richmond Tells Union Alumni It Is the Duty of Universities.

SEES TOO MUCH OPTIMISM

Disagrees with Carnegie That Country Is Indestructable—Ridicules Ford.

A plea that colleges be made the centres of patriotism was made last night by Dr. Charles Alexander Richmond, President of Union College, principal speaker at the twenty-eighth reunion and dinner of the Union Alumni Association of New York, held at the Manhattan Hotel. He gave as his opinion that college men are no more able to take up the duties of civic life than are men who never went to college. He told of English college men serving in the trenches and declared his belief that our own college men might do as well if the call comes.

"We have talked much about fitting men to get a place in the world, and we have taught them to think too much of the rewards that wait upon success," he said. "Our educational creed has been a selfish creed and to that extent it has been an unpatriotic creed. It seems to be reasonably certain that for some time to come it will be necessary to educate some to the trade of war, but the general education of our young men while directed to peace should not neglect altogether the possibility of war. The security of a nation and especially of a democracy is in the education of its youth, and the complete and generous education is that which fits them to perform justly, skilfully, and magnanimously all the offices, private and public, of peace and war.

"I am not advocating military training in colleges. I do not believe in it. I should like, however, to see every Union College man who is not obliged to earn money in the Summer for his education go into the training camps and get the fine discipline and the instruction which those camps are able to give him. But the important thing is that the young man shall have ground into him until it becomes an indestructible and inseparable part of him the duty of serving his country. So that when he goes out from college to live his own life, if it is peace, he shall put into his civil duties the same devotion and zeal which every good soldier puts into his work in the field.

"The college should be and we must see that it is the perennial fountain of patriotism—the centre of a fine infection. A good many people seem to have the childish notion that this American democracy is indestructible. It is an exceedingly foolish notion. Even Mr. Carnegie, a man not wanting in that natural prudence necessary for self-preservation, said to me in a conversation some time ago, speaking of the Ship of State: 'No matter what you do, you can't sink her.' That is a gilt-edge optimism. Most of us can't afford so large a chunk of it. The canny Scot has made a pretty good thing out of democracy. He may well call it triumphant. But it is not yet triumphant. It is a Democracy on trial. It will never be triumphant unless we take better care of it than we have taken in the past.

"No ship is indestructible. If the bottom becomes fouled with weeds and barnacles, her progress will be impeded; if the rudder becomes clogged, she will not steer straight; if the machinery becomes rusted and the boilers unsafe, she may commit suicide, as ships and States have done before now. The crime of our modern citizenship is not so much mismanagement as neglect. We have got to adjust ourselves to an entirely new conception of public duty. We shall have to put more time, more brains, more energy, and more self-sacrifice into the management of our public affairs, and these will have to be furnished in larger measure than ever before by the educated men from our colleges.

"Here is an application of the principle of safety first well worth our attention. Usually the sign means to take care not to be run over by a beastly little Ford. I suppose that was in the mind of Bryan when he stood on the pier and waved good-bye and wafted with his sweet breath the Ford ship-safety first."

The Rev. Dr. George Alexander presided and other speakers were Robert Brewster Beattie and Dr. William H. McElroy.

WILSON IN OHIO TODAY.

Will Deliver Two Addresses, but May Not Touch on Politics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—President Wilson left tonight for Columbus, Ohio, where tomorrow he will deliver two addresses and attend a reception at the State Capitol building. He is making the trip on a special train.

The President's first speech, to be delivered at a noon luncheon before the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, will be devoted to business. The other, which he will make at night before the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, is expected to deal largely with problems facing farmers.

From the time of his arrival until noon the President will rest at a Columbus hotel. The only feature of his visit of a political character will be the afternoon reception given under the auspices of the Franklin County Democratic organization.

Sailing on the Cameronia.

Some of those booked to leave for Liverpool and Glasgow on the Cameronia are:

C. H. Baber, Edgar Bloomfield, G. W. Brown, Lieutenant F. A. Crispin, Mrs. M. N. Goold, G. P. Harding, Maurice Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Johnston, E. S. Lloyd, C. J. Lorkin, Mrs. J. S. Maitland, Miss J. N. Mackay, E. W. Michelson, Ernest F. Stanley, W. W. Tait, Miss Isobel Walker, W. D. Woodrow, D. D. Young.

$50,000 GIFT FOR BLIND.

Choate Announces Anonymous Contribution to Association.

Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to England, President of the New York Association for the Blind, at 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, who presided at the annual meeting yesterday, announced that an anonymous donor had given $50,000 to the endowment fund of the association. Mr. Choate made mention of the work being done in behalf of blinded French soldiers by Miss Winifred Holt, Secretary of the Association for the Blind.

"We all miss the help of Miss Holt, but when we realize how much she is doing for the victims of war—men who are blinded in battle—we realize that her work there is greater. She is teaching and training hundreds of men who have lost their sight in battle how to learn some useful occupation by which they may earn a living. The French Government has provided her with a house for her work, and a committee headed by the President of France is giving her assistance."

Mr. Choate said a check for the $50,000 had been handed him two days ago to be placed in the hands of the Trustees for the investment fund, which will be increased to $350,000, and thus insure an annual income from this source of $20,000. He said the association building was now free of debt.

Frederick L. Eldridge, the Treasurer, said the association had paid wages to blind workers during the year amounting to $38,734. The total income was $138,000 and the disbursements $119,000. W. I. Scandlin, the blind field agent of the association, reported there were 3,100 blind persons in the city, most all of whom were receiving some practical benefit from the organization. Approximately one-third of these are over 60 years old. Miss D. F. Rogers, the Acting Secretary, suggested the establishment of a relief fund for the aged and infirm blind.

Asks $100,000 for Elevator Hurt.

William H. Pierce of Baltimore has brought suit in the Federal District Court for $100,000 against the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, as owner of the office building, 50 Church Street. On May 18 he was injured permanently, he says, through the carelessness of an elevator man, as he was stepping out of the elevator at the fifth floor.

MAYOR BACK, FEELING WELL

Will Be at the City Hall on Monday —Refuses to Talk of Budget.

Mayor Mitchel returned from Atlantic City yesterday. He was accompanied by his wife, and was met at the Pennsylvania Station by his secretary, Theodore Rousseau. He was driven at once to his home, 258 Riverside Drive. The Mayor said he was feeling well and expected to be at the City Hall on Monday.

"I am still following the doctor's orders," said the Mayor. "He told me not to go back to work inside of four weeks."

The Mayor said he had looked over the cuts the Aldermen had made in the budget, but that he would have no comment to make about it at this time.

Asked about the proposed plan to eliminate "Death Avenue" by the construction of an elevated railroad, the Mayor said:

"I have known about such a plan all along. It has been under consideration by the Board of Estimate's Committee on Port and Terminal and by the Controller."

The Mayor said he would attend the dinner to George McAneny at the Waldorf tonight.

It's the core that counts!

In a building, as in an apple, it isn't the outside but the core that counts. That is why we would like an opportunity to show you the *works*, so to speak, the elevator facilities, the elastic interiors, and numerous other features which combine to make the Equitable as notable for service as it is for size.

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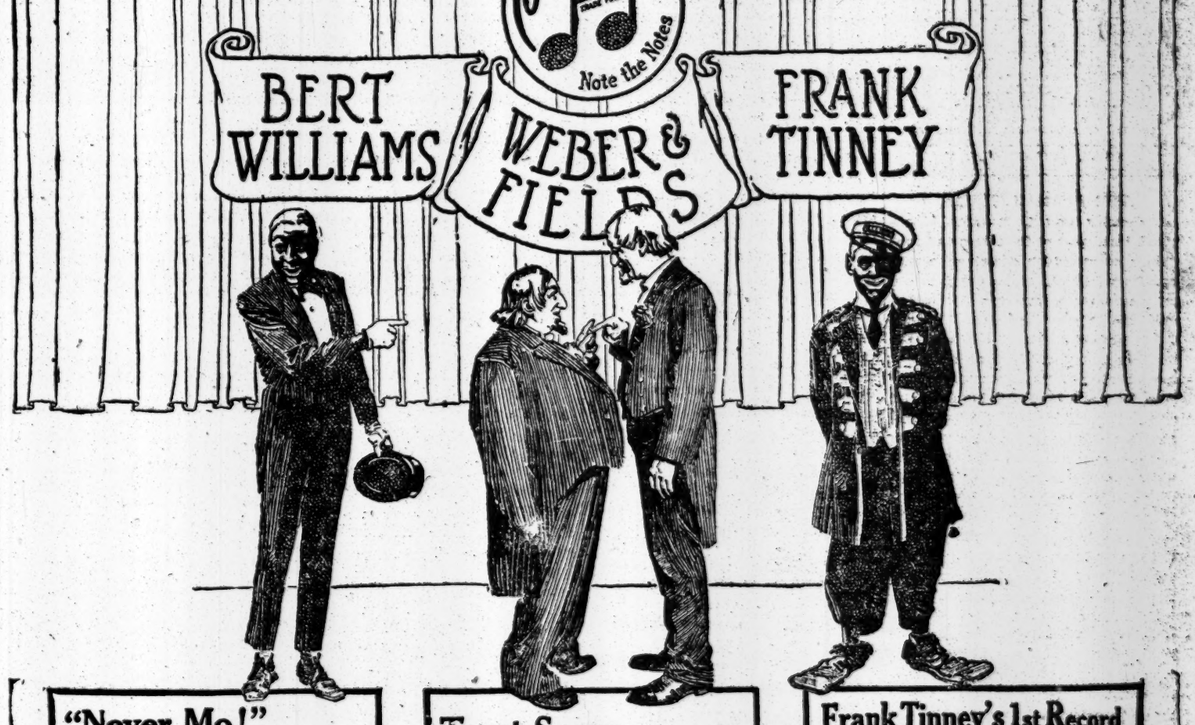
Columbia Record Headliners for December



"Never Mo!" and "Purpostus"
One continuous howl, from the first two words Bert Williams says. His sad, sad drawl and the pathetic music only help to render hearers helpless — the usual effect of Williams "song-talks" on the unfortunate audience.
A1853—10 inch, 75 cents

Trust Scene and Restaurant Scene
"Weber and Fields" — 'nough said! If any one does not know yet what they can do to a grouch—let him hear this record, that's all! Two scenes that will jog your funny-bone at the rate of sixty laughs a minute.
A1855—10 inch, 75 cents

Frank Tinney's 1st Record and Frank Tinney's 2d Record
Packed jam-full of laughs—killingly funny—a record that will be recognized with glee by those who heard Frank Tinney from a two-dollar seat that was *worth it*. His "Second Record" on the reverse is *guaranteed* to match the first.
A1854—10 inch, 75 cents

Popular Hits of the Month

A 1848 10-inch 65c.	BACK HOME IN TENNESSEE. Collins and Harlan, baritone and tenor duet. Orch. acc.	I'M ALL ALONE. Ethel Costello and Henry Burr, soprano and tenor. Orch. acc.
A 1846 10-inch 65c.	BALLYMOONEY AND BIDDY McGEE. James F. Harrison, baritone. Orch. acc.	MY OWN HOME TOWN IN IRELAND. Will Robbins, tenor. Orch. acc.
A 1850 10-inch 65c.	LISTEN TO THAT DIXIE BAND. Collins and Harlan. Baritone and tenor duet. Orch. acc.	ON THE GOOD SHIP WHIP-POOR-WILL. Collins and Harlan Duet. Orch. acc.
A 1847 10-inch 65c.	BOUNCE ME JOHN, I'VE RUBBER HEELS ON. Peerless Quartette. Orch. acc.	BEATRICE FAIRFAX TELL ME WHAT TO DO. Dan W. Quinn, tenor. Orch. acc.
A 1849 10-inch 65c.	IN THE GLORY OF THE MOON LIGHT. Henry Burr with Columbia Mixed Quartette.	IF IT TAKES A THOUSAND YEARS. James Reed and J. F. Harrison, tenor and baritone duet.
A 1860 10-inch 65c.	LOVE HERE IS MY HEART. Reed Miller, tenor. Orch. acc.	WHAT AN IRISHMAN MEANS BY "MACHREE." Harry McClaskey, tenor. Orch. acc.

New Dance Records

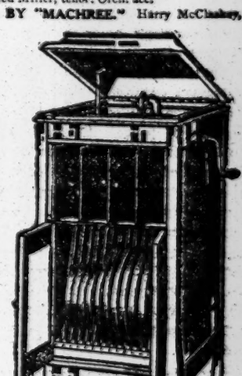
A 5729 12-inch $1.00	BACK HOME IN TENNESSEE. One Step. Prince's Band.	TO LOU. One Step. Prince's Band.
A 5730 12-inch $1.00	THE GIRL WHO SMILES. Waltz. Prince's Orchestra.	SPHINX. Waltz. Prince's Orchestra.
A 5727 12-inch $1.00	IT'S SO TEMPTIN'. One Step. Prince's Band.	QUE VOULEZ VOUS ENCORE. One Step. Prince's Band.
A 5728 12-inch $1.00	THE GLOBE TROT. Prince's Band.	REMICK MEDLEY FOX TROT. Fox Trot. Prince's Band.

Marimba, Guitar & Accordion Selections

A 1845 10-inch 65c.	BLUE DANUBE WALTZ. Royal Marimba Band.	THE THREE JEWELS. Two Step. Royal Marimba Band.
A 1843 10-inch 65c.	DOWN IN BOM-BOMBAY. Accordion Solo. Guido Deiro.	PUT ME TO SLEEP WITH AN OLD-FASHIONED MELODY. Accordion Solo. Guido Deiro.
A 1861 10-inch 75c.	KAIWI WALTZ. Palle K. Lua and David K. Kalli, Hawaiian Guitar Duet.	HONOLULU RAG. Palle K. Lua and David K. Kalli, Hawaiian Guitar Duet.

Familiar Melodies

A 5733 12-inch $1.50	LOVE'S OLD SWEET SONG. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, sop., orch. acc.	YE BANKS AND BRAES OF BONNIE DOON. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, sop.
A 1857 10-inch 75c.	MACUSHLA. Hardy Williamson, tenor. Orchestra acc.	MOTHER MACHREE. Hardy Williamson, tenor. Orch. acc.
A 5734 12-inch $1.50	HERODIADE. Oscar Seagle, baritone with orchestra.	DAMNATION OF FAUST. Oscar Seagle, baritone with orch.
A 5732 12-inch $1.50	RINALDO. Julia Claussen, contralto. In Italian with orch.	SHADOWS. Julia Claussen, contralto. Orch. Acc.



The Columbia Grafonola 75. Price $75.

BUT this is only an indication, a temptation, a foretaste of the life, the fun, the sentiment, the classic beauty offered in the new December supplement of Columbia Records. In addition to those records already mentioned you will find Orchestral Descriptives for the children; Christmas music for kiddies and grown-ups alike; Orchestral classics that should be in every record library; Tyrolean and German songs of the old country; Operatic selections delightfully rendered; and several trio numbers. Take some of these records home with you. They will be worked over-time throughout the holidays and many more days to come. On sale by all Columbia Dealers.

Columbia Records in All Foreign Languages — *This Advertisement dictated to the Dictaphone*

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International Phono. Co., 101 Essex Street.
International Phono. Co., 198 E. Houston St.
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Columbia Graphophone Co., 88 Chambers St.
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L. Baumann & Co., 500 8th Ave.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 2936 Third Ave.
Pease Piano Co., 128 W. 42d St.
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Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, 33rd St. & Broadway.
Liggett's Drug Store, 34th St. & B'way.
Liggett's Drug Store, Grand Central Station.

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Miller Bros., 726 Columbus Ave.
H. Salcan, 2163 Broadway.
Moses Adler, 1244 Third Ave.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 3d Ave.

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Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 Broadway.
S. Baumann & Co., 750 8th Ave.
Franz Reidlbauer, 1697 3d Ave.
Audubon Piano & Phono. Co. 1121 St. Nicholas Ave.
Cowperthwait & Son, 121st St. & 3rd Ave.

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Daly & Cool, 556 E. 181st St.
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
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Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 148th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
J. Patten Co., 8464 Broadway.
M. A. Smith, 126 E. Fordham Rd.
Louis Greenburg, 3801 Third Ave.
I. Zion, Inc., 2206 Broadway.
A. Grosshandler, 1837 Southern B'l'v'd.
M. Luscher, 2722 Third Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 746 E. 181st St.
R. E. Elliott, 177th St. & 3rd Ave.

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Louis Schiff, 1059 Broadway.
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YONKERS:
Sonnenberg Piano Co., 38 Warburton Ave.
Goldberg Furn. & Carpet Co. 16-18 Warburton Ave.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 245 South Broadway.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 37 Palisades Ave.

JERSEY CITY:
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A. Galuchi, 492 Communipaw Ave.
Zarbounes Music Co., 193a Jackson Ave.
Carlson & Meyer, 846 Jackson Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 324 Newark Ave.

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Griffith Piano Co., 905 Broad St.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 49-51 Market St.
F. G. Smith Piano Co., 800 Broad St.
Weser Bros., 505 Broad St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 903-905 South Broad St.
C. Schmidt Furn. Co., 157 Springfield Ave.

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Andrew Brunton, 301 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill, N. J.
I. Marshall, 436 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.
S. Wolfson, 827 Ave. "C," Bayonne, N. J.
Ruckstuhl Company, Inc., 272 Main St., Passaic, N. J.
P. Bernstein, 338 Passaic St., Passaic, N. J.
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1915.

THE GERMAN TERMS.

Chancellor VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG'S statement of the terms and conditions upon which Germany would now be willing to make peace would produce a more favorable impression upon the judgment of a candid world if the nature of his discourse to the Reichstag, particularly the chief point and meaning of his discourse, had not been long ago predicted by easy and universal conjecture. It has been foreseen that Germany would avail herself of her present military situation, perhaps more favorable than any that is likely to be open to her in the future, to say to the nations that she was ready to negotiate for peace, that if the war is to be continued the responsibility for its continuance would rest upon other shoulders.

The manner of its presentation makes the Chancellor's offer ring false and hollow, for it goes to the world with the tactless accompaniment of impossible German conditions set forth in a characteristic manner. Even to that influential part of the German people who have protested against war for conquest, subjugation, and the annexation of territory he makes no concession. To the nations in arms against Germany he has nothing better or more conciliating to say than that if they are ready to consider peace on Germany's terms Germany will graciously listen to their prayer for peace, which, as he puts it, would be an announcement of their surrender. There was more truth, more of the spirit of prophecy, perhaps altogether unconscious, in what Count TISZA told the Parliament in Budapest when he said that "when peace will come depends exclusively upon our enemies."

As a preliminary to peace negotiations the German Chancellor insists that masks must be torn from the faces of Germany's enemies; that a change must come in their hearts and minds; that "the guilt and ignorance "of statesmen entangled with confu-"sion of public opinion" now stands in the way of peace. There is no guilt in Germany, we take it, no ignorance either of statesmen or of the people, no confusion of public opinion. Yet it might appear that the business of tearing off masks should first begin within the Empire. Leaders of the powerful Social Democratic Party appear to hold that view. But the real meaning of VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG'S discourse is to be found in this passage:

> If our enemies make peace proposals compatible with Germany's dignity and safety, then we shall always be ready to discuss them. Fully conscious of our unshaken military successes, we decline responsibility for continuation of the misery which now fills Europe and the whole world. No one can say that we continue the war because we still desire to conquer this or that country as a guarantee.

The responsibility for continuing the war, which by the voice of her Chancellor Germany seeks to disclaim, the Allies will assume. They will bear it with courage, with conscience, keeping faith with each other, in the firm resolve not to lay down their arms until justice has triumphed and the rights of men and of nations to work out their destinies free from the assaults and the domination of military despots have been established and made secure. The "misery which now fills Europe and the whole world" is appalling, it is dreadful to contemplate, infinitely more dreadful to experience, but the alternative, as Germany presents it, as peace on her present terms would shape it, brings into view other and more intolerable horrors. Something less than a century and a half ago the people of this country were asked if life was so dear and peace so sweet as to be purchased at the cost of chains and slavery. They gave their answer. Europe will give its answer to the Hohenzollern.

We are all agreed, said VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG, that "the war can be "terminated only by a peace which "will give the certitude that war will "not return." The terms of peace which Germany would disdainfully present to the Allies at the present moment would, if accepted, give the certitude, not that war would not return, but that its return would be sure and not long deferred. If we take the words of the British Prime Minister as an indication of the attitude of the Allies toward proposals of peace, it can at once be seen that in the Reichstag speech of the German Chancellor there is not the faintest assurance of any meeting of minds. The incompatibility lies in the purpose with which Germany went to war, which she has not yet abandoned. That purpose, the intent she still harbors, can be disguised by none of the familiar phrases about fighting "for the protection of our life and liberty." Germany's life and liberty can be assured to her by an honorable peace, but not her liberty perpetually to hold Europe in awe, not her liberty to drive the car of her giant ambition ruthlessly over the peoples of other nations. The cause of human freedom and justice, the cause of civilization and peaceful progress, the rights of men to live their lives secure from the insolence, the truculence and the perils of conscienceless militarism and imperialism are not to be abandoned because of the responsibility involved in new sacrifices undertaken to secure the high object for which past sacrifices have been made.

Peace is blessed, it would be the world's greatest blessing could it come now with the guarantee of continuance. That guarantee is yet to be won. It will be given when, under the force of pressure without and hardship within, Germany undergoes a change of heart, of thought, and of purpose. There will be a new Germany, when the German people come to understand that they are yielding up their lives and their fortunes not for their own happiness and security but for the behoof of their rulers, for aims not primarily in their interest or for their good. That time will come. But whatever changes may or may not be wrought in the public opinion of Germany, the allied nations must fight on for the protection of the lives and liberties of their own people. When those ends have been assured, they will be ready to make peace, a peace that will be permanent just in proportion as they make an end of the causes to which the present war is due.

THE NEW CHAIRMAN.

Governor WHITMAN'S appointment of OSCAR S. STRAUS as Chairman of the Public Service Commission of the First District wins golden opinions from all sorts of people. To dwell on the fact that Mr. STRAUS is a Progressive and that a healing political effect on the division in the Republican Party was sought by and may be expected from his appointment would be unjust both to the Governor and the Chairman. If there is any politics in it, it is that liberal and sagacious politics which, looking beyond partisanship, sees that to serve the community well is the best politics.

The community and the country know Mr. STRAUS. In private and in public life, as a man of business, a diplomatist of distinction, a promoter of many charities and humane and philanthropic works, he has gained general esteem. Whatever he has done, he has done well. In this new labor which he undertakes he will have the absolute confidence of his fellow-citizens.

An appointment for ability and character, not for politics. The Public Service Commission needs more such Commissioners.

THE LAND DEFENSE PLAN.

If the nation requires certain service and offers the most favorable opportunity for the citizens to furnish such service, and notwithstanding that it cannot secure such service, it must then resort to some method of compelling service.

That one sentence constitutes the most significant passage in the report of Mr. GARRISON, Secretary of War, to the President, which was yesterday transmitted to Congress. It is explanatory and it is definite. It is a sufficient answer to some of the military criticisms of the Administration's defense program, which is, of course, the principal subject of the report. Mr. GARRISON had previously admitted, and he repeats the admission now, that the subject of national defense can be theoretically considered to admirable effect without regard to existing constitutional and legal provisions and existing institutions and sentiments. From that point of view it has been freely considered by numberless military critics and technical periodicals, and by certain opponents of the Administration, whose sole object it is to defeat the present plans of the Navy and War Departments, so that the question of defense may remain undecided, to serve as a party issue next year. But this question must not be confused with politics, and the assurance proffered by Senator GALLINGER that it will not be treated as a political matter by the leaders of the opposition, unless the Democrats choose to frame their plans in caucus, is most encouraging.

It is needless to say that the military plans set forth by Secretary GARRISON are not such as would require constitutional amendments, or any such change of sentiment among sound-minded, patriotic citizens as could not be made without long delays. The plans have been made with the knowledge that it is essential and imperative to take such wise precautions as are now possible, and the Secretary is at pains to explain that "no plan of military policy can be "devised which would at the start "be adequate to meet emergent con-"ditions." When the emergency comes we must legislate especially to meet it. Meanwhile he demands comparison of the proposed system with the present: a small standing army and a statute prescribing how volunteers are to be raised in case of war, with a more effective standing army and an additional Federal force already organized, uniformed, armed, and officered, and, to a certain extent, disciplined and trained. As for periodical intensive training, it is impossible to reconcile conflicting views as to the length of time required. Mr. GARRISON admits that "strictly "speaking, nothing less than regular "army training makes an efficient "soldier." He does not fail to indicate the impossibility of maintaining in this country a permanent military establishment of 600,000 or 1,000,000 men. Apart from the popular prejudice against such an establishment in a democratic Republic, the enormous cost would have to be considered. Mr. GARRISON'S remarks, by the way, on the comparative cost of a military establishment in this country and in others are coherent and to the point, but they were not needed to convince intelligent persons of the futility of the arguments made against the present plans on the ground of the estimated cost. Besides the higher cost of living here, which inevitably leads to higher wages and salaries and much higher prices for food and supplies, the enormous extent of our territory must be considered and the great expense of transportation.

The admission that the legislation of 1903 and 1908 was insufficient to give the Federal Government supreme control of the National Guard, which still exists only as the organized militia of the States, is important. The States will continue to maintain this force of 129,000 men and it will be developed to the highest practicable point of efficiency by Federal army officers. The required 500,000 men, to be immediately available when needed by the nation, must be wholly under Federal control, comprising the somewhat expanded regular army and an additional force of 400,000 men, recruited territorially, in increments of 133,900 each year for three years. Besides this Continental Army, the resulting reserve force, and the regular army reserves, which will rapidly increase in numbers with a shorter term of enlistment with the colors, there is to be a number of cadet companies for the training of additional officers, to be recruited from the National Guard and the schools and colleges giving military instruction, the details of which are fully set forth. With the proposed increase in the regular army the Continental United States will always have a combatant force of 2,956 officers and 66,968 men, while our outlying possessions will be adequately garrisoned. Deducting the coast artillery, the mobile force in this country will comprise 2,446 officers and 48,000 men. The complete military system under the new rule, including the regular army, the Continental Army, and the National Guard developed, will include 670,843 officers and men, and when the plans are completely executed the annual cost of this force to the Federal Government will be approximately $182,000,000.

The Secretary perceives that the people now have a realizing sense of the necessity of adopting a wise and workable military policy. He is aware of the opposition to be encountered and he even honors it to the extent of classifying the various kinds of pacifists who must be convinced or ignored. Probably opponents of this kind are hardly worth classifying. There will be opposition from those who call for more formidable plans and in their emotional excitement would sweep away all existing laws and conditions. "Universal service" has become their watchword. Mr. GARRISON patiently explains that the much-extolled Swiss and Australian systems are based wholly on supreme control of a country by a strong central Government. They begin with the public schools, over which the Federal Government of the United States has no control whatever. The Continental Army idea embodies many features of both those systems, but is based on voluntary service. Mr. GARRISON, however, sounds his strongest note when he intimates that if his plan, however modified or improved it may be in Congress, is not accepted and put into successful execution, we must resort to some form of compulsory service. That warning must be heeded. The truth it embodies cannot be concealed in pages of rhetorical debate or obscured by the confusion of political intrigue.

THE THREE QUALIFICATIONS OF A POSTMASTER.

Senator O'GORMAN is about to appoint the successor of EDWARD M. MORGAN as Postmaster of New York. He has consulted with Postmaster General BURLESON. There is a waiting list of more than a dozen candidates. The Senator enumerates the qualifications which the successful candidate must have:

First, he must be efficient; second, he must be a Democrat, and third, he must be a man whose appointment would be of some political significance.

In choosing their great executive heads, why don't the United States Steel Corporation and the Pennsylvania Railroad insist on these three conditions precedent, substituting "a Republican" for "a Democrat," when the Republicans are in power? They are content with efficiency. Mr. MORGAN has plenty of that. He doesn't fulfill the two other and major requirements. And just what does "political significance" mean? A Tammany Postmaster?

Senator O'GORMAN is to be regarded with a certain tenderness. He belongs to the old school. Mr. WILSON, who has read and written and seen so much political history, must know that for one friend a President makes a hundred enemies by appointments for political reasons.

WHERE IS HE AT?

Like Mr. ROOSEVELT, Mr. BRYAN has to emit an address every time the President does. Mr. BRYAN addresses from his Winter palace in Florida. Certain policies of Mr. WILSON his sometime Secretary of State is good enough to commend. Naturally the Government ship line notion, the one palpably objectionable recommendation, is dear to the advocate of Government railroads. Preparedness is a grievous thing to the illustrious pacifist who is continually making war on Democratic rivals or dissenters from the sincere milk of Bryanism. Himself a god of the car, his heart bleeds for the poor farmer whose gasoline "carryall" is threatened, taxed "to help the munitions "factories to get ready for imaginary "wars." Whereas, for actual wars, if they are possible, the farmers' automobiles, whizzing over Mr. BRYAN'S Twelve Roads of War, are sufficient preparedness.

The Wilson program is sure to be beaten. Mr. BRYAN is as sure of that as of everything else, except his calling and election to the Presidency.

Remembering Mr. BRYAN'S cordial and constant support of Mr. WILSON since he improved the Cabinet, a reader of an old, forgotten, far-off book, "The First Battle," turns to a passage therein, reprinted from an editorial article written by Mr. BRYAN in 1896:

> The right to bolt or abandon is essential unless the man is to become a mere machine and unless the party machine is to become omnipotent.

Where is Mr. BRYAN at? What the party and the party machine will do at St. Louis is certain. Is Mr. BRYAN to exercise his essential right in 1916? Or, instead of bolting, will he satisfy himself, as in the last six months, by curvetting and kicking?

HELP FOR PROSPERITY.

Congress is going to help business. On the first day of the new session 1,158 bills were introduced in the Senate alone. As all business men know, the great need of business is more legislation, and there will be deep thankfulness that Congress at last is alive to the need of greater activity by lawmakers to remove the obstacles to the making of profits by those who know how as well as Congress knows how to make laws. How admirably conceived is the proposal from Colorado to obviate the necessity of taxes for national defense by printing $500,000,000 of legal tender money to pay the cost. Another bill provides that the nation shall take over the railways, telegraphs, and telephones as a means of national preparedness and defense. A third measure provides that all the work of defense shall be done at "cost"—which is not defined—and 5 per cent. There is to be no difficulty about making rates on the work, for the railways shall be paid at the same rate. If anybody fails to work on those terms, the United States is to take over the plants. The bill to deny the use of the Post Office to the malefactors of the Stock Exchanges of course reappears. How could it have been lost at the last Congress?

It is too much to hope that all these beneficent measures will pass. There is even some reason to believe that they are introduced chiefly for the sake of having them printed, and thereafter franked to home constituents with speeches on them as proof of how well the representatives of the people are earning their money. It is sad to think of what a slaughter there would be if no bill were heard of before the committee report upon it. It is only necessary to reflect upon the unanimous and irresistible demand for the 1,158 bills introduced this week to see how absurd would be the suggestion that our laws should be proposed or enacted in any other way.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Rebellion Has Its Responsibilities.

One of the German papers printed in the United States attempts with pathetic hopefulness to embarrass a large majority of this country's inhabitants by reminding them of the statements in the Virginia Bill of Rights as to the inclusion, among our indubitable, inalienable, and indefeasible privileges, that of starting a revolution if, and whenever, we please. That being sound American doctrine, as of course it is, the Teutonic logician out in Ohio demands a humble admission from all of us who have "drunk at the true fountains of principle and tradition" that the German-Americans are fully justified in criticising and opposing an Administration of which they do not approve, and that the President and others who call them hard names for it, and threaten them with punishment, are false to American ideals.

The argument has something of superficial plausibility—else, naturally, it wouldn't have been used—but the editor who makes it forgets that along with the right to revolt goes the unavoidable necessity to take the consequences of rebellion. And those consequences are often, indeed usually, severe. Not infrequently they mean death itself. Always the burden of proof is on the rebel, and, unfortunately for him, he must prove, not only that he has the right on his side, but that he is strong enough to enforce it.

When the American colonists took up arms against the British Government, they indulged in no futile protests against the bitter denunciation and harsh characterization to which they were subjected by the constituted authorities, and they labored under no delusions as to what would happen to them in the far from impossible—the not very improbable—case of ultimate defeat. They would have paid the penalties everywhere and always made and provided for the punishment of treason.

The right to revolt carries with it many and heavy responsibilities, and those who are not prepared to accept them, here or anywhere else, would be well advised to keep their manifestations of antagonism within such limits as the Government under which they chance to live is wont to hold tolerable. One may safely do in the United States a lot of things that would be extremely dangerous in Germany, for instance, but even here there are limits to license as to liberty.

Conchology at Least Is Peaceful.

A letter written in English not the less excellent because marked by some unfamiliar use of words and turns of expression, has asked and won our sympathetic attention for the Hirase Conchological Museum in Okasaki, Kyoto, Japan. It is Y. HIRASE himself, the founder of this museum, who writes the letter, and in it he incloses what he calls "an album," though it looks like a leaflet, in which he very quaintly and convincingly reveals the true man of science.

He tells how he undertook, years ago, the large task of collecting, and making available for study, all the shells to be found on the coasts of Japan and neighboring islands. The performance of the task involved an enormous amount of hard work on the part of Mr. HIRASE and the few assistants whom he was able to train and pay, and it necessitated not inconsiderable sacrifices, some of which, as is usual, fell on the passionate collector's family. His full ambitions have not yet been achieved, but the museum now has a house of its own—a house that looks rather large and impressive as pictured on the "album"—and therein are already gathered and classified 3,000 species of Japanese mollusks, a third of them, Mr. HIRASE says, his own discoveries.

Conchology is not the most exciting domain of science, or the most productive, but it has its value, as many wise men have recognized, and many of them have been ardent explorers of this field. Mr. HIRASE, as he frankly confesses, wrote to us from motives not entirely disinterested. Like many another votary of science, he finds his investigations and achievements uncomfortably restricted by lack of money, and he more than intimates, though delicately, that it would be a pleasing manifestation of amity if Americans who are amateur or professional conchologists would contribute toward the maintenance and extension of his collection.

He does not ask for much. For $2.50 a year one may become a Supporting Member of his society, $5 gets the title of Special Member, and a Life Member pays anything he pleases above $30 at once. Mr. HIRASE didn't think to inclose any bank references, but he makes a noise that sounds like that of a man who is all right.

Advertising, Honest and Other.

Representative ADAMSON of Georgia has drafted an amendment of the interstate commerce laws that is at least interesting. Its large and admirable purpose, as it laboriously announces, is to prevent the making, uttering, using, or circulating, by means of anything printed, false statements as to the character, quality, quantity, or value of any sort of goods offered for sale. In other words, Mr. ADAMSON purposes to penalize dishonest advertising.

He will have the approval of all honest people, but one notices that he felt obliged, as has everybody else who undertook the same task, to recognize the fact that an advertisement may be unintentionally inaccurate and deceptive, and therefore he added to his bill the saving clause, "with intention to cheat and defraud."

Probably that addition was justifiable, or even necessary, to avoid inflicting cruel hardships, but its effect will be to leave the advertising situation just about where it is now. The proving of intention, always a difficult task, is often an impossible one, and a law thus qualified has never terrified any except the most timid of deluders.

Until every advertiser can be held responsible for all his statements, regardless of his motives and his knowledge, only the ordinary legal processes can be applied to the business of advertising. Theoretically that ought to be done, but practically the seller will be allowed for some time to come a certain twilight zone in which his natural enthusiasm can operate.

SHOES FOR FRENCH ARMY.

American Dealers Resent R. H. Davis's Charges as to Their Quality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am inclosing you herewith an open letter to Richard Harding Davis, to be published in the shoe trade journals of the United States this week.

We have always looked upon Mr. Davis as a good American citizen, but his article attacking our trade is grossly misleading, and should receive as full a retraction as the publicity given his attack on our business.

A. C. McGOWIN,
President National Shoe Retailers' Association.
Philadelphia, Dec. 6, 1915.

OPEN LETTER TO RICHARD HARDING DAVIS:

I read with amazement in the Sunday Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES, under date of Dec. 5, 1915, your statement concerning shoes for the French Government, as follows:

> And shoes made of pasteboard. I have seen the cross section of a shoe "Made in U. S. A.," of which 80,000 pairs had been ordered, the main deck of which was brown paper. (Whatever you mean by that term.)

Without knowing the facts in the case, I cannot but feel that you have been misled in the grossest manner, because it is not in keeping with the character of the American manufacturer of shoes to produce that sort of stock, and I think it is due them that you retract or substantiate this charge of yours.

A. C. McGOWIN,
President National Shoe Retailers' Association.

Sidewalks for Storage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it permissible for any one to use the sidewalks for storage purposes? On 157th Street, just east of Broadway, any morning between 7 and 8 o'clock, can be found from five to eight 300-pound blocks of ice unloaded on the sidewalk to be distributed from this convenient storage house. After being exposed to dust and dirt and many dogs, it is finally placed in the various ice boxes. Policemen see this daily without investigating, and a complaint to the Board of Health shows no results. It appears to be a violation of the Sanitary Code, serious enough to warrant attention.

A RESIDENT.
New York, Dec. 8, 1915.

DR. ELIOT PRAISES OSBORNE

Asks Public Support for His Important Prison Reforms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Warden of Sing Sing Prison, the Hon. Thomas M. Osborne, is subject to all kinds of personal and official attack by persons interested to defeat the reforms he is introducing at Sing Sing. It is, therefore, desirable that the public should understand what sort of a man Mr. Osborne is, and what may be expected from the reforms he is attempting to institute.

As I have known Mr. Osborne intimately for thirty years, and have been interested in prison management for more than that period, I desire to give public testimony concerning Mr. Osborne and his work. He is an upright, conscientious, pure, and honorable man, whose nature has carried him with ardor into several forms of philanthropic work, in all of which he manifests strong emotion, quick sympathies, and an intense desire to be of service to his fellow-men. He has the enthusiasm in beneficent work and the disregard of his own welfare which go with these qualities.

He embraced the opportunity to be Warden of Sing Sing Prison because he believed that he could do there a work which greatly needs to be done—the humanizing of prison discipline and the conversion of a prison into a place of useful education and good moral influence, instead of a breeding place for disease, vice, and hostility to society.

He has already accomplished several changes in this unquestionably good direction, the first fruits of which are convincing to almost all intelligent and disinterested persons who study Mr. Osborne's work on the spot. Some persons affirm that the improvements at Sing Sing are essentially the personal work of the Warden, whose sympathetic quality and consequent influence over the prisoners cannot often be procured in such positions. Be this as it may, the changes already wrought in the prison follow lines which are of permanent value not only in Sing Sing but in all prisons; and they could undoubtedly be carried on at Sing Sing and in many other institutions by persons inferior to Mr. Osborne in quickness and warmth of sympathetic penetration and in moral influence.

The reforms lately introduced in the discipline of Sing Sing are in harmony with educational reforms which have been gradually effected in American schools and colleges during the last forty years, and also with the methods of scientific philanthropy.

It is of great importance that Mr. Osborne should receive the cordial support of the press and the public in his disinterested and exhaustive efforts. A man of his temperament suffers severely in body and soul from unreasonable criticism, calumny, and perverse testimony, and needs the cordial expression of public confidence and approval to support him in his daily work.

CHARLES W. ELIOT.
Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 8, 1915.

A Self-Governing German Camp.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I quote from a letter from Miss FitzGerald, (of this city,) in charge of one of the departments of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, now turned into a war hospital:

> The Professor of Astronomy is working out some delicate parts of a gun at the observatory. The Professor of Music here, a man after your own heart—and such a pianist!—is now starting munition work on the night shift. The Blucher prisoners were amazed to find Leith and Edinburgh still in existence, it having been officially announced in Germany that they had been entirely destroyed. The German prisoners' camp near here is run on a self-government plan, and they all seem content and everything working admirably. As regards expenses, my board costs 12 shillings or $3 a week; simple good food, plenty of chickens, goose, and black cock in place of the butcher's more expensive meat. Herring, three for 5 cents.

To me, the most interesting item in the above is the self-government camp with its possibilities of influencing future Prussian Kultur. I knew that some years ago Mr. George's ideas were put into practice in a George Junior Republic in the south of England, but think of this principle making its way against Prussian Kultur as well as in Sing Sing Prison! RICHARD WELLING.
New York, Dec. 7, 1915.

Exchange on American Gifts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to my appeal to all Britishers in the United States to cheer and help our soldiers—the wounded, the maimed, and the prisoners of war—by means of money, parcels of clothing, and letters, and also in response to Mrs. Orford's letter, I write to say that for sending small sums to England there are but two ways, namely, through the Post Office or by buying an English one-pound note from Cook. Either way the transaction costs $4.87 or $4.90, owing to the rate of exchange. Banks will not handle small sums, unless the fund promises to be large, with numerous donors. This, of course, is an impossibility, and, with the many funds, all doing such splendid work, seems an improbability. I am afraid, therefore, that the money lost in the transaction is inevitable and must be philosophically looked upon as part of the gift. EMILY KINSMAN.
New York, Dec. 8, 1915.

The Outlook in Austria.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following excerpts from a postal card just received from a relative in Austria indicate the sad conditions that must exist there, despite newspaper reports to the contrary:

> We are all still alive. Nothing to say about conditions. * * * What a sad Winter! How will Christmas find us? Everything must be endured. All things have an end, even this war.

The card is dated Nov. 9, 1915.
New York, Dec. 5, 1915. M. A. K.

A Strange Idea of Neutrality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few evenings ago I went to see a photoplay where the theatre was beautifully decorated with American flags, not one of any other country being in evidence. A man sitting directly behind me remarked to his companion, "Look at all those American flags. I don't call that very neutral. Do you?" What incomprehensible twist of the hyphenated mind prompted the remark? H. A. L.
New York, Dec. 6, 1915.

AFRAID?

Afraid of Age? Ah no, there is no Truth
In that for me—I am afraid of Youth!
Afraid that it will pass and leave no trace
Of loved things worth remembrance on my face.
Afraid that in its golden mead of hours
I may neglect, too oft, to use its powers.
Afraid that in its laughter I'll forget
How many hearts bear grief and eyes are wet.
Afraid, ah! most afraid, I may not know
Love's countenance, and, blind, may let him go!
Youth conquered, all its strife and strength and stress
Accounted for—then, only, shall I press
Forward to Joy, with Age as guide and friend—
Fearless and sure, whatever Time portend.

EDNA MEAD.

LESSONS OF THE OUTBREAK AT SHANGHAI.

China Appears Able to Look Out for Herself—Foreign Interests Behind the "Pantomime Revolution."

By JEREMIAH W. JENKS, Ph. D., LL. D.,
Director of the Division of Public Affairs, New York University, and of the Far Eastern Bureau.

New York, Dec. 9, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

To Americans interested in Far Eastern affairs, four points of importance are emphasized in the abortive attempt to disturb China's peace at Shanghai.

The first point is the fact that the Chinese forces, military and civil, were able to dispose of the rioters in short order. Decision, coolness and promptitude were displayed by the Chinese authorities.

The second point is the fact that the plot so happily frustrated was hatched and consummated from within the foreign settlement at Shanghai, from which the Chinese authorities, civil and military, are excluded under international treaty. The third point is that all the reports agree that the outbreak lacked popular sympathy or support. The London Times correspondent at Shanghai, whose cables and mail correspondence have frequently been sharply critical of the party in power in China, dubs the incident "a pantomime revolution." The New York Sun correspondent dismisses the affair as a "flash in the pan." A few young hot heads without standing or influence, even among the Chinese radicals, and a couple of hundred coolies seem to have composed the entire force engaged in the attacks on the training ship Chaoho, the arsenal and the Chinese police depot outside the French settlement.

The final point of importance—the major point, it would appear—is suggested by the cabled dispatch from Tokio which announces that Japanese warships are being rushed to Shanghai.

I have read very carefully all the dispatches received from the Far East reporting the Shanghai affair. I have also received several cablegrams from Peking and Shanghai giving me official information as to just what did occur. All these dispatches, official and unofficial, prove that the Shanghai rioters were able to secure arms within the international settlement, which arms were subsequently used in violation of the sovereignty of China, and also against lives and property in the French settlement. The seriousness of these facts will be understood when it is remembered that following the commencement of active foreign relations with China, the opening of the door to Western methods and Western merchants in the middle of the last century, China was forced to alienate in what are known as the "foreign concessions" at treaty ports that police jurisdiction which is an essential part of sovereignty. That temporarily this alienation of certain sovereign rights was absolutely necessary, and that it has proved in many ways most advantageous to China no one familiar with all the facts can reasonably deny.

The West had to knock hard at the gate of China before China's Manchu masters manifested willingness to open the door. But times have changed, and very much for the better, since 1860 and 1900. Possibly the most notable change in China is the great advance which has been made in police management and operation in the direction, as well as in the personnel, of the Chinese provincial police, whose capability and dependability were recently extolled by an Englishman who has lived all his life in China, Mr. Lennox Simpson, one of those men who know most about China and the Chinese. Mr. Simpson is more familiar to readers of Oriental literature as Putnam Weale, his pen name, as the author of many of the best Chinese books.

One of the demands made by Japan in the Fifth Group presented at Peking on Jan. 18, and subsequently "postponed" because of international protestation, was that China should practically turn over to Japan control of her police forces. I notice in The Evening Post of Dec. 3 a two-column dispatch from The Post's remarkably well-informed Tokio correspondent, prophesying that Japan is about to press again for concession of the demands contained in Group V. This correspondent tells us that "the Japanese Minister to Peking, who had come over to Kyoto to attend the Imperial coronation, has been ordered back prematurely. It is taken as a sign that interesting developments may be expected."

He says also: "Yuan Shih-kai is persona non grata in the eyes of Japan; in fact, there is no individual in China held in more detestation. He is regarded as responsible for all the more serious troubles that Japan has had during the last twenty years." The Post correspondent, writing from Japan, attributes to Yuan Shih-kai views and feelings toward Japan and the Japanese which I have good reason to know are neither the views nor the feelings of the President of China. But I do think he tells the truth when he says that there is in Japan a strong feeling of hostility toward Yuan Shih-kai. I hope it is not shared by Japan's wiser and more responsible statesmen.

The Post's Tokio correspondent says:

> Japan can have little hope of adjusting her Oriental plans as long as Yuan rules in Peking. Hope lies in curbing him as much as possible, with the idea of his early removal. The fact that the United States has not joined in the note of remonstrance is regarded as a distinct advantage to America and is significant of that country's attitude toward the new republic. While Japan is ostensibly solicitous for the preservation of peace in China at present, there are no doubt many who would regard a rupture as a favorable opportunity for Japan to readjust all outstanding matters with that country, and the opportunity will come if Yuan fails to take the advice tendered by Tokio and trouble ensues. Certainly should revolution break out in China again, no other country save Japan would be in a position to put it down and restore normal conditions, especially since the suggestion of a Monroe Doctrine for Asia, which has found popular approval in Japan during the last few years. Henceforth Western interest in China must be regarded as of a religious, social, and commercial nature, leaving political interests to Japan. The latter takes the same interest in China as the United States does in South America, and for the same reason.

From reliable sources I have received information alleging that the Japanese Minister at Peking had returned from Kyoto to his post with instructions in his pocket to reopen discussion of Group V., which Japan has never withdrawn. I hope for Japan's sake, even more than for that of China and peace in the Far East, that these assertions are unjustified by the facts.

There is no valid reason why Japan and the United States and Japan and China cannot come to a fair understanding as to what can be done in China in the legitimate interests of all concerned. An amicable understanding is not helped by the publication of spurious interviews or statements misrepresenting the views and feelings of the Chinese President and other Chinese officials. What does Japan want in China which it is in the interests of China and of justice that China should concede?

China cannot, in justice to herself and her relations with the treaty powers, including the United States, concede the demands contained in Group V. or any one of them. The lessons of the Shanghai riot are that foreign interference with Chinese police supervision and management is injurious to China, to peace, and to order; and that China is quite capable of managing her own police matters without either the tutelage or "co-operation" of any foreign power, including Japan.

Americans are just now realizing how embarrassing and exasperating can be sinister violation of neutrality, notwithstanding the fact that we have fortunately in this country complete control over our police powers, even though our own laws may be so faulty that we cannot legally inflict proper penalties. Unlike China, there are no foreign settlements in this country where interested aliens may plot openly of secretly and threaten the sovereignty of the United States. The history of unrest in China during the latter part of the Manchu régime and since the advent of China's present Government is focused around Shanghai and Tokio. Tokio has been the headquarters of the trouble-makers; Shanghai has been the active base of operations. The fact that a few young hotheads and some coolies could get into their possession Mauser rifles, revolvers, and bombs, all imported from abroad, could store these within the limits of the foreign concession, and conduct a deliberate conspiracy against the peace of China within the sanctuary allowed by the treaties, cannot be overlooked. Moreover, it is significant that the rioters at Shanghai held commissions signed by Sun Yat-sen, who is now a refugee in Japan and who, many think, has for some time worked against Yuan Shih-kai in harmony with Japan's wishes. If Japan is serious and sincere in her protestations of friendship toward China, she will take a strong and active stand to assist China to become absolute master in her own house, instead of menacing China by threats or suggestions of further vexatious interference.

With regard to the alleged analogy between China's position toward Japan and Mexico's position in relation to the United States, I should like to say just this: What is frequently referred to as the Asiatic Monroe Doctrine, if it were for the protection and not for the molestation of China, would not be, I think, unacceptable to Americans who desire to help maintain a lasting peace in Asia. Such a doctrine was, in fact, prescribed and promoted by Mr. Hay and by Mr. Root. But the trouble is that certain Japanese who are now advocating what they call a Japanese Monroe Doctrine regarding China inject into their arguments and policies arguments and policies which Americans have never applied nor would they now apply toward our Latin American neighbors. China is not assisted toward an acceptance of Japanese intervention by Japan's record in Korea and Southern Manchuria. Any extension of political influence of this sort is naturally regarded in China as an assault, deliberately intended, upon China's sovereignty.

There are, I do think, many ways in which the United States and Japan can co-operate for China's benefit, but these ways predicate China's consent in China's interest, and the acceptance of the fact that China is a sovereign nation whose dignity as such must be respected. An able Japanese represents Nippon at Washington, Viscount Chinda. One of the very ablest living Chinese represents China now at Washington, Dr. Wellington Koo. The time, the need, calls for co-operation along friendly lines, and if the right move is made by Japan quite a new face may be put upon affairs in the Far East, and at least a basis reached which will protect Japan's legitimate interests, cement American friendship with Japan, and safeguard for all time, as far as is humanly possible, the peace and sovereignty of China.

It is not Japan's business nor the business of Americans to say what sort of government, monarchy, or republic is best for China. That is for the Chinese themselves to decide; and the Shanghai incident teaches us that China is fully competent to mind her own business. Let other nations do likewise.

JEREMIAH W. JENKS.

PAN-AMERICAN DEFENSES.

Benefits to be Derived from a Union of Western Republics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me, as a Latin American, to congratulate Mr. John Barrett for his enlightening article regarding Pan-Americanism. The main difficulty for closer and more advantageous relations between this country and Latin America lies in the scarcity of men like Mr. Barrett, who studies Pan-American matters in a spirit of conciliation and justice. To think of North Americans as "cold and heartless manufacturers" and to imagine Latin Americans as "lazy and unpractical" is simply gross ignorance. We ought to know each other better. To this purpose Latin America is doing its share, many of our young men coming here every year to be taught; and if the educated element of this country would visit us occasionally you would be meeting us half way.

There is no earthly reason why the most cordial relations should not bind all the American republics. They all have gathered under the standard of democracy; they all fought for the abolition of divine appointees; they believe in republicanism as the most powerful force which can be opposed to absolutism and its inseparable companion, militarism. We are natural neighbors and we must try and be good friends. Let thoughtful moderation supplant the doctrine of the "mailed fist" or the "big stick."

The United States has been our mentor in matters of self-government, and some of our Latin republics have successfully followed their guide. Others lag, but in those quarters hereditary influences have to be taken into consideration. There is quite a contrast

A SHAW COMEDY AT THE PLAYHOUSE

An Admirable Performance of "Major Barbara" at Grace George's Theatre.

FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK

Miss George, Mr. Calvert, and Mr. Tearle Give Much to a Stimulating and Richly Entertaining Play.

MAJOR BARBARA—A comedy in three acts, by George Bernard Shaw. At the Playhouse.

Stephen Undershaft.....Clarence Derwent
Lady Britomart.....Charlotte Granville
Morrison.....C. Guthrie McClinic
Barbara Undershaft.....Grace George
Sarah Undershaft.....Norah Lamden
Adolphus Cusins.....Ernest Lawford
Charles Lomax.....John Cromwell
Andrew Undershaft.....Louis Calvert
Rummy Mitchens.....Margaret Calvert
Snobby Price.....Arthur Eldred
Jenny Hill.....Mary Nash
Peter Shirley.....Richard Clarke
Bill Walker.....Conway Tearle
Mrs. Baines.....Josephine Lovett
Bilton.....Paul Bliss

As the third in the succession of plays Grace George has promised to the patrons of the Playhouse, "Major Barbara," the comedy in three acts by George Bernard Shaw, was presented at that theatre last evening. This was its first performance in New York, although the published text has long had its place on the book shelf, having been written more than ten years ago and first produced in London in November, 1905, when Vedrenne and Barker ruled the stage of the Court Theatre. Then Annie Russell played the title rôle of the Salvation Army lassie, which is most charmingly assumed in the present production by Miss George.

"Major Barbara," on the stage of the Playhouse, proves to be a provocative, often richly amusing and continuously stimulating comedy written by a brilliant playwright and famous socialist in his second best manner. It should appeal immensely to all those who enjoy Shaw and to all those who wish it thought they enjoy Shaw. That makes a considerable public, one large enough, you would think, to keep Miss George busy for months to come were she not pledged to the development of a répertoire at her theatre in West Forty-eighth Street.

She has staged it nicely and given Mr. Shaw as good a company as he, in his most exacting moments, could possibly ask for. For the rôle of Andrew Undershaft, the unashamed old maker of cannons—all in all the big part of the play—she has called in Louis Calvert, the English actor, who is best known here for his work at the ill-starred New Theatre, and who played when "Major Barbara" was first produced in London. It was written for him, or written with him in mind, and he has directed the present production. Miss George, then, and Mr. Calvert and the able Conway Tearle, quite distinguishing himself in a rôle altogether unlike those usually assigned to him, do the notable work of the evening, though the smooth and even performance is delightfully without any weak points.

"Major Barbara," loose, a little ungainly and discursive as it undeniably is, would have to be called a Shaw second in any grading of the long list of plays that have been turned out by the tireless and brilliant Irishman who was once the enlivening dramatic critic of The Saturday Review. The constantly able talk about munitions, the occasional verse from the gospel of force, and the introduction as principal character of the all-powerful cannonmaker give the comedy a superficial air of timeliness in these war-torn days. But it is not.

But it is not at all a play about the morals of munitions. It is rather an energetic, dramatic—not so very dramatic—expression of the extreme socialistic point of view. It was written to score and underscore the maxim, "Poverty is the worst of all crimes"—and to express a scorn for any reform, religious, moral, social, or political, that does not begin with that sentence as Chapter 1, Verse 1, of its campaign book.

Barbara Undershaft, a little daughter of the rich, is a militant Major in the Salvation Army, happy in her paradise of saving souls until she is confronted with the bitter conviction that her paradise is financed by tainted money, that she is no more than an almoner for the distilleries and the great plants which make murder and destruction. She emerges from her despair to achieve a happy ending in the new discovery that it is among the well-fed, prosperous folk of her father's own plant that the work of salvation can be most decently and effectively be done. Singing salvation to the squalid, Mr. Shaw might say, is like serving soothing syrup to the sick. It must not be confused with a cure.

What is wrong with the world at present?

"It scraps its obsolete steam engines and dynamos, but it won't scrap its old prejudices and its old moralities and its old religions and its old political constitutions." Thus Undershaft, maker of cannons and millions. What's the result? In morals it does very well, but in morals and religion and politics it is working at a loss that brings it nearer bankruptcy every year.

"It is cheap work converting starving men with a Bible in one hand and a slice of bread in the other. I will undertake to convert West Ham to Mohammedism on the same terms. Try your hand on my men: their souls are hungry because their bodies are full."

And Barbara, who is an expression, if you will, of the universal tender heart, sets forth exalted on her new mission.

"I have got rid," she says, "of the bribe of dread."

"Major Barbara," then, is a lively, exparte argument on the power and force of money. It is a discussion in play form which may or may not convince you. Obviously, Mr. Shaw asks leave only to prod your intellectuals, to provoke you into playing at least a thinking part in the great controversy. In the published edition, the preface, as always, catches the overflow, that part of the discussion which the author, with his eye on the box office, and a renewed aversion to committing the crime of poverty, does not quite dare put into the play itself. It is difficult to escape the impression that "Major Barbara" would be a better play if more of its text had been consigned to the preface. The third act Mr. Shaw wrote does, like its author's own "John Tanner," go on talking. But as it was played last night it seemed to move briskly enough.

Miss George, most pleasing to behold in the blue uniform and poke bonnet, plays Barbara sunnily, and is sure of full with a gentle radiance the play's rare and rather incongruous moments of spiritual exaltation. Mr. Calvert, though obviously groping for his lines last night, touches Undershaft with genial humor, yet gives to the figure of the great armorer a suggestion of tremendous power. Mr. Tearle is really admirable. Familiar in impeccable evening garb or the tasteless cutaway that our audiences like to associate with the drawing-room villainies producers are wont to thrust to this young actor, he now appears as a soiled bloke looking for all the world as if he had just come quarrelsome from 'appy 'Ampstead. He is Bill Walker, who finds that with neither pence nor penance can he buy forgiveness for punching Jenny Hill in the face. Mr. Tearle's is a graphic, forceful, and immensely amusing performance.

But then all the performance is good. Charlotte Granville is capital as Lady Brit, Ernest Lawford excellent as Euripides with a drum, and Clarence Derwent exceedingly effective—though much too mature—as the preposterous young English prig.

These and Mary Nash and Arthur Eldred all add to the fun of "Major Barbara," as some of them have done before in "The New York Idea" and "The Liars." Three good comedies, and Christmas not yet come. It is a creditable record—one more creditable than any other Broadway theatre can boast this season.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

A Brahms Symphony and a New Work by Sibelius Played.

The concert of the Philharmonic Society last evening in Carnegie Hall was notable for the first performance, in New York of a new orchestral composition by Jean Sibelius, the Finnish composer, and also for the performance of Brahms's second symphony in D. Time was when the inclusion of a work of Brahms in a program of the Philharmonic Society was not so rare as to be considered an extraordinary occurrence, but as the number of the Philharmonic's concerts has increased, the representation of Brahms in its repertory has dwindled to nearly nothing. Not only has Mr. Stransky shown that his sympathies lie in other directions, but no worthy benefactor has subsidized performances of music by Brahms.

It could not be said that last evening's performance of the symphony was calculated to exhibit any communion with Brahms's spirit on the part of the conductor, or to stimulate and hold public interest in this symphony, which ought to have much allurement. The orchestra played it in a manner deserving of praise technically. The playing was clear-cut. The tone was clear and translucent and on most points well balanced. But Mr. Stransky's reading was one with very little appreciation of the warmth, the poetry, the grace, and romantic feeling of the music. His tempos were metronomically rigid and inelastic; even to the point of disregarding certain explicit directions of the score to the contrary effect. The result was a failure to present the composition in the light of its real meaning and beauty. Which is unfortunate, in view of the rare opportunities given to subscribers of the Philharmonic Society nowadays to listen to Brahms.

The new composition by Sibelius is entitled "Die Okeaniden." It is his Opus 73, was published this year, and must be one of his latest compositions. It was produced for the first time in this country last year at the festival of the Litchfield County Choral Union at Norfolk, Conn., and is dedicated to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Stoeckel, the founders of the Choral Union.

At this performance Sibelius, who came to this country to be present at the festival, conducted it. The Oceanidae were sea nymphs, daughters of Oceanus and Thetis. The music is a purely impressionistic piece, gently stimulating to the imagination of those who are willing to see in it the sporting of these nymphs in the sea in its more smiling aspect. Its specifically musical substance is of the slightest; but the composer has sketched his picture in iridescent and shimmering colors that have much charm of their own.

The other numbers of the program, which enlisted the services of no solo'st, were Beethoven's "Egmont" overture, Dvorak's brilliant "Scherzo Capriccioso," and Liszt's symphonic poem, "The Battle of the Huns," which Mr. Stransky has several times played before.

MISS TAYLOR OPERATED ON.

Peg o' My Heart Suffered from Abscess in Her Side.

Laurette Taylor, who was ill when she landed Wednesday after her voyage here from London, was operated on yesterday afternoon in her apartment at the St. Regis. Intense pain in her left side which had given the actress an uncomfortable trip was found to be the result of an abscess. This necessitated the operation, which was performed by Dr. Oscar M. Leiser, and while Miss Taylor's condition is not serious, it will be several days before she is able to leave her apartment.

It was rumored yesterday that Oliver Morosco, under whose direction Miss Taylor first appeared in "Peg o' My Heart," intended to bring suit to prevent her going under the management of George C. Tyler and Klaw & Erlanger. At Mr. Morosco's offices it was said that the manager's contract with the star was in the hands of his lawyers for analysis.

Stevens Alumni at 'Around the Map'

The Alumni Association of Stevens Institute of Technology will occupy all of the boxes and a large section of the orchestra seats of the New Amsterdam for tonight's performance of "Around the Map." This will be the annual theatre party of the association and will be followed by a supper and dance at the Hotel Astor. The party will include Dr. A. C. Humphreys, President of Stevens; Dr. David S. Jacobus, President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Governor Whitman, who was once an instructor in the preparatory school, and Governor and Mrs. Fielder of New Jersey. The Stevens colors will be used to decorate the auditorium.

Verdi's "Aida" Is Sung Again.

Verdi's "Aida" was sung for the second time last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. Again Mmes. Rappold, Matzenauer and Sparkes, and Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, Scott, Rossi and Audisio constituted the cast, and Mr. Bavagnoli conducted.

Somebody ought to give somebody an apartment house for Christmas.

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MISS DIELMAN IS M. P. CORSE'S BRIDE

Daughter of Head of City College Art Department Marries Architect.

SCOTCH HEATHER IS WORN

Flower of Bride and Ushers in Compliment to Blood of Bridegroom, Son of Late Gen. J. M. Corse.

The wedding of Murray Pinchot Corse, a son of the late General John Murray Corse, U. S. A., and Miss Lilla Elizabeth Dielman, the daughter of Frederick Dielman, the head of the College of the City of New York Art Department, took place at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Ascension, Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Arthur N. Peaslee of Newport, R. I., assisted by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the church. Bay trees were arranged in garden-wall effect back of the chancel, and the entire decoration was simple.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a white satin frock with straight full skirt to the floor and a rounded court train depending from the shoulders. The low-cut corsage was a loose surplice in effect, filled in with white lace. The long sleeves were of tulle, and her ornaments were a diamond-studded necklace and brooch. The tulle veil was held by a lace cap with a frill and orange blossoms, and her flowers were Bride roses and Scotch heather.

The matron of honor was Mrs. Edwin H. Taylor, Jr., who wore a pink taffeta frock with a pink tulle overdress, pointed in front and back, and a god lace hat with one pink rose, and carried pink roses. The other attendants were the Misses Annabel Mayo-Smith, Margery Westcott, Susan F. Nichols, and Mrs. Henry Killam Murphy. Their yellow taffeta frocks were veiled with yellow tulle, the corsages had lattice work of yellow ribbon and the tulle overdresses were cut into panels by yellow satin. They wore yellow tulle and lace hats trimmed with tea roses, and their flowers were yellow chrysanthemums.

Little Miss Hope Foote, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sterling T. Foote, was the flower girl. Her dark hair had a crown wreath of deep pink roses and her turquoise blue dress was chiffon, with rose and slippers to match. She carried a gilt basket filled with pink roses and marguerites.

Mr. Corse's best man was Du Bois Deale of New York, and the ushers all of whom wore Scotch heather in their buttonholes in compliment to Mr. Corse's Scotch blood, were Howard Robertson, Ralph Adams Cram, McNeil Dielman, and Ernest B. Dielman, brothers of the bride; John McNeil Stark of Concord, N. H., Clement Carrington Read of South Carolina, and Ernest Ashborn.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the residence of Mr. Dielman, 41 West Tenth Street. Mrs. Dielman, who received, wore a black velvet gown with white chiffon and a white hat with black and white coque plumes. Mr. and Mrs. Corse are going to California to spend the Winter, and not until their return East will they decide on their future home.

Mr. Corse's father was Chief of Staff under General Sherman, and distinguished himself at the battle of Allatoona Pass in 1864.

Mr. Corse was graduated from Harvard in 1907, studied architecture at the Beaux-Arts, Paris, and afterward entered the offices of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson. Mrs. Corse's father, Mr. Dielman, was formerly President of the National Academy of Design, and is now a Director of Cooper Union. On the distaff side Miss Dielman is a granddaughter of Major Gen. H. W. Benham, United States Engineers.

Miss Marion Hendricks Weds.

The wedding of Miss Marion Hendricks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harmon Hendricks of 153 West Seventy-fifth Street, to George Frankenthaler of this city took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Hotel St. Regis. The bride, whose brother, Clifford Hendricks, gave her in marriage, was attended by Mrs. Alma Hendricks. Alfred Frankenthal acted as best man, and the ushers were Joseph Frankenthaler, Henry Hendricks, Benjamin Frankenthaler, and Arthur Wolff. The Rev. Dr. H. P. Pendey, assisted by Dr. de Soia Poole, performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Frankenthaler will spend their honeymoon at the Pacific Coast, and upon their return they will live in New York.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Warren E. Dennis of 110 East Fifty-seventh Street will give a luncheon on Dec. 17 for her daughter, Miss Mildred Dennis.

Announcement is made of the birth of twin sons to Mrs. Alice Porter Hunsaker, (Miss Avery,) wife of the Assistant Naval Constructor J. C. Hunsaker, at their home in Brookline, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. LeRoy Jones of 71 Central Park West are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son. Mrs. Jones was formerly Miss Margaret F. Andrew, daughter of Colonel Henry Hersey Andrew of 507 West End Avenue, and was married to Mr. Jones last March in Bristol, Tenn.

Mrs. D. Oliphant Haynes of 11 West Ninety-fourth Street will give a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Helen Dunham Haynes, on Wednesday, Dec. 29.

Mrs. D. Ogden Fowler has closed her country place at Hempstead, L. I., and is at 60 West Ninety-eighth Street for the Winter.

Mrs. Stephen Suydam Whitney has returned from the Virginia Hot Springs and will be at the Plaza for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Egan have returned from their honeymoon and are at 782 West End Avenue. Mrs. Egan was formerly Miss Irene Gerkin.

Mrs. J. Allen Townsend of 237 Madison Avenue is giving a dinner tonight for her daughter, Miss Marion Townsend, to be followed by a theatre party. Mrs. James Byrne will give a dance tonight at her home, 1,025 Park Avenue, for Miss Helen M. Byrne. Mrs. Harry Sedgwick is to give a reception today at Sherry's for the Misses Adelaide and Aileen Sedgwick.

"CHARITIES"

Share your Christmas cheer with the children of the poor. The CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY asks for contributions to make a happy Christmas for the great number of homeless children in its shelters and the poor children in its Industrial Schools.

Edwin G. Merrill, Treasurer,
105 East 22nd St., N. Y.

Wm. Church Osborn, President — Charles L. Brace, Secretary

DEBUTANTES ENTERTAINED.

Parties for the Misses Warren, Griffin, Reno, and Jordan.

There were several entertainments given yesterday for the débutantes.

Mrs. George Flint Warren, Jr., of 239 West Seventy-first Street, gave a reception at her home from 4 to 7 o'clock to introduce her daughter, Miss Isabel Meredith Warren. The débutante was in white tulle and silver. Those who assisted in receiving were Mrs. J. Arthur Ball, Mrs. Charles Elliot Warren, Mrs. A. H. Ball, Miss Underhill, and the Misses Margaret Warren, Marion Noyes, Barbara Stevens, Constance Shedd, and Eleanor Groves.

Informal dancing and supper followed the reception, to which additional young men were invited, among them being Harold B. Thorne, Jr., Pierce Taylor, Vivian Palmieri, Stephen Call, Jerrold W. Smith, Herman Murray, and Kenneth Shedd.

Mrs. George B. de Forest and Mrs. Edward S. Knapp chaperoned a luncheon at Sherry's for Miss Kaye Wyman Griffin, the débutante daughter of Dr. Henry A. Griffin. The guests included the Misses Helen de Forest Griffin, Marion Townsend, Muriel Wiggin, Elizabeth Haldane, Dorothy Greer, Glory Thomas, Ethel Simmons, Helen Porter, Gertrude Murray, Alice Davies, Peggy Busk, Theodora von Duhn, Edith Williams, Constance Wickersham, Helen D. Beer, Esther Lorin Denny, Grace Franklin, Barbara Shedd, Ellen Mercer French, Grace Colgate, Adele Hatch, Rosalie Bloodgood, and Mrs. J. Horton Ijams.

Miss Margaret A. Thompson also gave a luncheon at Sherry's, for Miss Esther Reno of Pittsburgh. Her guests were the Misses Margaret Dickson, Lillian Palmer, Janet Gregory, Kathryn Bache, Wealthy Lewis, Mary Gilbert, Madelaine Lynch, Annie Gilbert, and Clara McConnell.

Miss Beth Leary gave a luncheon, also at Sherry's, for Miss Marie Demilt Jordan, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Frank B. Jordan. Her guests included the Misses Frances and Anna Pallard, Eunice Clapp, Maude O'Brien, Adelaide Bulkley, Helen Kerr, and Marion Drake-Smith.

Miss Neomi Gilbert Townsend's luncheon at her home, 209 Lexington Avenue, was for some of the season's buds. The guests were the Misses Annette Markoe, Audrey Hoffman, Grace Bristed, Mary Topping, Natalie W. Wood, Elizabeth Stuyvesant Howard, Anita Delafield, and Rita Noirie.

PATRIOTIC WOMEN GIVE AID.

300 Hold a Bridge Party for Immigrant Educational Classes.

A bridge party for the benefit of the immigrant educational classes was held by the National Society Patriotic Women of America in the Winter Garden of the Hotel McAlpin yesterday afternoon with 300 women present. The society supports eight of these classes in New York and Brooklyn, and teaches everything except politics and religion. Mrs. J. Harry Crosman, who is the founder and President Emeritus, says the students are enthusiastic about the work. Each class is named for an American patriot.

Among those taking part yesterday were Mrs. William R. Stewart, Mrs. C. A. J. Queckberner, Mrs. M. Taylor Phillips, Mrs. Alfred F. Masury, Mrs. Harvey Tyson White, Chairman of the day; Mrs. Porter Shannon, Mrs. C. Kennedy, Mrs. Edward Standish Robinson, Mrs. George Herbert Gaines, Mrs. William Demund Bean, Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. Mary VanB. Vanderpool, and Mrs. William Tod Helmuth.

Thompson-Fenn Wedding.

The marriage of Charles Donald Thompson and Miss Caroline Emmons Fenn, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fenn, was celebrated yesterday in All Angels' Church, Eighty-first Street and Broadway, by the Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend, the rector. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Dorothy Fenn, as maid of honor, and the Misses Vivian V. Thompson, a sister of the bridegroom; Margarita Schuyler Ver Planck, Mildred Havens, and Mary Eloise Cook were the bridesmaids. Mr. Thompson had as his best man Lieutenant C. Malcolm Stanley Skene, and the ushers were Hamilton J. Smith, Edwards S. Mead, jr., and Samuel Warren, classmates at Yale of Mr. Fenn, and also James T. Bryson, Tracy Vought, and Van Antwerp Kenep. The wedding was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 116 West Ninetieth Street.

Huse-Beardsley Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald M. Huse of Scotch Plains, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Chapman Huse, to Ten Eyck Remsen Beardsley of this city. Miss Huse is a niece of Captain Harry Huse, U. S. A., and a granddaughter of the late Colonel Caleb Huse, U. S. N.; also of the late James M. Chapman of New York. Mr. Beardsley is practicing law in this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Maryland Society Dances at Plaza.

The Maryland Society of New York held its annual reception and dance last night at the Plaza. The patronesses included Mrs. J. Nevett Steele, Mrs. William Woodward, Mrs. George B. Covington, Mrs. Raymond W. Pendergast, Mrs. William Brooks Pritchard, Mrs. William Jenson Davis, Mrs. Montieth Gilpin, Mrs. William Vinton King, and Mrs. William Bouldin, jr.

Miss Fischer to Wed H. B. Fox.

The engagement of Miss Helen F. Fischer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Fischer of 328 West Eighty-third Street, to Herbert B. Fox, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Fox of 45 West Ninety-first Street, is announced. No date has been set for the wedding.

Jenny Dufau Cancels Her Recital.

Jenny Dufau of the Chicago Opera Company, who was to have given a song recital at Aeolian Hall this afternoon, has been compelled to cancel the engagement because of a severe cold. She is confined to her room at her hotel here.

Memorial Service for Mrs. French.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 9.—In St. Mary's Church, South Portsmouth, a memorial service was held this morning for Mrs. Ellen T. French, widow of Francis Ormond French, arranged by her daughter, Mrs. French Vanderbilt. At the same time memorial services were held at Bournemouth, England, where Mrs. French died Sunday. With Mrs. Vanderbilt were her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French and her son, William H. Vanderbilt, and Stuyvesant Le Roy French, a nephew of Mrs. Vanderbilt. Other mourners were Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mrs. Charles M. Weaver, Miss Helen Weaver, Miss Helen North, Dr. and Mrs. Charles D. Easton, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Potter, William H. Covell, Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, and Miss Stone. The Rev. Everett P. Smith officiated.

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PARIS OPERA OPEN AFTER 18 MONTHS

Brilliant Audience Fills the Great House—Boxes Sell for $1,000.

BENEFIT FOR RED CROSS

Former Male Stars at the Front, but the Women Make the Program a Successful One.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The Opera was reopened today after it had been closed for nearly a year and a half on account of the war.

The performance, which was a benefit matinée for the Belgian Red Cross, is likely always to be remembered as an occasion when the centre of Paris suddenly became almost its old self again. Parisians had almost forgotten the hundreds of automobiles that choked the boulevards for blocks about the Place de l'Opera, and had almost come to believe that the mondaines of days gone by, thronging the marble corridors and the Grand Staircase and decorating the tiers of boxes with their silken elegance, would never come again.

But they were all there this afternoon, and when Camille Chevillard raised his baton for the opening number—a patriotic medley called "Homage to Belgium"—every inch of space, sold at prices from $1,000 for the boxes to $20 for the orchestra stalls, was occupied.

Those in the audience included nearly every well known person left in Paris. All the Diplomatic Corps were there, including the American Ambassador, who brought a party.

The program, which was the first given under the direction of M. Rouche, who assumed charge of the house just at the outbreak of the war, was a brilliant one, although many of the old-time male stars are now at the front. Still, there was Delmas, whose voice seemed finer than ever in the rôle of Rysoor in the fourth act of Paladilhe's Flemish opera, "Patrie." Lafitte and Lestelly were also on the bill, but the women contributed the most to the success of the program, Mme. Barrientos, in the mad scene from "Hamlet," receiving an ovation after a performance that fully justified her reputation as a great coloratura. Yvonne Gall and Mlle. Breval were other favorites.

The enthusiasm outside the building was almost as great as inside, due to the mere fact that the Opera was open again. The lights in the Café de la Paix opposite shone cheerfully, and, although rain poured down all the afternoon, crowds surrounded the place, listening to the honking of motor horns. It was wonderful that so many cars have escaped military requisition.

Only the printed notices on the billboards that the majority of the forthcoming performances will be for the benefit of the Red Cross and occasional glimpses of soldiers on crutches limping down the Grand Staircase reminded one that there was war.

STEPHEN PHILLIPS DIES.

Poet and Dramatist Was Author of "Herod" and "Nero."

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Stephen Phillips, poet and dramatist, is dead at Deal, England. He had been in failing health for several months.

Remembered chiefly for his "Paolo and Francesca," which, shortly after it was published, was said to have brought him undying fame, the poet was born in Somertown, near Oxford, and was in his forty-eighth year.

According to his own account of his life, given in an interview during 1913, Mr. Phillips, after receiving his early education in Oxford, "coached" for the Civil Service, but deserted this endeavor, when he finally decided that his chances were slim, and joined the theatrical company of his cousin, Frank R. Benson. For ten years he played on tour, ending by a season at the Globe Theatre in London, and then "I grew sated with the profession," as he said, and took a position in an Army "coaching" school and taught English history and essay writing. Six years later, Mr. Phillips changed again and "somewhat rashly plunged into journalism" as he put it.

After a period of so-called "hack work," during which he contributed to The Spectator and The Globe, his collection of poems, "Christ in Hades," appeared in 1896, and he immediately became widely known. This soon attained a wide circulation, and The Spectator in speaking of the little poems, said it was "a wonderful dream, a dream that stirs the heart in almost every line." From the date of the publication of his first volume, his fame as a poet made everything he wrote received with interest and acclaim.

His next volume, which was published the following year, contained "The Woman with the Dead Soul," "To Milton, Blind," and "Marpessa," the last of which William Watson said convinced him that there still remained possibilities for modern treatment in the classic myth.

This volume earned for its author a price of $500 and greatly enhanced his reputation as a poet.

Then came "Paolo and Francesca," which was written for George Alexander and which was produced at the St. James's Theatre and ran for 130 nights. This was a verse play and was suggested to Mr. Alexander by his having read some of Mr. Phillips's poems. Then followed a number of dramas, among which were "Herod," "Ulysses," "The Sin of David," and "Nero." William Faversham produced "Herod" here after it had been successful in London, under the management of Beerbohm Tree. Mr. Phillips's last publication was the so-called epic-drama, "Armageddon." Among his other literary labors, he arranged Walter Browne's "Everywoman," for the London stage.

His career was remarkable in several respects. In 1907 he refused to live any longer in a country house he had leased at Egham because it was haunted. His young daughter told him that she had seen an "uncanny little man" creeping about the house, slinking down the stairways, and through the halls, dodging into rooms and closing closets as she approached. The poet, himself, was annoyed by closed doors mysteriously opening, to disclose no human agency, and the affair ended by his moving out.

In 1909 Mr. Phillips was declared a bankrupt, with liabilities of more than $3,000, and his only assets, the royalties received from his works. It was said that he always displayed an absolute ignorance of the value of money and an utter carelessness in spending it. He once lived near Rudyard Kipling, who assisted him in his work, but who eventually forbade him the house, so erratic were the poet's methods.

However, he was regarded very highly in England as a poet, and was often compared to Rostand.

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Old Shooting, Fishing and Hunting Prints

GEORGE B. MOYER DEAD.

Superintendent of the New York Times Buildings for Twelve Years.

George B. Moyer, for twelve years the Superintendent of The New York Times Buildings, died yesterday at the Post-Graduate Hospital, where he had undergone an operation.

He was born in Hartford, Conn., on March 16, 1862. William Moyer, formerly of Philadelphia, was his father, and his mother is Mrs. Olivia J. Moyer. His sister is Mrs. Ella F. Clark of 171 Highland Avenue, Newtonville, Mass.

From early manhood Mr. Moyer was interested in building operations, and he spent many years in the employ of builders and contractors throughout the United States. For several years he was identified with Henry Ives Cobb, a prominent Chicago architect, who built many of the great structures of that city. The George A. Fuller Company, in whose services he subsequently entered, obtained large contracts here and Mr. Moyer had charge of the erection of several important structures, including the Times Building at Broadway and Forty-second Street. He left the employ of the Fuller company for that of THE TIMES in 1904 and had charge of the erection of the Times Annex in West Forty-third Street.

Mr. Moyer by nature and training was peculiarly fitted for an executive position in that most complex of organizations, the modern newspaper plant.

In his work Mr. Moyer approached all that he did from the point of view of personal service. He sought wherever he could to aid his fellow workers.

The funeral of Mr. Moyer will take place at 9:30 o'clock this morning at 75 West Forty-seventh Street. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Henry Marsh Warren. The body will be taken to Hartford, where, after a brief service at the home of Mr. Moyer's mother, 178 Wethersfield Avenue, at 2 o'clock, it will be buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

John M. Bulwinkle.

John M. Bulwinkle, a prominent Methodist Sunday school worker in Brooklyn and a member of the Board of Managers of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, died yesterday morning at his residence, 351 Cumberland Street, in his seventy-first year. Mr. Bulwinkle was born in that borough and for a number of years was in the stationery business in Fulton Street. He was Superintendent of the Fleet Street M. E. Church Sunday school for many years and was also interested in the Home for the Aged in Brooklyn. He was one of the Directors of the Brooklyn Methodist Church Society and Secretary of the Laymen's Association of the New York East Conference.

Dr. Crater Dies Treating Patient.

Dr. John L. Crater, a dentist, died suddenly from apoplexy in his office at 440 Main Street, Orange, N. J., while treating Mrs. Richard I. Williams of that city. He was 67 years old. Dr. Crater practiced his profession in Orange for more than twenty-five years. He was a former President of the Central Dental Association of New Jersey and was also a member of the New Jersey Dental Society. Dr. Crater was a Mason and a member of the New England Society. He is survived by his wife and daughter.

Ex-Assemblyman A. E. Crabtree.

Albert E. Crabtree, a former Assemblyman from the Thirty-first District and a Sheriff's auctioneer in Bronx County, died yesterday at St. Francis Hospital. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Holy Name Society, and lived at 2,700 Bainbridge Avenue, the Bronx. His funeral will take place on Saturday morning.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT G. HUTCHINSON, a retired stationer of this city and one of the organizers of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at the home of his son, Dr. Robert G. Hutchinson, jr., 205 Midland Avenue, Montclair, N. J. Mr. Hutchinson was born in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, eighty-five years ago, and after several years in this city he removed to Brooklyn. He joined in the movement to organize the Tompkins Avenue Church, and was a member of the Board of Trustees of that church for several years. Mr. Hutchinson was in business at 44 Maiden Lane for twenty-five years, and retired fifteen years ago.

STEPHEN STORY BIRDSALL, aged 69 years, and for thirty years in the employ of the Union Ferry Company, died on Wednesday at his home, 130 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Freeport, L. I.

The Rev. ISAAC M. FOSTER, pastor of the Methodist Church in Red Hook, N. Y., and formerly prominent in Brooklyn, died recently at his home in Red Hook at the age of 72. He was born in Mosavia, N. Y., saw service during the civil war, and was ordained forty-seven years ago. He left a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

CHARLES CANDEE SKILTON, a member of a prominent Brooklyn family and brother of the late Samuel Skilton, a lawyer and writer, died on Wednesday at his home, 139 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, aged 80 years. His father was Dr. Avery J. Skilton, a well-known physician of Troy, N. Y.

MICHAEL J. FINN, 72 years old, a brother of the late William J. Finn, for years Warden of the Tombs Prison, died at his home, 22 Bay Twenty-eighth Street, Bensonhurst, on Wednesday.

JAMES P. ROCHE, a retired Detective Sergeant of the New York Police Department, died on Wednesday at his home, 189 Amity Street, Brooklyn, aged 67 years. He became a member of the old Metropolitan Police Department in 1880, and shortly after was made a detective.

Mrs. JANE A. EVERITT, active in church and benevolent circles in Jamaica, L. I., died at her home, in Jamaica, on Tuesday. She was 86 years old and is survived by her husband, J. Rogers Everitt, a son, and three daughters.

EDGAR AHRENSDORF, a salesman for Werthelmer Bros., in Manhattan, died from heart disease on Tuesday at his home, 1,169 Madison Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow, two sons, and three daughters.

Mrs. MARY J. WILDES, wife of George A. Wildes, and for a number of years active in charitable work in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 111 Penn Street, in her seventy-second year. She was a descendant of the Ostrander family, who were early settlers in America. For more than twenty years she had served as Chairman of the Home Work Committee of the Methodist Home for the Aged and was actively interested in the International Sunshine Society.

ARTHUR J. LAHEY, a coffee buyer for Eppens, Smith & Co., and a member of Midwood Council, Royal Arcanum, is dead at his home, 204 Maple Street, Flatbush, aged 34 years.

Commodore JAMES H. SEARS, U. S. N., retired, died at Rome, Italy, on Wednesday, according to advices reaching the Navy Department yesterday. He was born at Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1855, and was appointed a cadet midshipman Sept. 22, 1871. He was promoted to Lieutenant Sept. 20, 1890, serving in this grade during the Spanish-American war on the cruiser Brooklyn and on the gunboat Newark. He was promoted to Lieutenant Commander in 1905, in which grade he served as Commandant of the naval station, New Orleans, in 1907.

D. V. BROWN, a prominent optician and head of a wholesale optical firm, died on Tuesday at his home in Philadelphia.

Mrs. ELLA WARD BRYAN, widow of George H. Bryan, died on Wednesday at her home, 79 Elm Street, Montclair, N. J., in her forty-first year.

The Rev. I. M. FOSTER, former pastor of the old Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Church and organizer of the first vested choir to sing in a church of that denomination, is dead at his home in Red Hook, N. Y., in his seventy-second year.

Mrs. S. A. G. SKINNER, widow of Charles H. Skinner, formerly a manufacturer of hoisting machinery, is dead at her home in East Orange, N. J.

The Rev. JOSEPH P. CARMAN, 39 years old, pastor of St. James's Methodist Church of New Brunswick, N. J., and the youngest minister in the New Jersey conference, died yesterday in the parsonage in Easton Avenue.

Dr. A. MORGAN VANCE, widely known in the field of orthopedic surgery, died at his home in Louisville yesterday. Dr. Vance was President of the Kentucky State Medical Association, and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He was 61 years old.

CHRISTIAN A. BANGERT, a farmer and one of the oldest members of the Connecticut Farms Presbyterian Church, died last Wednesday at the home of his son, Henry M. Bangert, in Roselle Park, N. J., in his sixty-eighth year.

Christmas
If you want to give Books, and cannot decide as to choice, buy a "Book Certificate."
Let your friend make his own selection.
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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in the New York Times may be telephoned to 1600 Bryant.

Engaged

GERMAIN—GILDERSLEEVE.—Harriet Gildersleeve to Philip H. Germain.
PROCTOR—COLLINS.—Bessie M. Collins to Walter E. Proctor.
WYATT—SMITH.—Cynthia Smith to German D. Wyatt.

Married.

BULLOWA—JONAS.—Dec. 9, Jimmie Jonas to Ernest E. M. Bullowa, at Hotel Savoy, by the Rev. F. de Sola Mendes

SWEEPING CHANGES IN COLUMBIA ROWING POLICY—HORSEMEN REVOLT

ALL CREW MEN TO GET BETTER CHANCE

Longer Training Promised Before Coach Rice Reduces Squads.

GRADUATE ROWING MANAGER

Malcolm M. Roy Appointed to Assist in Uplifting the Sport on the Heights.

Sweeping changes in the policy and management of the Columbia University crews were announced yesterday. A movement has been started to increase the size of the 'Varsity and freshman squads, to make rowing a university sport in the full sense of the word, to form an undergraduate committee whose function it would be to interest men in athletics, and to create the office of Graduate Manager of the Rowing Club. Leading the movement are several prominent alumni, including E. S. Bangs, '78; Morton G. Bogue, '00, director of the Rowing Club; Levering Tyson, '11, and Malcolm M. Roy, '00.

The changes include a policy under which no candidate who reports regularly will be dropped from the squad, greater facilities for supervising the oarsmen when they are at work on the machines and on the river, and a Spring regatta for the extra shells that will be organized under the new plan. After the first and second 'Varsity squads and the first freshman crew are chosen, the remaining men will be organized into crews of approximately equal strength, representing the various dormitories, the different schools of the university, and the four classes. Daily rows will be arranged, and these will prepare the men for short races at a Spring regatta. This system, it is hoped, will invalidate the plea of some students who do not report because they fear a "cut" in the squad early in the season, or because they fear the coaches will not tolerate them long enough to give them the proper training. It is shown as an example that Diekmann and Jauss, members of the 'Varsity last Spring, got little encouragement in their freshmen year at Columbia when they reported for crew practice.

The plan to carry a large squad through the year will help to develop candidates for future seasons, and the fact is emphasized that the younger, lighter men, weighing as low as 140 pounds, have an excellent chance, after a season or two of practice rowing, of developing sufficiently to "make" a 'Varsity boat. It is also the aim of those in charge to develop crew spirit on the Columbia campus to a higher pitch.

To facilitate the administration of rowing affairs, the new office of graduate manager of the rowing club has been created, and Malcolm M. Roy has been appointed. Mr. Roy was graduated from the arts course in 1909 and is now a student in the law school. From 1911 to 1914 he was in charge of the student employment office, a university department. N. O. Rockwood, '10, will continue as graduate treasurer, but his work on the campus will be taken over by Mr. Roy, who will cooperate with Harry A. Fisher, the graduate manager of the athletic association, and with the undergraduate crew managers.

Enough barges and shells are now owned by Columbia to accommodate eighty candidates at the Edgewater boat house, and no reduction will be made in the squad that will report for the indoor rowing at the beginning of the year. Plans are under way to improve the facilities at Edgewater to accommodate the eighty oarsmen with the same convenience with which the recent average squads of forty men have been handled. An adjacent piece of property may be used, if necessary.

Captain Bratton has promised that all new men will receive preliminary coaching at the beginning of the season, and when Coach Jim Rice and his assistant, Fred Plaisted, find it necessary to give all their time to the Poughkeepsie crews, volunteer coaches will assist. Some former crew men who are ineligible have offered their services.

The proposed undergraduate committee to foster interest in the crews will be composed of the 'Varsity captains, and prominent men in the sophomore class. The sophomores will be appointed by the Student Board of Representatives and a place on the committee will carry with it considerable campus honor.

Captain Bratton has announced that crew work will be resumed the middle of next month and that a series of lectures on rowing fundamentals will be delivered to the freshmen candidates before actual work begins.

Stone Wins Three-Cushion Match.

Joseph Stone, representing this city, defeated Harry Cooler by a score of 50 to 43 in the play for the inter-State three-cushion billiard championship last night at Indianapolis.

MASKED WRESTLER WINS.

Mysterious Man Toys with Berner in Bout.

Ivan Linow, the Cossack, was scheduled to wrestle the mysterious stranger with the black mask in the international wrestling contest at the Manhattan Opera House last night. Linow failed to keep his appointment, alleging an injury to his foot, but after watching the performance of the stranger with Berner of Germany, it looks as if the Cossack received an inside tip to save his bones and reputation.

Berner is one of the fastest men in the tournament, and so far he has only been thrown by Cutler and Zbyszko after close bouts, but the masked stranger hurled him around the stage like a rag doll, and with a terrific whirl after twelve minutes and eight seconds he threw the German to the mat so hard that Berner lost consciousness and the stranger carried him to the wings in his arms.

Berner has plenty of grit. He showed this in his matches against the giant wrestlers he has already met in the tournament, but after the man in the mask once got a grip on the German, Berner knew that he had more than met his match, and he ducked and dodged all over the stage, down to the footlights, out into the wings, to avoid the gorilla-like clutches of the stranger. The man in the mask had to run off the mat, catch Berner and drag him back on the mat again, all through the bout.

Several times Berner got the stranger's head in chancery—usually a dangerous hold to the best of wrestlers—but the stranger lifted up the clinging German with his chancery hold by the strength of one arm and hurled him backward full length on the mat. Undoubtedly the effect of the black mask had something to do with Berner's terror, but the marks on the German's body after the bout bore testimony to the ferocious strength of his antagonist.

Berner lasted through the first period because he outran his opponent, but early in the second period the stranger lifted the German high in the air and crashed him to the mat, where Berner gave a few convulsive wriggles and lay still. Seeing that the German was unconscious, the stranger picked him up as if he were a child and carried him off the stage.

Dr. F. B. Roller, America, carefully dusted the mat before he pinned the shoulders of Paul Alverez of Portugal in 12:04 with a crotch and neck lock. Charles Cutler of America threw Wilhelm Ernst of Germany after a clever bout with a head scissors in 6:10. Both of these matches were catch-as-catch-can style.

CORDIER TO PLAY BULL.

Yale Club Player Overcomes Big Handicap in Squash Tennis Match.

A. J. Cordier, representing the Yale Club, and Charles M. Bull, Jr., of the Heights Casino, will be the contestants in the final round of the National Squash Tennis Association handicap tournament tomorrow afternoon at the Yale Club. Cordier won the right to play Bull yesterday when he defeated F. A. Seller, Montclair Athletic Club, after a gruelling contest, by the score of 18—16, 18—14. The winner was penalized 4 aces in the handicap, while Seller received an allowance of one hand.

Speed and court experience brought about the downfall of the New Jersey player, as the Yale man employed all his resources to win from his less experienced opponent. In each game Cordier was compelled to play an uphill battle on account of his big handicap, and it was not until the final stages of each game that he succeeded in wiping out Seller's lead. In each game extra aces were set before the players reached a decision, but Cordier appeared to have enough in reserve to hold Seller safe.

SIXTY-FOOT PLUNGE RECORD

Craig Redmon Covers Distance in 19 1-5 Seconds.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—A new world's record for the sixty-foot plunge is claimed today for Craig Redmon, a 280-pound athlete of the University of Chicago.

Competing against the Chicago Athletic Association team last night, Redmon plunged the sixty feet in 19 1-5 seconds, two-fifths of a second faster than the former world's mark.

The Amateur Athletic Union has no record for the sixty-foot plunge, but the time set by Redmon can be accepted as a record.

INDIANA SPORTS DIRECTOR.

E. O. Stiehm, Formerly with Nebraska, to Handle Athletics.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Dec. 9.—E. O. Stiehm, who has been head football coach at the University of Nebraska for the past five years, tonight notified the Athletic Board of Control of Indiana University that he had accepted their terms to become director of intercollegiate athletics and head football coach of the university. His contract is for three years.

WANT YOUNGER MEN TO GOVERN TROTTING

Board of Review Would Curtail Appointive Power of President.

There is a revolt among the younger members of the National Trotting Association, who are dissatisfied with the old régime and anxious to step into power, which was evidenced yesterday when a resolution which would curtail the President's appointive powers was adopted by the Board of Review at its final session at the Murray Hill Hotel.

The resolution read: "Resolved, That the members of all committees to be hereafter appointed to serve at the different meetings of the biannual congress be limited and confined to the officers of members for each current year and from the members of the Board of Appeals to this association."

A revolutionary movement in the ranks headed by Ohio horsemen against the conservative element of the National Trotting Association has been known to exist for some time, but it has never taken a concrete form until yesterday.

This upheaval is virtually the reason for P. P. Johnson of Lexington, Ky., who has been President of the national body for twenty-eight years, wishing to resign his position, against the earnest entreaties of his confreres on the Board of Review. Mr. Johnson said yesterday that he would not be a candidate for re-election when the other officers are chosen at the biannual congress, which will be held in this city next February.

Before adjourning the board formulated a number of suggestions which it will recommend to the congress. Among them was the revision of Rule 5, sections 5 and 6, as it reads at present, and the substitution of the following:

"A horse with a win, race made on a mile track, shall be allowed one second for each quarter of a mile, or fraction thereof, in the distance to be raced when entering on a half-mile track, providing the class to which he would be eligible under this allowance is not slower than his win race for the distance on a half-mile track. Other allowances may be granted if so stated in the published conditions, but when offered for losing performances or being behind the money in public races."

There were a number of suspensions for non-payment of entrance fees. The application of A. E. Richardson of Flint, Mich., for reinstatement in the association was denied. Richardson was accused of starting a trotter named Jack London as Professor Sphinx and racing it through New England in 1911.

Charles Boswell of Mayfield, Ky., made an application to be released from a $100 fine in connection with a race at Fulton, Ky., last Summer. The application was denied.

After hearing several other minor cases the board adjourned until next May.

P. S. A. L. TRAINS OFFICIALS.

Teachers Being Educated to Aid in Running Off Athletics.

Educating men to aid in the management of track and field competitions is one of the hardest tasks the inspectors of the Public Schools Athletic League encounter. Every year the need for school officials becomes greater, because of the increased athletic activities of the public school youngsters. Heretofore the Amateur Athletic Union officials have been of inestimable assistance to the P. S. A. L., being always willing to serve at any athletic meet, but now it is practically impossible for them to do their own work and assist the school organization.

The P. S. A. L. has overcome this situation in such an able manner that, possibly barring the timers, they could run their biggest championship meets without the aid of an A. A. U. official. It is important that competent timers be chosen to act at games, and these are obtained from the New York Timers' Club. But the time is not far distant when school teachers will be competent "clockers," and the need for assistance from the Timers' Club will be unnecessary.

John McHugh, Inspector of Athletics for the P. S. A. L., has done very effective work in drilling officials. He has enlisted the support of hundreds of teachers, and at every schoolboy meeting these men act as judges of finishes, measuring jumps and distances in the weight competitions.

The progress made by the school officials will be demonstrated at the elementary schools track and field championships in Madison Square Garden on Dec. 18. A majority of the judges at the finish will be men who have served the Amateur Athletic Union for ten years or more, and are expert in their line, but there will also be some school men at the worsted. One A. A. U. man will be assigned as a judge of all the other events, just as a precaution. The remainder will be schoolteachers.

New Rochelle Y. C. Ticket.

The Nominating Committee of the New Rochelle Yacht Club has chosen the following named members for the principal offices in the club for election at the annual meeting in February: Commodore, Augustus P. Bennett; Vice Commodore, William R. Laidlaw; Rear Commodore, Theodore C. Marceau; Secretary C. A. Marsland; Treasurer, Henry M. Lloyd; Trustees, W. J. Jeffery, Harold Birnie, and H. M. Betts; Regatta Committee, G. C. Molloy, H. W. Patterson, and D. E. Dealey; Measurer, Roger M. Haddock.

HUNTERS ON PAPER TRAIL.

Thirty Riders Have Fine Sport in Chase in Rumson Section.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 9.—After a fast run over Rumson Road properties and the old Rumson polo field, about thirty riders followed a paper trail to Little Silver, coming out to the old burned Monmouth Park Hotel, where for a short time the trail in the chase was lost. Later the trail was found which led through the once famous Monmouth Park race track and to the old Littlefield racing stables, where the trail ended.

Here the riders dismounted and hunted for the prize cup. Stumbling over a log, Miss Margaret Rue, one of the cleverest riders of the field, found the prize under some leaves alongside the log.

The snowfall of the morning made the going slippery, but the riders took the many fences and ditches with few mishaps. Miss Dorothy Moss almost came a cropper, and in recovering herself took the bridle with her. Miss Clare Houghton was thrown when her horse straddled a fence, but escaped injury. Teany White also came a cropper when his horse stumbled in taking a fence.

Those in at the finish were Mrs. Thomas S. Field, Mrs. George B. McCarthy, Mrs. C. S. Houghton, Mrs. Herbert W. Hill, Mrs. McKee, Miss Margaret C. Rue, Miss Dorothy Moss, Miss Madeline Bartholemy, Miss Grace Crowe, Miss Gladys Langler, Miss Clare Houghton, Miss Elizabeth Brandes, Miss Ethel Cox, Miss Smith, Colonel R. E. Moss, John F. Swackhammer, Thomas S Field, Thomas S. Field, Jr., Buck McKee, Lieutenant John J. Many, Leo McKee, Thomas Ford, Teany White, A. S. Jones, M. D. Bamberger, William H. Stonebridge, John Dickinson, James Reynolds, and Leroy Snyder.

GOLF 'PROS' SHIFT AROUND.

Doyle, Campbell, Biles, and Teiller to Get New Positions.

Patrick Doyle, professional at the famous Myopia links, Hamilton, Mass., will no longer be connected with that course and next season he will be installed at one of the clubs in the metropolitan district. Doyle has been in this country only three years, all of which he spent at Myopia, but he has made a fine record in all the tournaments in which he entered.

Doyle finished sixth in the open championship at Brookline in 1913 when Ouimet defeated the English experts, Vardon and Ray, and in addition to winning the open invitation tournament at the Belmont Spring Country Club last October he always finished within the list of winners in all his starts in this country. Twice he was runner-up to Michael Moran in the Irish open championships at Dollymount and Castle Rock, and he would have won the last time, as he was leading the field by three strokes when his ball hit a spectator on the third round and he took an 8 on a par 4 hole.

"Mat" Campbell, professional at the Brookline links, is another golfer who will begin the new season at another club, but he is at present undecided as to where he will be located.

In the metropolitan district Leonard Biles, who has been looking after the links of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club for some seasons past, has decided to move further south, and some new "pro" will be the instructor at the Sleepy Hollow links in the Spring.

The greatest surprise for New York golfers is the announcement that Louis Teilier, former open champion of France, who made the wonderful score of 63 for his home course at Canoe Brook, N. J., last July, will not be with that club next season and may remain all year at the Audubon Country Club at New Orleans, where he has gone for the Winter.

NEW FIELD FOR CHINESE.

Some of Them Are Going to Learn Chicken Raising at Poultry Show.

When Gong Foot Paul sent his check to Charles D. Cleveland, Superintendent of the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show for six season tickets, good for all the sessions from Dec. 31 to Jan. 5, inclusive, he meant business. Nothing else could account for such an unexpected call for pasteboards. Some Chinese have a fondness for the sport of the cock-pit, but game fowls are but an incident of a chicken show, and the unusual request set Mr. Cleveland and his associates to thinking. Then they began investigating, and unearthed another "yellow peril."

Chinese are going into chicken raising on a commercial scale and have already found lands on Long Island and in Bergen County, N. J., on which to produce chickens and eggs. It appears that the Quan Tai Company, located on Doyers Street, in the heart of "Chinatown" and which Mr. Gong represented as a ticket purchaser, has been investigating the chicken business. Chicken is the principal ingredient of that mysterious dish, chop-suey, and there are over 300 Chinese restaurants in this town which make a specialty of this glorified hash. These use about 15,000 pounds of live poultry a day in making it and serving patrons with broilers, chicken a la King, and other dishes prepared to appease the ever-whetted appetite of patrons of these restaurants for chicken in some form. They also use thousands of dozens of eggs daily. Last year's statistics show an importation to this country of 3,000,000 dozen of Chinese eggs at a cost of $540,000. Plainly here was a field for Chinese enterprise, overlooked by Chinamen, many of whom have gone in for agriculture, but have not ventured into the poultry business simply because they did not know of the big field open to them. The Quan Tai proposes to pre-empt that field.

TWO OF TAIL-END TEAMS OUT OF RACE

Rider Corry Injured in Collision with Ryan in the Cycle Grind.

SCORE AT 2 O'CLOCK A. M. Ninety-eighth Hour.

	Miles.	Laps.
Grenda and Hill	1,963	8
McNamara and Spears	1,963	8
Fogler and Carman	1,963	8
Egg and Dupuy	1,963	8
Lawrence and Magin	1,963	8
Drobach and Corry	1,963	8
Ryan and Thomas	1,963	8
Mitten and Hansen	1,963	8
Moran and Walthour	1,963	8
Seres and Linart	1,963	8
Hanley and Halstead	1,963	8
Eaton and Madden	1,963	7
Sullivan and Anderson	1,963	4

Hanley leading. Former record, 1,945 miles and 2 laps, made by Goullet and Grenda in 1914.

In a driving three-mile sprint, just before midnight, two of the tail-end teams in the six-day race at Madison Square Garden — Madonna-Suter and Ruddi-Russe-Vanderstuyft—fell so far behind that they were declared out of the race by Referee Kelsey. Cue of the leading teams, Madden and Eaton, were set back a lap for an illegal pickup. The strain of the grueling pace is telling on all the competitors.

Another big "jam" was started by "Grassy" Ryan at 12:30, and the riders were scattered all over the track. The whirl resulted in a big spill on the treacherous curve at the Fourth Avenue side of the track. First Reggie McNamara went down, and then Frank Corry and Ryan collided, and Corry was badly cut about the head. He was unconscious when picked up.

The tail-end teams furnished much of the early excitement, the Ruddi-Russe-Vanderstuyft and Madonna-Suter teams each gaining a lap in a series of wild sprints shortly after 9 o'clock. Eleven of the teams are now tied for the lead, while the Sullivan-Anderson team is two laps behind, the Suter-Madonna team three laps back, and the Ruddi-Russe-Vanderstuyft combination is in the ruck four laps back of the leaders. Former six-day records fell by the wayside, and the riders are seventeen miles ahead of the best previous marks.

Vanderstuyft stole a march on the leaders and was a quarter of a lap in front before the others woke up. Ruddi-Russ then relieved his partner and after a thrilling twelve-lap spin, the "caboose" team had lapped the leaders. As soon as this sprint was over, the aggressive little Italian rider, Vincenzo Madonna, sent the enthusiasm of the crowd up to a feverish pitch by rushing to the front. His partner, Suter, was loafing on the back stretch, waiting to aid his plucky team mate, but Madonna flashed past him and after persistent riding for almost a mile, he gained the lap all alone. Wild cheers greeted Madonna's feat.

The hard ride took all the aggressiveness out of Madonna and Suter, also, was tired. As he pedaled slowly along at the top of the track another sprint started, and before Suter realized it, the pack had circled the track and lapped him. The team made a protest when the hard-earned lap was taken from them, but the referee refused to sustain the protest.

The leg-weary riders were kept in a constant turmoil all evening by numerous $10 prizes offered by enthusiastic spectators. Jesse Lewisohn's first offer of $10 was captured by Paul Suter. Another ardent bicycle fan was Assemblyman Sonn of Harlem, who, with James Cunningham of Bogota, N. J., put up $20 for a mile sprint.

The final lap was a spirited dash between Drobach, Hill, and Dupuy, Drobach winning by inches. A second $10 prize, offered by Jesse Lewisohn, was won by Norman Anderson, with Lloyd Thomas making a bold bid for the cash.

Yesterday afternoon, Bobby Walthour, one of the veterans of the race, was so weary that he fell asleep on his wheel and ran into the guard rail on the Madison Avenue curve. Walthour got a bad tumble, and brought Dupuy and Linart down with him. Walthour was bruised and had to be relieved by his partner, Jimmy Moran.

The riding in the early morning hours was so brisk that the pace carried the cyclists twenty-eight miles ahead of the record at 9 o'clock. Ruddi-Russe was tossed from his wheel when his rear tire burst. The fall only tended to wake up the rider, for when he came out again, he started out and tried to steal a lap, but the bunch caught him in the act.

Lehigh Basket Ball Under Way.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Dec. 1.—With the arrival this week of Harry Herring of last year's Trenton Eastern League basketball team, as coach, things began to happen in Lehigh's basketball camp. Wednesday thirty-three candidates were out, and the coach has six different quintets at work, sizing up the material. At first glance he was well pleased, and will keep the big squad together for a few days before reducing it.

MANY GOLFERS IN WAR.

Nearly Three Thousand from Canadian Clubs Enlist.

"The outstanding feature of the year," says The Canadian Golfer, "has undoubtedly been the splendid rally of the younger golfers, between two and three thousand, who have responded to the call of King and Country. Many prominent clubs of the two hundred-odd in Canada have sent fifty and sixty, and even more, members to the front. No other amateur body of sportsmen in Canada compares with golfers in the loyal manner in which they have rallied to the flag.

"Another feature of the season of 1915 has been the generous manner in which golfers have supported all the patriotic funds. The spectacular side of the game was not in evidence, and rightly so, too. On the other hand, players came to the conclusion, after the first rude shock of the war had to some extent passed away, that exercise and relaxation were perhaps even more necessary during these days of stress and gloom than during normal times. And so the links throughout the year have had their full quota of players.

"There are over 50,000 golfers today in Canada, and that number will be doubled in the next few years.

"It is estimated that there are about 200,000 golfers in New York City and vicinity, while there are about 800,000 in the State. Pennsylvania has about 400,000 putters. There are between 2,500,000 and 3,500,000 golfers in America today."

FAVOR GOLFERS' HOCKEY.

Young Players Would Match Skill Against Ouimet's Team.

Young golfers of prominence are showing interest in the suggestion of Gardiner W. White to get together a hockey team for games on the ice this Winter. Maxwell R. Marston, New Jersey champion, is enthusiastic over the plan.

Marston suggests an intercity match between New York and Francis Ouimet's team of Boston. Ouimet, former national open and amateur golf champion of the United States, is a star hockey player, and is Captain of a team in Boston. According to Marston's plan, a rink could be rented and the proceeds from the admissions devoted to charity, but he would confine the players to those golfers who have club ratings of twelve strokes or less, which would make the hockey teams composed of well-known golfers.

Marston also mentions four possibilities for places on the team. He named Rolland and Clare Peacock, brothers of Grant Peacock, as point and goal tender, respectively; Horace C. Berner of Nassau, who distinguished himself at Pawling, and Dudley Mudge of Yale, medal winner in the national amateur golf championship this year.

The announcement that H. W. Carhart would captain a team also has caused interest.

TO SAVE 2-YEAR-OLDS.

Jockey Club Adopts Rule Against Racing Youngsters Before April 1.

The amendment to The Jockey Club rules, which was suggested by Captain E. B. Cassatt last year, to the effect that 2-year-olds should not be allowed to race before April, was adopted by The Jockey Club yesterday at its monthly meeting.

Action on the matter has been delayed several months, as The Jockey Club officials wanted to ascertain whether it would meet with the approval of the Canadian and Kentucky Racing Associations. J. P. Fraser of Montreal and Senator J. N. Camden of Kentucky were appointed by their respective bodies to confer with The Jockey Club, and they both have decided in favor of the new rule.

To enable owners and trainers to fulfill their engagements, the amendment will not become operative until April, 1917.

King William IV.
V·O·P
Scotch Whisky
Received highest Award of Merit and Gold Medal at San Francisco

KING WINTER LOSES CROWN IN CATDOM

Mlle. Genee Dethrones "Champion of Champions" at Palace Show.

King Winter, which is the name of the champion of all champions in the cat tribe, has an owner, Miss Carroll Macy of Maine who probably never heard the fable of the pitcher which went to the well too often. For the past nine years this big, handsome "silver shaded, long haired" cat has been going to shows and beating everything in sight between Chicago and St. John's. It required a large trunk to bring all the gold and silver cups, plaques, medals, and ribbons it has won to the Grand Central Palace, for display on top of the cage in which it is exhibited. It was proud and lazy and complacent in its cage until the judges at the show gave a decision adverse to it.

Mlle. Genee, a female cat occupying the next cage to King Winter, and also owned by Miss Macy, had been pronounced the "champion of the champions, and best cat in the show," by an aggregation of judges who called her "Millie" Genee, they being "long" on cat lore and "short" on French. To further tarnish the laurel wreath of King Winter, a male cat, orange in color, and called Major Warwick, for which its owner, Mrs. I. J. Ketchen, of New Rochelle, had paid $200 last November, was declared to be the "champion of champions of the sex opposite to the champion of all champions of the show, and the best male cat in the Empire Cat Club show."

The decision caused such excitement among the several hundred women who were at the show yesterday afternoon as to break up the bargain counter cat sale that was in progress, when $35 cats were being marked down to $27.50 and $15 kittens sold for $12.50.

As no cash prizes go with the titles about every other cat in the show was decorated with a ribbon declaring it to be a champion of some sort. There was even a championship for a waif and stray cat without a pedigree and christened "Nobody," belonging to Mrs. Clara Bailey of Brooklyn.

As about two-thirds of the cat classes had only one entry each, this made the award of the championship ribbons easy for the judges. It was only when the "amalgamation of all the champions into one grand class" as one fair judge explained it, that consternation and the downfall of King Winter came.

Columbia to Join Handball League.

Columbia has been invited to join the new intercollegiate handball league, and a committee has been appointed to arrange for the formation of a team. The Columbia University Committee on Athletics has approved such a team and has named Dr. George L. Meylan, head of the Department of Physical Education, and R. W. Watt, Chairman of the Student Board of Representatives, to take charge. The league now consists of Yale, Princeton, and Rutgers, and a tentative schedule for the season has been drawn up.

LEARN TRUDGEON STROKE.

W. E. Burnham's Advice on Long-Distance Swimming.

W. E. Burnham, swimming instructor at the Detroit University School, and winner of several medals for distance swimming, discourses as follows regarding the trudgeon stroke, which he recommends as the best stroke to improve swimming, especially of the long-distance kind:

"After the breast stroke has been mastered the average swimmer is ambitious to acquire another stroke, either for speed purposes or merely to add to his repertoire. No better stroke can be recommended for this class of swimmer than the double over-arm or trudgeon stroke. This stroke is the one used by all the great distance swimmers, and for ease, propulsion, and relaxation is considered the best. It is a stroke that is an evolution from the under-arm side stroke and single over arm.

"To swim this, or any of the more complicated strokes, it is absolutely necessary to master the method of breathing, known as 'rhythmic breathing.' Before entering the water, stand with heels together, bend forward at the waist, extend arms straight in front, palms down, elbows slightly bent. Pull the right arm down through imaginary water, keeping elbow stiff, until the hand reaches the hip; then raise elbow and shoulder and reach out over the water and forward. As you are sending the right arm forward, pull the left through the same as you did the right. The movement of the arms is an alternated one. The leg movement is known as the 'scissors kick,' on account of its similarity in action to a pair of scissors.

"After getting into the water, support the body by holding to a ladder on the side of the tank; extend the legs straight back as far as they will go, keeping them on a line with the body. Then turn on the side, the side depending on which is more natural to the learner. If you adopt the right side, move the left leg forward, bending it very slightly at the knee, and the right leg backward, bending at the knee only.

"Do not open the legs more than two and one-half feet. In this position the legs will be spread wide apart; then bring them together with a decided snap. This kick should be practiced while holding on to something until it becomes easy and natural.

"The arm and leg movement can be worked together quite easily if one will remember to kick the legs together just as the upper arm is about to start forward. If you swim on your right side it will be the left arm, so that as the left arm pulls through the water the legs are trailing motionless behind, the idea being to kick only once every right arm stroke or left arm stroke.

"To breathe correctly with this stroke, exhale through the nose under water as the left arm pulls through the water; inhale through the mouth as the left arm is brought forward through the air by turning the head slightly to the side. More power can be got out of this kick by turning on the side when in the act of kicking and by pulling the right arm under the body."

TERSE NEWS OF SPORTS

Bud Noble, Captain-elect of the Barringer High School of Newark football team has informed his teammates that he would have to resign as his parents objected to him holding the position for two years.

Figures compiled by Parke Davis show that more than 32,000 college and scholastic football games were played during the last season, and that 6,500,000 spectators saw the matches.

The Boston Athletic Association will hold its twenty-seventh annual indoor games in Mechanics Hall, Boston on Feb. 5. The Hunter Mile will be one of the feature events.

So that it will not conflict with the Charity Dog Show in Brooklyn, the date of the Pomeranian Club match has been set for next Tuesday. The annual bench show will be held Jan. 25. Both events will be at the McAlpin.

Horace Mann School for Boys will hold its first indoor track meet at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Monday night, Feb. 21.

Paul D. Meyers of Milwaukee has been elected Captain of the University of Wisconsin football team. He played right end last season.

The Pennsylvania track team will start training next week for the intercollegiate indoor games. The Quakers count on a strong group of shot-putters in Dorizas, Dougherty, Neill, Witherow, and Felin.

Mortimer Bishop, an all-around athlete, was yesterday chosen Captain of the Poly Prep football team for 1916.

The eleventh annual track games of Stuyvesant High School will be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory Saturday evening, Dec. 18.

John Oke, formerly professional at the North Hants Golf Club, England, has been appointed to the position of professional at the links of the Nashville Country Club, Tennessee, and will take charge on Jan. 3.

California will be represented by Santa Barbara in the Winter golf schedule. Feb. 28 and 29 the Santa Barbara Country Club will hold an invitation open tournament, and March 1 to 4 there will be the annual invitation amateur tournament.

The craze for skating has hit New York hard; 140,000 pairs of skates were shipped from one wholesale house in the last five days. More than twice the total output of last year has already been disposed of this season.

Joseph Higgins, professional at the Eaglemere Country Club, made the low score of 69 over the Forest Hills links recently in a four-ball foursome. For this season of the year this is a remarkable card, and is only one stroke above the course record.

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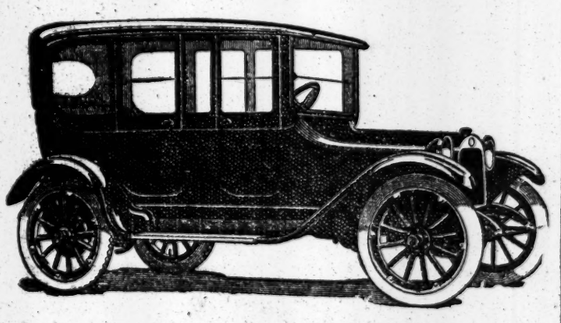
WINTER CAR

Of standard limousine height, the body has ample headroom; the doors open readily and swing wide, affording easy entrance and exit.

These and many other details complete the comfort and enjoyment of this weatherproof Winter car, which in the Spring is quickly changed back to the open touring car or roadster.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low.

The price of the Winter Touring Car or Roadster complete, including regular mohair top, is $950 (f. o. b. Detroit).



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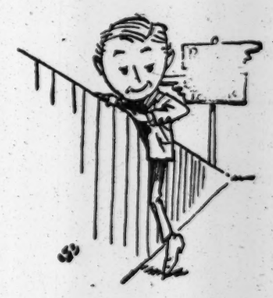

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The only hallmark of good tailoring that's absent from our coats is the price!

That's much less than a good tailor's.

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Busiest Men's Furnishing Store.
Money Here Goes Farthest.

Sensible Gifts for Men
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Many Specials—Cut Prices.
Sweaters, $2.98 and up to $5.00
Silk Shirts, $2.75
Lined Gloves, 98c and up to $2.00
Bath Robes, $2.98, $3.98, $4.98
Smoking Jackets, $4.98

Union Suit Sale
A M'f'r's Surplus at a Great Cut
Union Suits, 79c, 98c, $1.50, $2
Balbriggan, Merino, Worsted, Worth $1 to $3

Hat Department
Style Without Extravagance

No Middleman
Soft Hats, $1.90
$2.50 and $3.00 Values
Smart, Flattish Brims and Alpine Effects.
Styles, Up-to-the-Minute.
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SPORTING EVENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
SIX-DAY RACE
ALL WEEK.
Telephone Madison Square 8100.

ATHLETIC REFORM FOR TRINITY COLLEGE—OFFER FOR CLEVELAND CLUB—BOXING NEWS

NEW ATHLETIC CODE FOR TRINITY MEN

No Fault Admitted in Brickley Case—"Professionalism" Not Serious.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 9.—Though Trinity College does not admit that it was at fault in playing George Brickley on the football team during the past season, thereby creating one of the most disrupting conditions that has ever occurred in college athletics, it is probable that another season will see a modified rule adopted at the Hartford institution which shall find no disfavor with any of the colleges that objected to the playing code of Trinity this year.

In discussing the Brickley case in The Yale Daily News, President Henry Perkins of Trinity intimates that such a rule will be adopted, but he does not withdraw from the stand that a student in good standing in his college work should be eligible to the athletic teams, even though there may be a minor degree of professionalism. On the other hand, it is admitted that a man who has played on a league team should be barred. His entire argument is based on the fact that there are varying degress of professionalism, and he is opposed to any such stringent interpretation of amateurism as is now defined at Yale.

President Perkins also believes that there are other evils in college athletics more pronounced than the minor professionalism. He cites the case of those students who receive scholarships and like considerations, of a definite monetary value, for playing on athletic teams, and yet are permitted to hold a place as clean amateurs. It is better, he contends, to have no eligibility rule than one that can be evaded or which tends to generate a spirit of hypocrisy.

In his discussion of the subject President Perkins says in part:

"Trinity has always felt that a man should be abie to earn money by playing Summer baseball, provided it did not consist of the extremely professional kind. But for the future we hope to have some rule whereby the objectionable type of professional baseball will bar a man from participating in college athletics.

"In my opinion it is better to have no eligibility rule whatsoever, than to have a rule which is likely to be evaded and to generate a spirit of hypocrisy. The present eligibility rule at Yale seems to me too harsh when it is carried out to its logical extreme. In the first place it bars a man from earning an honest and honorable means of livelihood, and secondly, because it does place him in a position where he sometimes has to play the hypocrite. I hope to see the time come when the colleges can agree on a modification of the eligibility rule so that a man who is enrolled as a bona-fide student can secure part of his necessary financial means by playing Summer baseball of the unobjectionable type."

JIM SAVAGE MUST ANSWER.

Athletic Commission to Probe His Loose Boxing Methods.

The State Athletic Commission has ordered boxer Jim Savage of Newark, or his Manager, Martin Julian, to appear before the commission today, at 41 Park Row, to answer a protest from the American Sporting Club against the proposed Savage-Weinert bout, advertised by the Pioneer Sporting Club for next Thursday night.

Savage recently failed to fulfill a contract to box at the American Sporting Club, and when haled before the commission was ordered to box at no other club until he had fulfilled his obligations to the American Sporting Club.

Savage, at that time, promised the commission that he would box any one the club matched him with. The American Sporting Club now claims it has offered Savage three chances to box and that he has declined them all and now desires to ignore the club entirely by meeting Weinert at the Pioneer Sporting Club.

At a meeting of all persons concerned yesterday at the commission's offices, the Ad Wolgast and Packey Hommey bout, scheduled for tonight at the Harlem Sporting Club, has been postponed until Dec. 23. In the event of Wolgast being defeated by Leach Cross next Friday night, Cross has agreed to take Wolgast's place against Hommey the following week.

MAY AMEND BOXING LAW.

Senator Joseph Will Recommend Changes to Prevent Fraud.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—The Horton Committee will recommend in its report that the boxing law be strengthened in order that the State may receive its full quota of percentages from admission fees to boxing bouts, Senator Irving J. Joseph, a minority member, said today.

To bring this about bills will be prepared for introduction early in the legislative session to provide that numbered tickets be issued by the State Controller and records kept in his office. Senator Joseph said that during its investigations, the committee had been informed that many boxing promoters had made false returns to the State.

The committee also will recommend, Senator Joseph said, that when a boxing license has been revoked from any club room or public hall, bouts may not be held on the premises for a year.

Gibbons Has Bronchial Pneumonia.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 9.—Mike Gibbons, who was to have fought Young Ahearn here tomorrow night, is suffering from bronchial pneumonia, according to his physician, who today gave it as his opinion that Gibbons could not train for at least two weeks and would not be able to fight for at least thirty days. As a result the Gibbons-Ahearn fight has been indefinitely postponed. It may be held late in January if Gibbons recovers rapidly.

NEWS OF THE BOXERS.

Johnny Dundee, the local lightweight, will box twenty rounds with Matt Wells, former holder of the lightweight championship of England, in New Haven this evening.

The Manhattan Athletic Club, with headquarters in Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, will reopen its doors on the night of Dec. 22. There will be three ten-round bouts, the principals in the main attraction being Johnny Ertle, the bantamweight, and Jack Sayles, a local bantamweight.

Tom Cowler of England will box Jack Dillon of Indianapolis at the Broadway Sporting Club, in Brooklyn, next Tuesday evening.

TAFT TO RETAIN CUBS.

"Home Run" Baker to Play with the White Sox Next Season.

Charles P. Taft, owner of the Chicago National League Club, in a talk with John K. Tener, President of the league, yesterday afternoon said that the Cubs were not for sale. His trip East is in no way connected with baseball, other business interests occupying his attention. He told President Tener that it would be impossible for him to attend the meeting of the National League which will be held in this city Tuesday. The Taft interests will be represented by President Thomas of the Chicago club.

It was learned on good authority yesterday that the Yankees stood no chance of obtaining the services of "Home Run" Baker. A deal has been arranged whereby he will go to the White Sox next season.

James E. Gaffney says Johnny Evers, in spite of all the difficulties in which the ball player was involved last season, will again be with the Braves next year.

NEW ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Eight Clubs Send Representatives to the First Meeting.

Preliminary steps in the organization of an athletic league composed of clubs in the Yorkville and central districts of the city were taken at a meeting held last night at the St. Vincent Ferrer Club, at which representatives of eight organizations were present. Twenty clubs were invited to send delegates. Many of those which failed to respond are expected to be represented at the next meeting on Jan. 3, when the election of officers will be held. J. F. McCarthy of the St. Vincent Ferrer Club has been elected temporary Chairman and James O'Connor of the New York A. C. temporary Secretary.

It has not been decided whether the organization will be known as the Yorkville Athletic League or the Central New York Athletic League. The dues for membership in the league will be $1 a year. This money will be turned into the A. A. U. treasury in payment for an alliance with the governing body.

The clubs which have signified their intention of joining the league are the East Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., East Side Y. M. C. A., St. Bartholomew A. C., Union Settlement A. C., McDowell Lyceum, St. John's Club, Hungarian-American A. C., and St. Vincent Ferrer A. C. This union of clubs, which will devote itself principally to the development of novices, is being attempted along the same lines followed in the creation of the Harlem Athletic League.

Navy to Play Midweek Games.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 9.—Games already arranged indicate that the schedule of the Naval Academy football team for 1916 will be the best in years. The management will return to the old plan of playing games with near-by college teams on Wednesdays in October. The army game will be played on Nov. 25, in Philadelphia, unless the present arrangement is changed. The games which have been scheduled are:

Oct. 7, Georgetown; 11, Maryland Agricultural College; 14, University of Pittsburgh; 18, Catholic University; 28, University of Georgia; Nov. 4, Washington and Lee; 11, North Carolina A. and M.

It is expected that University of Pennsylvania or Pennsylvania State will be played on Oct. 21, and that Rutgers will play at Annapolis on Sept. 30, and Swarthmore on Nov. 18.

OFFICIALS VIOLATE AMATEUR RING CODE

A. A. U. Secretary Instructs Judges to Give Decisions in Boxing Bouts.

Violations of the amateur rules governing boxing exhibitions have been called to the attention of Secretary Frederick W. Rubien of the Amateur Athletic Union, and yesterday he issued instructions to judges and referees of amateur tournaments and interpreted the sections of the code which are most frequently overlooked by the officials.

In the City Athletic Club amateur tournament last week one of the bouts was very close, and one of the two judges requested the referee to order another round.

This was a breach of the rules, according to the interpretation given yesterday by Mr. Rubien. It is the duty of each judge to make a choice between one contestant or the other, regardless of how close the bout might be, as there is no such thing as a draw in A. A. U. rules. Only the referee has the authority to order an extra round of two minutes for a decision. He also may decide a bout if the judges fail to agree on the winner.

The attention of club officials is also called to the recent change in the boxing and wrestling rules regarding the manner of drawing. Under the old rules it was necessary to redraw after each preliminary round to determine who should compete in the following contests. Under the new rules adopted at the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union it is only necessary to draw once, and the tournament automatically proceeds to the final bout. The men receive numbers on the first uraw, and the winner of the exhibition between one and two, clashes with the victor in the contest which brings three and four together.

The next steps to be taken by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association on the charges by William H. Parry that George Goulding of Toronto, the world's greatest walker, is a professional, may become known today or tomorrow. Since last Tuesday a week the committee has been considering the documentary evidence presented by Mr. Parry and subsequently brought to the attention of Justice Bartow S. Weeks, legal adviser of the Amateur Athletic Union.

There have been rumors during the last week that Parry had not furnished sufficient evidence of Goulding's guilt to warrant a further investigation into his amateur status, but Chairman George Mathews stated yesterday that his committee had reached no decision yet and therefore any reports to that effect are unfounded.

The two breaches of the amateur rules of which Goulding is specifically accused occurred in the United States. As in the case of Abel R. Kiviat of the Irish-American A. C., who has been debarred from A. A. U. competition, no money was received by the accused athlete. Whether it has been proved that he asked for any is doubtful, but it is considered certain that the charges hinge on these grounds.

The investigation has been somewhat hindered by the refusal of two promoters to sustain certain accusations reflecting on Goulding's standing.

Neither the junior nor the senior indoor track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union will be contested outside of New York. It was said several weeks ago that because of the failure of New York to support these games financially they would be transferred either to St. Louis or Baltimore. Now St. Louis does not want them, and the Baltimore amateur authorities have decided that it would be too expensive to bring out-of-town athletes to the games and expect them to be successful from a financial viewpoint. The juniors probably will be contested in Brooklyn in February, and the seniors later in a New York armory.

"An athletic administration for an athletic club" has become the keynote of the New York A. C., following the election of the "regular" nominating committee on Tuesday night. The members of this board are ardent advocates of open athletic competition, especially on track and field, and the men who will receive nominations are certain to support this policy. The members of the defeated nominating board also strongly favored athletics, but they believed more in competition for members than in open sport.

The Catholic Young Men's Archdiocesan Union of New York will hold an invitation road run closed to Catholic clubs over the 3½-mile course of the Annunciation A. C., Broadway and 129th Street, on Sunday afternoon. Invitations have been accepted by Holy Cross Lyceum, St. Anselm's A. C., St. Joseph's Club, Aquinas A. C., and SS. Peter and Paul Club.

Entry blanks have been issued for the St. George's Club wrestling and gymnastic tournament, which will be held in their gymnasium, 207 East Sixteenth Street, on Jan. 8. In the wrestling the weight will be 145 pounds. The gymnastic contest will consist of two exhibitions in each of the following events: Parallel bars, flying rings, and side horse.

TO START WINTER BASEBALL

Two Games in Interclub Series Scheduled for Tomorrow.

The Winter League baseball players will open the league season tomorrow afternoon if the weather permits. This is an unusual condition for the men to make, for in the past the state of the weather has been the one thing disregarded. It made no difference whether it snowed and was biter cold; the teams romped about the Fifth Avenue lot anyway.

This year the teams will play on new grounds at the northeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street and West End Avenue, which the past Summer have been used as tennis courts. The old million-dollar park on Fifth Avenue, at Seventy-second Street, is to be used for resident purposes. The new grounds were selected after a careful search of the city, and it is believed the park will afford much better opportunity for the indoor-outdoor game. It is about one-third larger than the old grounds, and eventually the grand stand with ample accommodations will be built.

The schedule has been shortened, there being a series of only two games between the teams instead of three. The first game tomorrow will be between the Racquet and Tennis Club and the Calumet Club, and the second between the Knickerbocker Club and the Twelfth Infantry officers.

HOPKINS MAY BUY CLEVELAND CLUB

Both American League and American Association Teams Are Involved in Deal.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 9.—A tentative offer for the purchase of the Cleveland American Baseball Club has been tendered the Bankers' Committee in charge of the financial affairs of C. W. Somers, present owner, by Ben F. Hopkins of this city.

Hopkins, who is promoting the Cleveland subway and is Chairman of the committee appointed by Mayor Baker to look after the affairs of the Cleveland Amateur Baseball Association, said tonight that the preliminary steps toward his gaining control of the Cleveland Club have been taken. However, before control passes to him, a number of important details must be settled. Hopkins insists upon several radical changes in the terms of the sale as proposed by the Bankers' Committee.

President Byron Bancroft Johnson of the American League, George Steele, representing the Bankers' Committee, and Owner Somers held several conferences today, and tonight it is intimated that the deal for the sale of the club either to Hopkins or some one else will be closed before Johnson leaves for Chicago tomorrow.

One of the hard knots which the prespective purchaser and the Bankers' Committee will have to unravel is the status of the Cleveland American Association Club, also owned by Somers. It has been said for some time that the A. A. team will be shifted to Toledo, where it originally was located, but whether it will be sold to Toledo men, or whether the league will operate the club is not known. Just what will be done regarding the players on the A. A. team who are the property of the Cleveland American team is a problem yet unsolved.

"The Bankers' Committee will have to wrestle with the A. A. team problem," said Somers tonight. He as well as Johnson and Steele declined to discuss either the American or A. A. club situations.

KOLEHMAINEN TO MARRY.

Famous Athlete to Wed Miss Alma Johnson of Brooklyn.

Hannes Kolehmainen, the famous Finnish athlete of the Irish-American A. C., yesterday applied for membership in the matrimonial union, and for a partner he has chosen Miss Alma Johnson, 20 years old, of 814 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn. Kolehmainen procured his marriage license in Brooklyn. He gave his age as 25 years, and thereby revealed a secret which he has kept since he came to this country about three years ago.

The wedding probably will take place in January, when Willie Kolehmainen, the professional marathon runner and brother of the world's amateur champion, will come to this country from Scotland, where he has resided for a year. It is the intention of the young Finnish athlete, who holds all the world's distance records worth winning and all the American distance championships, to become a citizen of the United States.

ATHLETIC NEWS OF THE COLLEGES

The attempt to abolish baseball as an intercollegiate sport in the Western Conference colleges is being strongly opposed by the under-graduates of the University of Wisconsin. They do not favor the idea of restricting baseball to an inter-class competition, which is the plan proposed by the faculties in the "Big Nine."

Jess Hawley a former Dartmouth College football star, has resigned as coach of the University of Iowa eleven. He said he would never return to the gridiron in an official capacity. Forty application have been made for the position.

In the West football experts assert that Jerry Deprato is the greatest scoring machine of the year on the gridiron. It is pointed out that he scored 130 points in six games for an average greater than that compiled by Captain Barrett of Cornell. His record shows that he scored an average of 22 points in each game.

The Tripod, Trinity College's student paper, in commenting on the Western conference's plans to abolish "Summer baseball," says the idea "is indicative of the present widespread eligibility rules. The conference realizes that without a rule which permits the playing of "Summer baseball" that baseball cannot be played at all. It knows that three-fourths of the men of any baseball ability are professionals and feels that to be free from hypocrisy it must choose between a change in rules or discontinuing the sport entirely. We wish to introduce a somewhat irrelevant point in regard to Trinity's past policy which may be stated in the words: 'We don't want any rules that we cannot live up to and that other colleges will not live up to.'"

Indiana University broke ground Tuesday for its gymnasium on the new athletic field at Bloomington, Ill. A novelty in the ceremony was the pulling of a plow over the site by the students and prominent business men of the town. The handles of the plow were held by William Lowe Bryan, President of the university. The new athletic field and headquarters will cost about $300,000.

Charles Ramsey Arrott of Sewickley, Penn., has been chosen assistant manager of the Princeton 'Varsity football team, and Sanford Lawton of Long Meadow, Mass., manager for the freshman team. Arrott came to Princeton from St. Paul's School. He played quarter back on the Princeton freshman team last year. Lawton comes from the Berkshire School.

Byron Wimberly of Stevenson, Ala., a guard on this year's football team and a sophomore in college, yesterday was elected Captain of the Washington and Jefferson College football team for the season of 1916. Wimberly is 21 years old, is six feet one inch tall and weighs 185 pounds.

John Fine, a former Haverford football player, has sailed for France to cast his fortunes with the French Army as an automobile ambulance driver.

Dartmouth College football team has asked the University of Illinois for home-and-home games next Fall and the following season. Dartmouth suggests that next year the teams play at Boston, and in 1917 on Illinois Field or at Chicago. These games are unlikely to be played unless Illinois splits with the conference over the abolition of baseball.

In making formal application for the position of football coach at the University of Pennsylvania, "Bill" Hollenbeck gave Provost Smith recommendations from State College, Missouri University, and the Pennsylvania Military College. It is said that Percy Haughton, the Harvard coach, has also strongly recommended Hollenbeck.

Syracuse cross-country team has elected Henry C. White, '17, Captain of next year's team.

Twelve games will be played by the Syracuse basket-ball team this season. The most important of these are with Yale on Dec. 20, Oberlin on Feb. 11, Dartmouth on Feb. 28, Pennsylvania on March 8, and Princeton on March 10.

A Faculty bowling league has been organized at Syracuse University.

Intercollegiate championship wrestling bouts will be held at Princeton on March 17 and 18.

Georgetown University football authorities are endeavoring to arrange a game with the Navy, to be played at Washington next Fall. The matter is under consideration at Annapolis, but even if the Navy does not go to the capital to play Georgetown will be on the Navy's home schedule.

Colgate's football team will go to Urbana Oct. 14 next to play the University of Illinois.

Coach Stagg of Chicago University is teaching next year's candidates for the eleven in the A B C's of the game.

The first of the series of interfraternity basket-ball games at New York University took place yesterday in the gymnasium at University Heights, when a quintet representing the Faculty defeated the Delta Sigma Phi team by the score of 33 to 11.

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GORE WOULD SEVER TARIFF AND POLITICS

Blind Senator Pleads for Establishment of Nonpartisan Commission.

PICTURES OUR FINE FUTURE

Tells Merchants' Association Business Men Have Right to Demand Reform Now.

United States Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, Democrat, the blind Senator, yesterday pleaded for a nonpartisan Tariff Commission in an address at the luncheon of the Merchants' Association at the Hotel Astor. Nine hundred merchants and manufacturers heard him.

A history of the efforts to bring about a nonpolitical tariff measure was given in detail by the two other speakers, John H. Fahey of Boston, Democrat, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Henry R. Towne, a Republican, and Chairman of the association's Committee on Tariff Revision.

"Between the clangor of arms abroad and the clamor for arms at home we are apt to forget that peace hath her victories no less brilliant and no less beneficent than the reeking triumphs of war," said Senator oGre. "We may differ as to naval and military preparedness; we will not differ in the belief that America ought not to arm for conquest, that she ought not to seek martial strength and martial glory for their own sake.

"There is no difference in the belief of preparedness for peace; that our permanent interests lie in the paths o war," said Senator Gore. "We may agreed, too, that the United States ha the right to aspire to become the industrial, the commercial, and the financial primate of the civilized world."

Senator Gore then reviewed the complex nature of foreign trade and the heavy competition connected with it.

"Yet," he continued, "these facts ought to be made a matter of common knowledge. Those of us who are in favor of a nonpartisan tariff commission might accept for our motto, 'Let there be light,' for this is the supreme object of a tariff commiss.on. For this reason I have always voted in the Senate for the establishment of such a commission when our Republican friends were pressing the measure, and when they were praying for light I could not find it in my heart to refuse to touch the button. One's attitude as to the tariff commission must depend upon his answer to these two questions:

"Should facts have any influence in the determination of articles to be taxed and the rate of duties to be imposed?

"Is a tariff commission a better agency for the ascertainment of facts than a Congressional committee?"

The Senator said that the commission should be constituted largely of experts and trained economists.

"It would," he said, "be exempt from pollution and less affected by bias and prejudice and would be practically in continuous session. It would collect and systematize a vast mass of data and could extend its labors over a long period of time. It is no disparagement of the Congressional Committee to relieve it of the toil of assembling these facts.

"Whom has the old system satisfied? Why, my friends, the most elaborate and the most colossal works of fiction ever produced in the United States are the tariff hearings before the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the House. As works of the imagination they are unapproached by Paradise Lost. They have all the function of an ex parte testimony on the part of interested witnesses as alternating between violent hope and violent fear. Every temptation to misstatement is present.

"The secretary of Commerce, with the approval of the Administration, has asked an increased appropriation of $100,000 to conduct investigations abroad which might affect tariff making at home. Would not a Tariff Commission be preferable even to the Department of Commerce? Would it not be less liable to political revolutions, the influence of party exigencies, and party predilections? The only question now is whether the Democrats will establish such a commiss on or leave it to the Republicans to establish hereafter. Such a commission is an inevitable step in the evolution of international commerce. I had intended to say that this commission should have jurisdiction not only of tariffs but of internal revenues.

I say that the American business man who has shared in the vicissitudes of our splendid history have a right to ask the establishment of such a commission at the hands of the American Congress."

William C. Breed, the toastmaster, spoke of the message of the President and the opening of Congress.

Mr. Towne said that he wished to make it clear that the question was entirely commercial and not political. He showed how many months had been spent upon the consideration of the numerous tariff bills, while business was obliged to await the outcome. He said that the reason that a tariff commission on non-partisan lines had not been established was the indifference of the business men themselves.

Mr. Fahey said that it was a reflection on the ability and the ingenuity of the American people that they had not succeeded in devising a better manner of handling the tariff. He urged that Congress be petitioned to establish a non-partisan tariff commission.

WOMEN INVADE CAPITOL.

Suffragettes Round Up Congressmen, Seeking Support for Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Women suffragists made a round-up of Congressmen today and urged every member they could find to support the Federal suffrage amendment. About fifty women, many of them suffrage leaders of national prominence, and all wearing the purple, white, and gold of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, groups, went through the House and Senate office buildings.

Announcement was made at the business session of the Congressional Union today that Senator Thomas, Chairman of the Senate Suffrage Committee, had definitely promised the union a hearing before the committee Dec. 16.

Miss Lucille Atcherson of Columbus, Ohio, called at the White House today, just before President Wilson started for her home city. Afterward she telegraphed to Columbus that she had made tentative arrangements for the President to receive a small suffrage delegation there.

GOES TO NURSE HER FIANCE.

Margaret Clougherty to Join Soldier Wounded at Loos.

One of the cabin passengers who sailed for Liverpool on Wednesday by the White Star liner Adriatic was Miss Margaret Clougherty, who resigned her position as X-ray nurse at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled on East Forty-second Street to go to England to nurse her fiance, who is convalescing from a wound he received at the battle of Loos.

She was born in Roundstone, County Galway, and met her intended husband, Richard F. Clarke, at Gardner, Mass., where he was engaged in business as an accountant.

Mr. Clarke was born at Concord, Mass., of British parents, and when the war started he went to Canada and enlisted in the First Artillery Brigade of the First Canadian Regiment. The wedding was to have taken place last Spring, but was deferred on account of the war.

FOR CHEAPER PARIS COAL.

Government Tackling the Problem, but Finds It a Hard One.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The press campaign against the lack of commercial transportation facilities has had the effect of disturbing the official departments concerned. The parliamentary committees dealing with transportation have also tackled the question and have heard expert evidence from business men, railwaymen, and others.

Marcel Sembat, the Minister of Public Works, today informs Le Journal, the articles in which paper have been chiefly responsible for the ventilation of the trouble, that most active measures are being taken to provide facilities, by means of railroad co-operation for the re-delivery of empty trucks and by a supply of labor to the barge companies.

The authorities further contemplate an elaborate scheme to reduce and standardize the price of coal by the establishment of a Government 'monopoly, with a fixed price based on the difference between the average pit-head price at French mines and the price of foreign coal delivered at French ports. The proposed law covering the scheme has been published, but is not likely to be passed without a struggle.

Some idea of the difficulty the Government is facing may be obtained from the fact that when at a recent meeting of the Public Works Committee, M. Sembat stated that he reckoned the price of a certain kind of coal delivered at French ports at 63 francs ($12.60) per ton, one of the largest coal importers, called an expert, staggered the Minister by first offering to sell him half a million tons of that quality at 60 francs, delivered at any port, following with the explanation that he was under contract to supply 200,000 tons of that coal to the Creusot Works at 50 francs per ton, and adding: "Even then I make ten francs per ton profit, despite the freight from the western port to the Creusot works."

The same merchant bluntly declared that the Government figures were hopelessly increased by the custom of paying commissions to intermediaries. The committee then postponed the discussion of the project until February.

The Government's kindred scheme to reduce prices by the acquisition of a fleet of fifty freighters has met with equally sharp criticism from experts, they point out that as freights are high owing to the excess of the demand for tonnage over the supply, it is hardly possible to remedy things by increasing the demand. Experts assert that it is impossible to buy, build, or hire ships at any figure which would not involve enormous loss.

GERMAN CHIEF NEED IS FAT.

Every Possible Means Will Be Used to Obtain It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 10.—The London Times commissioned a Swede, who is a friend of the Entente, to spend a month revisiting Germany and Austria, reporting on conditions.

In an article in today's Times this neutral friend says that in Germany he found none of the extreme views as to German shortages and sufferings that were held in England and France, but, on the other hand, there were many inconveniences that might easily become grave difficulties. He added:

"The wife of a professor in close touch with a Government department directly concerned with the procuring of figures relating to the subject let drop the remark that owing to the dearth of fat and oleaginous substances the highest authorities believed that Germany could not continue the war for more than twelve months unless she obtained supplies of this kind.

"I came to the conclusion at the end of my month's tour that Germany will endeavor by every means in her power to introduce oil and fat of any kind through Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Rumania, and Bulgaria. She is importing quantities of fatty substances from Bulgaria now, and while I was in Munich I learned of first arrivals of butter from Turkey. They were not for consumption, but for bacteriological examination lest there should be any possibility of the importation of typhoid or other infectious microbes.

"Paraffin oil is practically unobtainable in Germany."

BERLIN, Dec. 9. (via London.)—The Federal Council has authorized municipalities to issue butter and fat cards, similar to the bread cards which have been in use for several months, to regulate the consumption of these articles. The ordinance making this provision, which becomes effective on Jan. 1, also contains regulations under which it will be possible to reserve the cheaper butter and fats for the poor.

The commission organized by the Council to equalize the distribution of the butter supply is authorized to require large producers to sell part of their output, up to 15 per cent. of the total, for resale to municipalities where shortages exist.

GOOD TO MOTHER-IN-LAW.

But Mrs. Brown Saw in Ketchum's Letters Only Plea for Daughter.

Everett P. Ketchum, the lawyer, who is being sued by his wife, Ada Brown Ketchum, for a separation, will take the witness chair this morning. Yesterday was mainly devoted to reading letters written by Ketchum to his mother-in-law, Ada D. Brown of Asbury Park. The intimation conveyed in the trial was that some of the trouble between Mr. and Mrs. Ketchum was due to Mrs. Brown's determination not to forsake her daughter, and that Mr. Ketchum wanted her to leave his home.

But the letters written to Mrs. Brown just before he married the plaintiff indicated that he felt great affection for her. There had been a quarrel between the plaintiff and defendant just before their marriage, and Mr. Ketchum was eager to heal the breach. He wanted Mrs. Brown to help him, and in a letter he spoke of another woman to whom he said he had been tied, but who had nothing in common with him.

In another letter Mr. Ketchum wondered whether he was a regular Romeo. Then he said: "I could love Ada's little finger more than all the pretty girls I know. When she gave me a real kiss I thought I was in heaven."

When all of the epistles had been read Abraham Levy, counsel for Mr. Ketchum, asked Mrs. Brown if the letters impressed her with the idea that the defendant was courting Ada.

"Yes, he was trying to get Ada back," was the reply.

"Did it ever occur to you that he was courting you and using Ada as a decoy?"

Mrs. Brown seemed shocked, and insisted that all of the endearing expressions were merely used to induce her to help the defendant get Ada to forgive him.

BOLLINGER BABY INQUIRY.

Illinois Authorities May Prosecute Doctor Who Refused to Operate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Dr. C. St. Clair Drake, Secretary of the State Board of Health, announced today that a thorough investigation is to be made of the circumstances attending the death of the Bollinger baby in this city a few weeks ago. The inquiry will begin next month. Dr. Drake made this announcement after reading the transcript of the evidence at the inquest.

Dr. Drake asked for the facts after charges of unprofessional conduct on the part of Dr. Harry J. Haiselden, the physician in the case, were filed with the State Board by Dr. George U. Lipschulz, a member of the State Legislature.

As a preliminary step to the hearing Dr. Drake will hold a conference with Attorney General Lucey to have the necessary legal proceedings instituted as soon as possible.

Mme. Sembrich Is Much Better.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich, the opera prima donna, who has been ill with pleurisy in her apartments at the Hotel Gotham for the last few days, was reported last night to be much improved. She is said to be out of danger.

MR. MEYN'S RECITAL.

A Long Omar Khayyam Song Cycle for Baritone Heard.

Mr. Heinrich Meyn, a New York baritone whose public appearances were formerly more frequent than they are now, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon at the Princess Theatre that was widely differentiated from the usual song recital. He sought the material for it in quarters to which most singers do not resort. More than half of it was devoted to a cycle of settings for Omar Khayyam, by Hans Hermann. The verses are in German, and Mr. Meyn had made translations of them which were printed, and which he also read aloud before each song, though he sang them in German. Many of them are from the same originals as Fitzgerald's quatrains, and the difference in the poetic diction sometimes grated on the ear.

Omar Khayyam has often tempted musicans; but settings of his philosophical discourse have seldom been successful, for with all the picturesque detail that occurs in it, it seems intolerant of lyrical treatment. Mr. Hans Hermann has perhaps been less successful than some others. He has used a good deal of Oriental local color in the matter of intervals and rhythms; and has bestowed much of it on the pianoforte accompaniment. Much of his setting is declamatory; there are but few lyrical periods in the eighteen stanzas he has employed. There is seldom a phrase that seems really to enforce or heighten the significance of the printed word; and then in many cases the song seemed hardly more significant than the reading of it which Mr. Meyn gave before he sang it. To those to whom this impression was conveyed, the settings could hardly seem a success. Mr. Meyn presented them with evident conviction and a firm belief in their potency.

He followed this long cycle with a series of songs for violin and violoncello obbligato—the obbligato instruments played by Messrs. Alois Trnka and Marco Peyrot—by Robert Kahn, Otto Tiehsen, Hugo Kaun, and Max Heinrich. There were three songs by Israel Josephs, two of which, still in manuscript, are dedicated to Mr. Meyn; and others by Victor Harris and Louis Gregh. Mr. Josephs played the pianoforte accompaniments of his songs, Mr. Francis Moore, those of the others. Mr. Meyn's voice and style are familiar to many New York concert goers. His tonal production cannot be unqualifiedly praised; there were moments yesterday, too, when his intonation was at fault. He sang with great seriousness, with an obvious seeking after truth of expression, and with a diction always intelligible.

OTIS SKINNER'S NEW ROLE.

He Will Appear Here in "Cock o' the Walk," by Henry Arthur Jones.

Otis Skinner will begin his New York engagement in "Cock o' the Walk," the play Henry Arthur Jones wrote for him, Monday night, Dec. 27, in the Cohan Theatre. The comedy grew out of conversations between author and actor, both of whom for some time had been eager to be identified with a play not only for but of the theatre wherein the dialogue, situations and characters should get some of their significance from the fact that the 300th anniversary of the death of Shakespeare will be celebrated on April 23, 1916. The last act of the comedy transpires on that day.

Mr. Skinner's role is that of a swaggering, swashbuckling actor of the old school. His supporting company includes Vernon Steel, Reginald Barlow, Kenyon Musgrave, John Rogers, Harry Dodd, Walter Gibbs, Ernest Elton, Janet Dunbar, Enid Bennett, and Rita Otway.

Tom Dobson Gives a Song Recital.

Tom Dobson gave another of his song recitals at the Punch and Judy Theatre yesterday afternoon. Mr. Dobson plays his own accompaniments, and plays them well, and in the small auditorium the effect of his style, which is simple and easy, is to cultivate an informal atmosphere and a sense of intimacy with the music which is unique and enjoyable. Mr. Dobson's programs are unhackneyed, another element that fits well into the general scheme. Yesterday he sang in French, English, Italian, and German. There were several songs of his own composition, and Frederick Carpenter, appeared more often than any other composer. Mr. Dobson has not a brilliant voice, and apparently no one realizes it better than himself, but he has distinct musical gifts, and has intelligence enough to use them in a way to give him an individual place in the scheme of concert-giving in the city.

CHINESE ART GROUP, $320.

Jade Pendant of Han Period Sold in Mme. Yang-shi Collection.

The second day's session of the sale of the Chinese art of Mme. Yang-shi of Shanghai brought the total returns up to $13,453. A little group of three pieces brought the highest price of the day, an old bronze bell-shaped pendant of jade, of the Han period, 201-1 B. C.—1-190; an old amber figure of a sage and a quartz Dog Foo, went to E. I. Farmer for $820. A pair of jade plants in cloisonne pots, the blossoms of cornelian and amber, went to the same buyer for $775, and he paid $105 for a pair of jade candelabra in the form of storks standing erect on turtles, which represent longevity, all carved from a single piece of moss green jade.

C. T. Crocker paid $210 for a beaker vase with the one hundred antiques in the decoration, five colors, on a rose enamel ground. A gourd-shaped vase, Ming, decoration of eighty immortals in clouds, carved on the surface of aubergine glaze, went to Crocker for $110, and he paid $70 for a group of six figures, excavation pieces, of the Han period.

H. J. Heinz paid $95 for a jade water coupe in the shape of peaches, with plum blossoms and bats, carved on pork-fat jade; P. S. Stanley gave $80 for a jade vase with cover, Chieng Lung, 7 inches high, and the same buyer gave $210 for a hanging vase, the cover with carved coiled dragon, handle a chain of rings out of a single piece of jade, fine quality. Clapp & Graham paid $80 for a pork-fat jade vase, plum and pine trees, in pierced work.

The returns for the day were $7,289.

TAYLOR'S COMET LOCATED.

Position of New Body Is Computed by the Naval Observatory.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 9.—The position of Taylor's comet, discovered last week at Cape Town, has been computed by the United States Naval Observatory, according to a telegram received at the Harvard Observatory today.

The position on Dec. 6, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 57 seconds, Greenwich mean time, or Dec. 7, 12 hours, 13 minutes, 56 seconds A. M., Eastern standard time, was right ascension 5 hours, 22 minutes 42.9 seconds, and declination north 1 minute 36 seconds.

It was said that the comet can be seen through a small telescope.

Horstman Heirs Get Verdict.

A verdict for $17,240 with interest was rendered against William F. Wyckoff, former President of the Woodhaven National Bank, and one of the best-known lawyers in Queens and Brooklyn, in favor of the heirs of the late John E. C. Horstman, who died in Jamaica in 1910, by a jury before Justice Clarke in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday. It was alleged that this money was given to Wyckoff for investment in first mortgages, and when Wyckoff failed at the closing of his bank about three years ago the funds of the Horstman estate were missing. The court yesterday directed the jury to find against Wyckoff personally for the full amount with interest.

President Hadley at Yale Smoker.

The first of a series of university smokers was held in the Yale Club on Vanderbilt Avenue last evening. Dr. Arthur Twining Hadley, President of Yale, traced the history and growth of the institution. He was followed by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes and Otto Bannard, who spoke along the same lines.

PUMP STOCKHOLDERS LOSE.

Court Finds No Evidence of Fraud in International's Reorganization.

Judge Mayer found yesterday that there was no evidence of any fraud or collusion in the foreclosure suit brought against the International Steam Pump Company by the Guaranty Trust Company, and upheld the report of Special Master Gilbert on the amended answer put in by Receiver Collins to the complaint of certain preferred stockholders. The stockholders had alleged that it was within the discretion of the court to prevent the carrying out of the reorganization plan, which they characterized as an unjust rearrangement of the bond and stockholders' interests.

Holding that there was not only lack of proof, but actual disproof of fraud and collusion, Judge Mayer pointed out that it was rare that any reorganization was satisfactory to all concerned, but that the court had no concern in the adjustment of the loss arrived at once the absence of fraud or illegality had been established.

He said the International Steam Pump Company had been declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to have lost its charter, and he did not know of any way by which it could be brought again to life, for the New Jersey Court of Chancery was not at all likely to vacate its own order. Other suggestions such as the sale of the plant and the borrowing by the receiver of money to meet interest and sinking fund instalments he also held to be impracticable, and he pointed out that the court must keep faith with the holders of its own receiver s certificates.

VANDERLIP MADE CHAIRMAN.

American International Corporation Officers Are Elected.

The organization meeting of the Board of Directors of the American International Corporation resulted yesterday in the election of F. A. Vanderlip as Chairman, Charles A. Stone as President, Willard D. Straight and Robert F. Horrick as Vice Presidents, R. P. Tinsley as Secretary and Treasurer, Ames Higgins as Assistant Secretary, and Percy Mayes as Assistant Treasurer. The Chairman of the Board and the President were authorized to allot that part of the $50,000,000 of capital stock not taken by stockholders of the National City Bank, for whom $25,000,000 was set aside.

Of the twenty-four Directors only six were absent yesterday. They were James J. Hill, who had returned to St Paul; Robert Dollar, who is in San Francisco; P. A. Rockefeller, J Ogden Armour, T. N. Vail, and John D. Ryan. The board will meet twice each month, on alternate Thursdays.

RUMELY PROPERTIES SOLD.

Taken Over by Stockholders of the Old Company for $26,250,000.

LA PORTE, Ind., Dec. 9.—Properties of the M. Rumely Company, a $32,000,000 corporation, were sold this afternoon for $2,500,000 at a receiver's sale, to the Advance-Rumely Company, composed of stockholders, noteholders, and creditors of the old company, and capitalized at $26,250,000. The company manufactures threshing machinery and other farming machinery.

The Rumely Products Company, the sales end of the M. Rumely Company, was also sold, being bought by the Advance Rumely Thresher Company for $1,500,000.

George H. Murphy of New York City bid in the properties for the new corporation. Finley P. Mount of Indianapolis, Receiver of the companies, will be President of the Advance Rumely Company, which will continue the operations and business.

Refuses $10,000,000 Orders.

Simon Lake, inventor of the Lake submarine, said yesterday that his company had declined contracts for foreign countries aggregating $10,000,000. The company has finished dredging the channel to the extension of its shipbuilding plant at Bridgeport, Conn., and is able to have thirty-two submarines under construction at once. Mr. Lake expects to get contracts from the United States Government.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—Thirty-two corporations, with aggregate capitalization of $3,518,300, were chartered today. They include:

Pan-American Commission Corp'n, commission, factor, broker, selling, forwarding agents, hemp, fibres, rope, twine, cordage, South Central and North American products of every kind, $2,000,000, to begin business with $1,000,000; G. H. Makepeace, J. Milton Ferry, E. G. Peters, 120 Broadway.

Otto Heineman Phonograph Supply Co., Yonkers, talking machines, printing, publishing, advertising, studios, $750,000; A. Lindenberg, J. Lotsch, C. F. Rubsain, 45 Broadway, Manhattan.

Inter Ocean Mercantile Corp'n, Port Ewen, brokerage, commission, selling agents, personal property, $200,000; L. D. Level, J. E. and J. H. Rolker, 23 West 86th St., Manhattan.

Italian Press Publishing Ass'n, consolidation, Italian Press Publishing Association and L'Araldo Italiano Publishing Co., $120,000; B. M. Cantelino, E. M. Grella, E. Cantelino, 367 Broome St.

Genesee Tractor Co., Hilton, tractor machinery, to acquire property rights, $100,000; I. H. Walker, R. Tait, E. H. Iveson, Hilton.

Geo. E. B. Herzig Co., skins, hides, furs, leather goods, $50,000; T. B. St. John, W. Abamson, E. L. Orvis, 1,046 Lexington Av.

Apex Trading Co., commission, selling agents, foodstuffs, personal property, $25,000; A. Vernaglia, J. and L. J. Aillerl, 1,966 Grotons Parkway.

Continental Export and Import Corp'n, horses, cattle, livestock, brokerage, commission, steamship agents, $25,000; J. A. Genrung, F. A. Forsha, P. Avallone, 71 Mulberry St.

Frazin's, boots, shoes, rubbers, $25,000; H. Frank, J. J. Lazaroe, L. Frazin, 321 West 92d St.

Colonization Co. of Lower California, acquisition, colonization, development of realty, theatres, amusement parks, $20,000; J. M. Baum, C. Nicolay, Dr. F. Erdich, 66 Beaver St.

C. Caffucoli & Co., raw materials, stock, grains, fruits, mills, plantations, mines, commission, engines, hardware, $20,000; C. Caffucoli, T. O. Abbott, R. Salabert, 44 Whitehall St.

John P. Dugan & Co., Amsterdam, coal, coke, wood, building materials, $20,000; J. P. Dugan, F. E. and P. V. Baird, Amsterdam.

Halny Hat Co., headwear, $10,000; D. E. Nolan, M. C. Lichten, J. Hermann, 315 West 105th St.

United States Overseas Corporation, selling agents, produce, personal property, $10,000; L. Angevine, G. A. Brodie, R. M. Jordan, 318 West 187th St.

I. Levine & Co., ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; J. Bernstein, E. and I. Levine, 687 Georgia Av., Brooklyn.

Grand Concourse Pharmacy, Bronx, drug stores, $5,000; H. Arbesfeld, L. Sanders, A. Medoff, 2,371 Grand Concourse, Bronx.

Kurz & Lapidus, Brooklyn, boots, shoes, rubbers, leather goods, boxes, cases, $6,000; T. Kurz, W. D. Maynard, R. D. Tristram, 511 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Baldwin Meat Market, Baldwin, Hempstead, meat, groceries, supplies, $5,000; C. M. Rapp, R. F. Parkinson, P. A. Cress, Baldwin.

James Miller Realty Co., realty, contractors, builders, capital no par value; W. H. Quinlan, I. Miller, F. K. James, 1,552 Broadway.

Stoddard Piano Co., Bronx, musical instruments, fabrics incidental thereto, $5,000; G. O. and J. Doll, Jr., 162 West 77th St.

Merit Film Corporation, moving-picture exchanges, theatres amusement places, $5,000; S. B. Jettleson, B. Benjamin Schiff, S. H. Kugel, 1,758 Union St., Brooklyn.

D. Harris Silk Commission, merchandise, establish manufacturers, agencies, depots, $10,000; M. C. Farach, D. Harris, I. Covino, 170 Broadway.

The Douglas, merchandise, general contractor, $5,000; H. H. Waller, H. M. Rowe, M. I. Douglas, 161 West 46th St.

Capital increases: Gerber Nott & Co., Buffalo, $50,000 to $150,000; Medford Knitting Mills New York, $15,000 to $50,000; Silvertharne Lumber Co., North Tonawanda, $5,000 to $50,000; Negative Reconstructing Co., New York, $1,000 to $25,000.

Capital reductions: Criterion Advertising Co., New York, $100,000 to $10,000; Independent Electrical Supply Co., New York, $200,000 to $20,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Prowse & Surden, Queens; Tomo Co., Little Falls; Douglas Steamship Co., Grand Island; Weinschenker & Kornbluth, Manhattan.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The New York Metal Exchange has elected Otto Frohnknecht and G. E. Matthies to membership.

Phelps, Dodge & Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 and $3 extra, payable Dec. 30.

Ingersoll-Rand Company has declared an extra cash dividend of 10 per cent. on the common stock, payable Dec. 20. The last dividend paid was 5 per cent. on April 30. An odd lot of the stock sold yesterday at 200.

$10,000,000 MUNITION CARGO

Adriatic Leaves with 18,000 Tons of Supplies for the Allies.

The White Star liner Adriatic, which sailed for Liverpool on Wednesday, carried 18,000 tons of war munitions, which was described by officials at the pier as being the record cargo sent from New York to England on any one ship since the war started. It was valued at $10,000,000.

According to the estimate yesterday by shipping agents, the freight revenue on the Adriatic would realize the sum of $360,000, and there would also be about $36,000 passage money, making a total of $396,000 for the ship's gross income on the eastward voyage to Liverpool. This does not include the money paid by the United States for the 3,000 sacks of mail and 2,000 packages of parcel post that were sent in the ship.

Some of the items listed on the manifest of the Adriatic's cargo at the Custom House are: 5,073 empty shells, 508 cases of cartridge cases, 2,100 cases of cartridges, 14 cases of gun barrels, 6 cases of rifles, 32 aeroplanes, 150 automobiles, 5 tractors, 3,590 pieces of gun forgings, 2,434 bars of copper, 3,800 barrels of lubricating oil, 12,879 ingots of copper, 2,158 pigs of lead, 17,970 pieces of spelter, and 1,427 pieces of steel.

CARRANZA NAMES ENVOY.

Arredondo His Ambassador—H. P. Fletcher to be Sent to Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Secretary of State Lansing announced today that the Mexican Government had named Eliseo Arredondo, General Carranza's cousin and confidential agent here, as Ambassador to the United States. This announcement, it is expected, will be followed promptly by the appointment by this Government of Henry P. Fletcher as Ambassador to Mexico. Mr. Fletcher is now Ambassador to Chile. He is 43, a Republican, unmarried, and a lawyer. He entered the Diplomatic Service in 1902, when he was appointed Secretary to the Legation to Cuba. He has remained in the service since that time and has risen rapidly.

It was about three years ago that diplomatic relations with Mexico were broken off. In appointing Mr. Arredondo Ambassador to the United States General Carranza makes the first of many important diplomatic appointments to which he must give attention.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that Great Britain had formally recognized the Carranza Government in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 9.—In spite of the protestations of his attorneys and physicians, General Victoriano Huerta was removed from his home here tonight and placed in prison at Fort Bliss under guard of United States soldiers and deputy United States Marshals. The reason given was that his health had sufficiently improved for him again to undergo imprisonment.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was less active and while price changes were feverish at times, fluctuations were confined within a narrow range and at the close of the day the market was ⅛ to ⅜c net lower. Sentiment was divided and, while in many cases bulls were not disposed to abandon their position and at one time succeeded in pushing the market up ⅜c above the final of Wednesday, the advances were invariably met by increased selling pressure and the undertone was easier. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.24⅜ free on board New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.21⅝, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.21, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	...	...	1.21½	1.23	1.23
May	...	...	1.23½	1.25	1.20¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
Dec.	1.16¾	1.14¼	1.14⅝	1.15⅝	1.16
May	1.17⅝	1.15⅝	1.16⅝	1.16⅞	1.20⅝

CORN.

The market for corn was easier and final quotations were ½ to ⅝c net lower. The selling pressure was not aggressive but longs seemed inclined to liquidate and sentiment was more bearish owing to predictions of larger receipts next week and reports that the country was selling some of its contract stock. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 81¾c prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	68⅝	67¼	67⅛	68	62⅝
May	72	71½	71⅝	72	68⅞

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and, after showing some irregular price changes, with a fairly good scattered demand from commission houses, prices developed an easier tone under selling by packing interests. Toward the close of the day, however, the demand again improved, and final quotations were not materially changed from those of Wednesday. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 40,000, estimated for Friday 35,000; Kansas City received 8,000, and Omaha 8,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	9.72	9.62	9.70	9.70	9.67
May	10.05	9.90	9.97	9.97	9.92
Ribs—					
January	9.90	9.80	9.82	9.87	9.72
May	10.15	10.00	10.10	10.10	10.00
Pork—					
January	18.42	18.35	18.47	18.50	17.90
May	18.65	18.35	18.47	18.45	18.37

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was moderately active and the undertone was nervous. Shorts and commission houses bought freely on the early break, and prices advanced to above the previous close for the late positions, but again eased off, and final quotations were net unchanged to 5 points lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	8.32	8.30
December	8.30	8.30	8.32@8.35	8.34
January	8.37	8.33	8.36@8.38	8.38
February	...	...	8.38@8.42	8.38
March	8.47	8.35	8.43@8.45	8.45
April	...	...	8.47@8.51	8.50
May	8.61	8.49	8.55@8.57	8.58
June	...	...	8.60@8.62	8.63
July	8.70	8.62	8.63@8.65	8.68

COFFEE.

The local coffee market developed a steadier tone and at one time was ten to eleven points above the final of Wednesday on scattered buying, part of which was for foreign account, and in absence of more than very moderate offerings. The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c.

Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	...	...	6.79@6.80	6.70
Jan.	...	...	6.80@6.82	6.72
Feb.	...	...	6.81@6.83	6.74
Mar.	6.86	6.83	6.83@6.84	6.76
April	...	...	6.84@6.86	6.77
May	6.90	6.85	6.86@6.87	6.7s
June	...	...	6.90@6.92	6.88
July	7.00	6.95	6.95@6.97	6.89
Aug.	...	...	6.97@6.99	6.92
Sept.	7.05	7.00	7.00@7.02	6.94
Oct.	7.07	7.07	7.04@7.06	6.98

SUGAR.

The market for sugar was only moderately active, total sales for the day amounting to 3,100 tons, but the undertone was easy, and final quotations were 6 to 12 points net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	...	...	3.88@4.00	4.00
January	3.66	3.59	3.58@3.59	3.70
February	3.34	3.30	3.27@3.31	3.38
March	3.25	3.24	3.25@3.28	3.31
April	...	...	3.26@3.28	3.32
May	3.33	3.30	3.28@3.31	3.37
June	...	...	3.31@3.33	3.40
July	3.40	3.40	3.38@3.38	3.44
August	...	...	3.40@3.42	3.48
September	...	...	3.44@3.46	3.52
October	...	...	3.48@3.50	3.56

OATS.

There was comparatively little feature to the oats market and prices were easier with wheat and corn notwithstanding comparatively light receipts at primary points and reports of export sales of about 40,000 bushels. The local cash market was easy; No. 3 white quoted at 40½ to 40¾c; No. 4 white 44¼ to 45½c; fancy clipped white 48½ to 49½c; ordinary clipped white 45½ to 47c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
December	43	42¾	42¾	43⅛	40⅞
May	45¾	45⅜	45¼	45⅝	81⅝

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,712 packages. The trade backed up to such an extent that most receivers had a little surplus stock on hand this morning, and under considerable pressure to sell, prices for most grades of fresh creamery declined from 1@1½c, with an unsettled feeling at the close. Not much change in held creamery, the finer grades having a fair distributing trade. Renovated firm, with demand considerably improved. Ladles steadier. Packing stock in good demand. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 34@34½c; higher scoring, 35@35½c; firsts, 28½@33c; seconds, 25½@28c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 28½@29½c; higher scoring, 30@31½c; firsts, 26½@28c; seconds, 25@26c; State dairy, fines, 31@32c; good to prime, 27½@30c; common to fair, 22@27c; renovated, extras, 24½@25½c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 21@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½@21c; current make, fine 20½c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,319 cases. Fresh gathered eggs continue in very moderate supply, and, with a pretty good demand prices rule firm, the highest qualities tending slightly in sellers' favor, and the cheaper lots also showing some improvement Good medium grades seem to be plenty enough at about present quotations. Storage eggs are moving with considerable freedom and there is a strong speculative undertone in the market, which is giving decided firmness; general sales are chiefly in range of 22@23½c for fair to average best early packings, but some of the fanciest marks are being taken at better prices. Refrigerator eggs are in somewhat lighter supply; there is an ample offering of average good and lower grades, but strictly fancy new laid qualities showing uniformly good size are rather scarce and show some improvement Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 40@41c; extra firsts, 37@39c; firsts, 35@36c seconds, 32@34c; thirds and poorer, 26@30c; dirties, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2 and poorer 18@21½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@c culls and inferior, 16@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy 24@26c; firsts, 23@23½c seconds, 22½@

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks More Active; Close Lower—Effect of Note to Austria and Fall in Bonds.

The news of the dispatch by this Government of a sharp note to Austria on the sinking of the Ancona suggested a new international situation of grave importance, but the stock market was relatively little affected by it. This news had come too late on Wednesday to make itself felt that day and so the market at the opening yesterday had to bear the full effect of this news. That proved really very small. Nor did it exert lasting adverse influence, for before the morning was over many stocks moved upward and though ground was again lost in the afternoon there was a substantial scattering of net gains in the day's net changes. The note to Austria produced no effect at all comparable with that produced by the news of the sinking of the Lusitania, the experience since that time having done much to lessen the market's nervousness over the possibility of international complications growing out of incidents of this kind.

A more actively potent factor probably was the decline which occurred in the Anglo-French bonds on seller contracts to a figure a full point under the price paid to the British and French Governments by the underwriting syndicate. The price of the bonds for regular delivery did not fall below 97½, but on seller-thirty contract prices as low as 95 were made. The suspicion existed in more than one-quarter of the financial district that part of the selling which thus depressed these bonds for future delivery came from bearishly inclined traders who looked upon this as an effective way of improving their position on the short side of the stock market. The financial district had no authentic information regarding the amount of the bonds which has already been placed, but rumor named estimates which if correct would indicate that a much larger amount of the bonds had been taken out of the hands of the syndicate than had generally been expected when the transaction was entered into. It was hardly expected that so great an amount of a foreign issue could be placed with investors within the sixty-day period for which the syndicate was formed, but what six weeks ago was accepted as a practical certainty was being made yesterday the basis of bear arguments in respect to these bonds and in respect to the stock market too. That suggested the bearish inclination of many of those who advanced this argument.

It has of course been recognized in banking circles that so long as these bonds remain within the control of the underwriting syndicate no free market could be considered to exist in them, and the prospect of the dissolution of the syndicate, to be accompanied by a distribution of the unsold portion of the bonds, even should this result in a decline in their price, has been looked forward to in these quarters as a favorable happening, inasmuch as a free natural market is preferable to one which is held under control. It did not appear that yesterday's trading in these bonds furnished an accurate gauge of the effect to be exerted by the dissolution of the syndicate, which will not necessarily occur on Dec. 14, inasmuch as the syndicate managers have the right to defer the closing of the syndicate for some days beyond that date. On one hand was the belief that the prices recorded were in part the outcome of bearish effort and on the other was the suggestion that support was extended to the seller-thirty market at 95 and to the regular market at 97½. Should it develop later on that the great bulk of the bonds had been withdrawn from the syndicate or sold by it there would be occasion for sharp revision of the unfavorable inferences which were being drawn yesterday from the decline in the Anglo-French bonds below their underwriting price.

Sterling exchange was stronger than on any other day since the recovery now under way began to manifest itself. We are seeing in this movement the natural effect of the large inflow of securities from Europe, which has been going on steadily in very considerable volume. The volume, indeed, may have been large enough to help to account for the uncertain movement of the security market of late, although it is true that these foreign offerings have been absorbed in a way which has indicated the existence of a very large demand here for both stock and bonds.

LONDON MARKET DULL.

Moderate Rise in Consols Owing to a Shortage of the Issue.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Money and discount rates were easy today. Treasury bills were in good demand, as discount dealers show no inclination to sell bills. American exchange was steady at 4.72@4.72¼. Petrograd and Scandinavian exchange rates were firmer.

Apart from a moderate rise in consols, owing to a shortage of the issue and purchases induced by the good yields at the present low level, the stock market was dull and inclined to ease off on the Balkan situation. Peruvian and shipping shares were firm exceptions. Copper stocks and Argentine rails declined.

American rails were dull and featureless. The Bank of England continued to quietly absorb American gold bonds.

STOCK EXCHANGE BARS 'TIPS'

Warns Brokers Not to Give Them In Their Advertising Matter.

The Stock Exchange yesterday called the attention of its members in emphatic fashion to the fact that rules regarding the solicitation of business were made to be observed in the spirit as well as the letter. Secretary George W. Ely issued a letter to each member calling attention to this resolution adopted by the Governing Committee back in February, 1898:

That in future the publication of an advertisement of other than a strictly legitimate business character, by a member of the Exchange, shall be deemed an act detrimental to the interest and welfare of the Exchange.

Members of the Board of Governors said they had no specific instances to mention of the abuse of this injunction. It was said that advertisements and circulars of certain Exchange firms had of late carried suggestions to the public which might be interpreted as "tips" on certain stocks. The Exchange has sought for years to frown upon information of this character, it was learned, also, that advertisements appears in newspapers and periodicals of interior regions had in recent months contained more suggestive statements on the bullish possibilities of particular stocks than the publications of the larger cities.

A. H. Titus on Foreign Mission.

A. H. Titus, assistant cashier of the National City Bank, will sail for Buenos Aires Saturday on the Lamport & Holt Line. He expects to remain in South America for five months in connection with the City Bank's branches there. The officers of the bank gave Mr. Titus a dinner last night at the Union League Club.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1915. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	654,972
Same day last year	
Year to date	163,973,011
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	90.51 — .67
Same day last year	

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94⅛	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
125	180	700	Adams Express	128	129	128	129	...
21⅝	22	17,400	Alaska Gold Mines	23¼	23¼	21⅞	21⅞	—1½
9⅝	9⅞	9,100	Alaska Juneau	10¼	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ¾
81½	81⅝	2,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	82¼	82½	81	81⅛	— ⅜
81	81½	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	82¼	82¼	81¼	81½	—1¼
72	73	700	Am. Agrl. Chem.	72¾	72¾	71½	72	...
71¼	71½	2,300	Am. Beet Sugar	71¾	72¾	71	71¼	— ⅝
60¼	60⅝	5,900	American Can	61⅛	61⅞	60¼	60½	—1⅛
111½	112	200	American Can pf.	111½	111½	111⅛	111½	— ½
80¾	81	5,200	Am. Car & F'dry.	82	82⅝	80½	80½	—1¼
152	153	1,200	Am. Coal Products	150⅞	154½	150⅛	152	+2¾
114½	115½	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	115	115	115	115	+ ½
10⅝	11	200	Am. Hide & Leath.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	...
51½	52	400	Am. H. & L. pf.	52½	52½	51½	51½	— ½
26½	27	900	Am. Ice Securities	27	27	26½	26½	...
22	23	800	Am. Linseed	22	22	21½	22	—1½
39	40	200	Am. Linseed pf.	40	40	40	40	—1½
68⅞	69	5,000	Am. Locomotive	70½	70½	69	69	—1½
101⅞	102	550	Am. Loco pf.	102½	102½	102	102	— ⅛
36	37	300	Am. Malt pf.	37	37½	37	37½	+1
98¼	98⅝	4,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	99¾	99⅞	97⅞	98¼	— ⅞
110½	111½	300	Am. S. & R. pf.	111	111⅞	111	111	...
110⅛	111⅛	50	Am. Sugar Ref.	116⅝	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	...
89¾	90	300	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf.	90	90	90	90	...
116	117	400	Am. Sugar Ref.	117	117	116½	116½	—1½
128⅝	128⅞	1,600	Am. T. & T.	129	129	128¾	128⅞	—1
217½	218¼	400	Am. Tobacco	219	219	218½	218½	—1
108¾	109¼	200	Am. Tob. pf., New	109⅜	109⅜	109	109	+ ⅛
49	50	100	Am. Woolen	49½	49½	49½	49½	— ¼
49	50	400	Am. Woolen, ex.	50	50¼	49½	49½	— ¼
97	98	100	Am. Wool. pf. t. r.	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	— ⅛
86⅞	87	13,200	Anaconda Cop. Co.	87⅝	88⅛	86⅛	88⅛	— ⅝
106½	106⅝	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	107	107¼	106½	106½	— ½
101½	101¾	100	At., Top.&S. F. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	— ⅛
114	114⅜	20,300	Baldwin Loco.	116	117	113⅝	114	—2
93½	93⅝	1,000	Balt. & Ohio	93⅞	93⅞	93¼	93⅜	— ⅝
77	77¼	100	Balt. & Ohio pf.	77	77	77	77	—1⅛
3⅞	4	63,400	Batopilas Mining	2⅞	4¼	2⅝	3⅝	+1⅜
470	479	700	Bethlehem Steel	470	485	470	471	+2
470	479	10	do. odd lot	465	465	465	465	...
88	88¾	300	B'klyn R. T. ex. d.	88¾	88¾	88½	88⅝	— ⅛
48	50	100	Brown Shoe	48	48	48	48	—2
96	98	300	Brown Shoe pf.	97½	97½	97	97	—1
13	13½	500	Bruns. T. & R. Sec.	14	14	13¼	13¼	— ¾
80	81	100	Burns Brothers	81	81	81	81	...
106	110	100	Burns Brothers pf.	108	108	108	108	...
71⅝	72	4,800	Butte & Superior	72¾	73	71½	71⅝	— ¼
26⅞	27½	700	Cal. Petrol.	27½	27½	26⅞	27	— ½
55¾	56⅜	300	Cal. Petrol. pf.	57	56	56	56	—1
182½	183	700	Canadian Pacific	183	183	182½	182½	— ⅝
54⅜	55	3,000	Cen. L. & P. Sec.	55¾	56	54⅝	55	—1
62⅞	63⅝	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio.	63¼	63⅝	62⅞	62⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	11½	100	Chicago & Alton	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	...
15	15¾	200	Chi. Great West.	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
39	39¼	500	Chi. G. W. pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
94	94½	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	— ⅝
19	19¼	3,200	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	19¾	19⅝	19	19	— ⅝
24⅝	24⅞	1,400	Chile Copper	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	...
53⅝	54	5,976	Chino Copper	54⅝	54⅞	53½	54	—1
51⅞	52	5,500	Colo. Fuel & Iron.	52¼	53¾	51⅞	52	+ ¼
35½	36½	100	Colo. Southern	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¼	...
43	45	200	Comp.-Tab.-Rec.	43½	43½	43	43	...
142¾	143	600	Consolidated Gas.	143⅝	143⅞	143	143	—1
88	88½	400	Continental Can	88	88	88	88	—1
19	19½	9,700	Corn Prod. Ref.	18⅝	19⅝	18⅝	19½	+ ⅝
89½	90¼	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	90	90	89¾	90	— ⅛
72¼	72¾	4,000	Crucible Steel	74	74½	72½	72⅝	—1¾
111½	111⅝	300	Crucible Steel pf.	111⅝	111⅝	111½	111⅝	...
164	167	800	Cuban Am. Sugar	166½	166½	165	166	...
223	233	100	D., L. & W.	233	233	233	233	+3
131½	132½	40	Detroit Edison Co.	132½	132½	132½	132½	...
47	47⅜	3,660	Distillers Sec.	48¼	48¼	47	47	—1
28⅞	29	2,600	Dome Mines	29¼	29½	28¾	29	+ ⅛
42⅞	43½	13,600	Erie	43⅝	43⅝	42¾	43	— ⅛
57½	58	600	Erie 1st pf.	61⅝	61⅝	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅛
176	177	700	Gen. Electric	177¾	177¾	176½	176½	— ½
530	545	1,090	Gen. Motors	550	558	535	535	—11
125	125½	2,600	Gen. Motors pf.	130	136	124	125½	—3
73½	73⅝	9,100	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	75	75⅝	73¼	73½	—1
113⅛	114	500	Goodrich pf.	113	113	113	113	+ ½
126	126½	800	Great Nor., pf.	129¾	129¾	126¾	126¾	+ ½
48⅞	49	2,900	Gt. Nor. Ctfs. for Ore P.	49¼	49¼	48⅞	49	— ½
42⅞	44	100	Greene-Cananea	44	44	44	44	— ⅝
77	77¼	1,500	Gugg'heim Exp.	77⅝	77⅝	77	77	— ⅝
124	...	100	Homestake Min.	124	124	124	124	...
108	108½	100	Illinois Central	108½	108½	108½	108½	+ ½
44⅞	45	4,400	Inspir. Copper	45⅜	45¾	44⅜	44⅝	— ⅜
190	...	25	Ingersoll Rand	200	200	200	200	—3
81¼	84	100	Inter. Mer. pf.	82	82	82	82	— ½
21⅝	22	700	Interboro Consol.	22	22	21½	21⅝	— ½
79⅜	79⅝	700	Interboro Con. pf.	79⅞	79⅞	79⅜	79⅜	— ½
59	59½	100	Inter. Agri. pf.	59½	59½	59	59½	— ½
110½	111½	900	In. Harv., N. J.	112	112½	110½	110½	—1½
80	84	200	In. Harv. Corp.	85	85	85	85	+4
68	68¼	22,800	In. M. M. pf t. r.	68	68¼	67¾	68¼	— ⅛
197	198	3,700	In. Nick. C. t. cfs.	198½	201	197½	198½	— ½
11⅝	11¾	100	Inter. Paper	11¾	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
46½	47	800	Inter. Paper pf.	45¾	46½	45¾	46½	+1
31½	32	900	Kan. City So.	32⅜	32⅜	31½	31½	— ⅝
63½	64	100	Kan. City So. pf.	64	64	64	64	+ ⅛
128	128½	250	Kings Co. ElL.&P.	128	128	128	128	...
82⅝	83	9,700	Lackawanna Steel.	82¾	84¼	82¼	83	+ ⅛
80⅞	81	1,900	Lehigh Valley	82	82	81	81	— ⅛
254	257	600	Liggett & Myers	254	280	254	255	+ ⅝
183	188	400	Lorillard, (P.,) Co.	187	187	184⅞	184⅞	+ ⅝
127	130⅝	100	Louis. & Nash.	128	128	128	128	—2¼
127	130⅝	50	do., odd lot	128¼	128¼	128½	128½	...
75⅝	76¼	6,225	Maxwell Motors	78⅜	78⅝	75½	76	—1½
100⅝	101	1,300	Max. Motors 1st pf.	101½	101½	100¾	100¾	— ⅝
57⅛	57½	2,900	Max. Motors 2 pf.	58¼	59⅝	57¼	57¾	— ⅝
92½	92¾	6,900	Mexican Petroleum	93⅝	93⅝	91¾	92½	—1⅝
94⅜	96	100	Mex. Petroleum pf.	95	95	95	95	— ½
33⅝	33⅞	800	Miami Copper	34	34	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
15¼	16	500	Minn. & St. Louis.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	...
7	7¼	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
4⅝	4⅞	8,700	Missouri Pacific	5⅜	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4¼	4⅝		do., trust rcts.	5¼	5¼	4½	4½	—1
76½	77	700	Montana Power	76	76½	75½	76½	+ ½
110¼	112⅞	200	Montana Power pf.	111	111	111	111	+ ½
...	...	10	Nat. City Bank	471	471	471	471	...
29½	30	900	Nat. En. & St. Co.	31½	31½	30	30	— ½
64⅜	65	600	Nat. Lead Co.	64⅝	64⅝	64½	64½	— ⅛
...	...	500	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	9½	9½	9	9¼	+ ¼
16⅞	16⅝	1,750	Nevada Con. Cop.	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16¼	— ¼
135	137⅛	200	N. Y. Air Brake	137	137	135½	135½	—2⅞
103¼	103¾	4,300	N. Y. Central	104	104	103¾	103½	— ¼
82	90	100	N.Y.C.& St.L.1st pf.	84½	84½	84¼	84¼	+4¼
118	123	10	N. Y., Lack. & W.	118	118	118	118	...
74½	75	1,400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	75⅝	75⅝	74½	74½	— ¾
30	31	100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
120	120¾	1,500	Norfolk & Western.	120	120	119¾	120	...
86	86½	200	Norfolk & Wes. pf.	86	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ⅛
74⅞	75	400	North American	74½	75	74	75	+ ¼
116½	116⅝	1,500	Northern Pacific	116⅜	117⅛	116½	116⅝	— ¼
12⅜	12½	65,255	Ontario Mining	10⅝	12⅝	10⅛	12⅝	+2⅜
9½	9⅝	800	Pacific Mail	10	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
42⅝	44	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	44½	44½	44½	44½	— ⅝
59	59¼	3,221	Penn. R. R.	59¾	59¾	58⅞	59⅛	— ⅜
13½	14	200	Peoria & Eastern.	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
43¾	44	200	Philadelphia Co.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅜
34⅝	34⅞	250	Pittsburgh Coal	34⅝	34⅞	34½	34½	— ½
107	108½	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	107½	107¼	107¼	107¼	—1½
101⅜	103½	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	102	102	102	102	— ½
64	64½	1,500	Pressed Steel Car.	65¾	65¾	64	64	—1¼
116½	117	100	Public Service N. J.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	— ¼
4¼	5	3,600	Quicksilver	4⅞	5¼	4	4	+1
5	5½	500	Quicksilver pf.	5	5⅝	5	5½	+1
44	45	300	Railway Steel Sp.	45	45	45	45	...
25⅝	25¾	4,100	Ray Con. Copper.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
81⅞	81¾	4,700	Reading	82½	82¾	81¾	81¾	— ¾
42⅝	43		Reading 1st pf.	42½	42½	42¼	42¼	— ¾
55⅝	55⅞	49,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	55⅝	57¼	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅜
110¼	110⅝	1,400	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	110	110½	110	110⅝	+ ¼
⅞	⅞	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
2⅛	4½	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
26	27	300	Rumely Co. pf. t. r.	26	26	26	26	—2
7	11	10	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	8	8	8	8	...
18¾	19	200	Seaboard Air Line.	18⅝	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
40	41	200	Seab. Air Line pf.	41	41¾	41	41¼	+ ⅛
178¼	179	1,100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	180	180½	178	178½	—1⅝
63	64½	2,900	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	65⅝	66¼	64	64	—2
101⅜	101½	6,400	Southern Pacific	101	101⅝	101	101½	+ ⅛
152	153	100	So. Porto Rico Sug.	150½	150½	150½	150½	+ ½
107	109¼	100	S. Porto R. Sug. pf.	109	109	109	109	+ ¼
23½	23¾	1,100	Southern Railway	23⅞	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
61¼	62½	600	So. Railway pf.	62⅜	63	62½	62½	— ⅜
167½	168	41,220	Studebaker Co.	170	173½	166¾	167½	—2¼
113	114	600	Studebaker Co. pf.	113¼	114½	113¼	114½	+1½
...	...	200	do., s 30 f.	113	113½	113	113⅜	...
57¾	57⅞	200	Tennessee Copper	57⅝	57⅝	57¾	57⅝	...
211½	213	1,800	Texas Co.	215	215½	211	211⅝	—3½
143	150	100	Texas & Pacific	148	148	148	148	— ⅞
61½	61⅝	300	Third Avenue	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	— ⅛
61½	61⅝	25	do., odd lot	62	62	62	62	...
95½	96	100	Twin City R. T.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96½	+ ⅛
88	90	100	Underwood Typew.	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	+ ⅜
107	113	200	Underw. Typew. pf.	110	110	110	110	...
7⅞	7¾	100	Union B. & P. Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
137⅞	138	5,500	Union Pacific	138⅝	138⅞	137⅞	137⅞	+ ⅛
61	63	300	United Cigar Mfrs.	63	63	63	63	— ⅛
94	94½	6,200	United Cigar Stores.	94	95	94	94½	+ ⅛
113⅛	117⅞	100	Un. Cigar Stores pf.	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	+ ⅛
146	146⅞	1,425	United Fruit Co.	148⅜	148⅜	145¾	146⅛	—2¾
21¾	22	400	United Rys. Inv.	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
39½	40¾	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39¾	39¾	—1⅛
21	25	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	25	25	25	25	...
51	52	600	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	51	51	51	51	+1
49	49¾	300	U. S. Express.	49	49	49	49	+1
121½	122½	6,900	U. S. Indus. Alco.	123¼	125	120	122	— ½
104	106	400	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	105	105	105	105	+1
4	4½	1,600	U. S. Red. & Ref.	4¼	5	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
4½	4⅝	1,800	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	8½	4¾	3¾	4½	+ ⅛
54½	54⅝	400	U. S. Rubber	55	55	54½	54½	— ⅛
109	109	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¾	— ⅛
86⅜	86⅝	62,600	U. S. Steel	86⅝	87⅞	86⅜	86⅝	— ⅛
116	116¼	300	U. S. Steel pf.	116	116	116	116	— ⅛
80	80¼	11,300	Utah Copper	81	81	79⅝	80	— ⅛
47½	47⅝	4,050	Va.-Car. Chemical	47¼	49	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
60	63	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	62	62	62	62	— ½
15⅞	16	4,400	Wabash w. i.	16¼	16¾	16	16	...
46⅞	46¾	1,800	Wabash pf. A w. i.	46	46¾	46	46	— ¼
29⅝	29	900	Wabash pf. B w. i.	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ¼
128	129	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	128	128	128	128	—2
31½	32½	200	Western Maryland.	32¼	32½	32	32	— ⅛
88⅝	88⅞	1,000	Western Union Tel.	88⅝	88⅝	88½	88⅝	— ⅛
68⅛	68⅝	6,100	Westinghs. E. & M.	69½	69½	68⅝	68⅝	—1
4½	4⅝	600	Wheeling & L. E.	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5½	6	100	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
245	255	1,900	Willys-Overland	250	255	250	250	+1
114½	115	820	Willys-Overland pf.	114¼	115	114¼	115	+1
39½	41	200	Wisconsin Central.	40	40	40	40	...
114½	115	400	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	115½	115¾	115	115	—1

New National Surety Directors.

The Board of Directors of the National Surety Company was increased yesterday by the election of these members: Karl G. Roebling of John A. Roebling Sons & Co., H. Hobart Porter of Sanderson & Porter, Albert P. Ashforth, President of Albert P. Ashforth, Inc.; John M. Holcomb, President of the Phoenix National Life Insurance Company; W. T. Rosen of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and S. M. Mitchell, President of the Electric Bond and Share Company.

C. W. Kinsella a Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Clinton W. Kinsella, a contractor of Fair Haven and New York, filed a petition in bankruptcy this morning in the United States District Court. His schedules disclose debts amounting to $980,850, with "uncertain" assets. Most of his creditors are located in New York. Among them are the New York Life Insurance Company, $150,000; Guarantee Safe Deposit and Trust Company, $2,500; Germania Life Insurance Company, $615,000, and Edward J. Langman, $8,585, judgment.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Betting on Exchange Market.

The market for sterling displayed so buoyant a tendency late yesterday afternoon that the brokers who gather in William Street were moved to do a little betting on future developments. Even-money wagers were reported that demand bills would sell at 4.75 before the end of the month. Another wager between dealers was learned of that betokened an even more optimistic outlook upon the market. This was a bet of $100 even that sight bills would change hands at 4.75 before Dec. 15. Rates moved upward with vigor throughout the day, demand quotations gaining more than a half cent to the pound to the highest level reported on the present movement. There were sales around 4 o'clock at 4.72⅞, and dealers refused to consider bids of 4.72 for either large or small amounts.

***

Heavier Sales from Abroad.

Exchange dealers were convinced by the action of the market that London was selling American securities here on a large scale. In view of the steady growth of our export balance, the exchange men argued that some particular factor was working to bring about an increased demand for remittances to Europe. No other important reason than the process of paying for securities could be discovered as this factor, although the bond market failed to reflect any unusual inflow of stocks and bonds. As to that, however, it is possible that many millions of sound securities could be placed here without disturbing security prices to a marked degree. Institutions and individual investors of large means are reported as still in the market for big blocks of stocks, and the banks could transfer extensive foreign holdings direct to them without the general bond market reflecting the transactions.

***

End of a Rumely Chapter.

The payment of $2,500,000 by the Reorganization Committee of the Rumely Company for the assets of the concern yesterday marks the close of an unfortunate chapter in the history of this organization. The payment was made in a single check, and another for $1,500,000

American Graphophone Company

First Mortgage 6% Bonds

Due 1930—Int. June & Dec.

At 99

And Interest

Company will earn interest charges on these bonds over 16 times this year.

Secured by Real Estate, Plant and Machinery appraised at more than this (closed) Mortgage of $1,936,800.

Bonds followed by Common and Preferred Stock with a market value of over $7,000,000.

Descriptive circular on request

DAWSON & LYON

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Aetna Explosives
American Brass
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Childs Company
Hercules Powder
Ingersoll-Rand
National Sugar
New Jersey Zinc
Niles-Bement-Pond
Otis Elevator
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Scovill Manfg. Co.
Virginian Railway

TOBACCO STOCKS

American Cigar
Geo. W. Helme
J. S. Young
Porto Rican Amer. Tob.
Weyman-Bruton Rights

JENKS, GWYNNE & CO

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The Preferred Stock

of the

Pacific Gas & Electric Co

The Preferred Stock of this large public utility **operating** Company, now selling on a 6.50% basis, is, in our opinion, a good investment.

Some of the reasons are in circular T 76, for which you should write to-day.

John Nickerson, Jr.

60 Broadway New York — 300 N. Broadway Saint Louis

Municipal Bonds

Free From Income Tax

To Net 4.25% to 5.50%

List "T" sent on request

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115 Broadway, New York.

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Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Also carried on conservative terms. Deposit Accounts received subject to check at sight.

Interest paid on daily balances.

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Earning Six Times

Interest requirements. A FIRST MORTGAGE BOND yielding 6½%. Company supplies a food product daily necessity in New York City and suburbs.

A Safe Investment.

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COTTON IS WEAKER IN WAITING MARKET

Liverpool Strong, but Traders Here Cautious Pending Government Crop Report.

DAY'S LOSS 3 TO 6 POINTS

Average Guess of 79 Brokers on Washington Estimate Is 11,269,000 Bales, Excluding Linters.

Yesterday's cotton market was merely a repetition of the performances of the last week or so. Liverpool showed surprising strength, and our market was due to open fourteen to sixteen points higher. Instead of this the opening prices showed an advance of four to five points, and before the call was completed, quotations were below the closing of Wednesday. Whether this was due to sales for straddle account or merely an effort to nullify the bullish effect of the cables would be impossible to tell. The close was steady at a net loss of three to six points.

The cotton trade at present is paying little attention to anything except the Government estimate, which will be published at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The average guess of seventy-nine members of the Cotton Exchange on the showing of the Government estimate calls for 11,269,000 bales, exclusive of linters. Such figures, or lower, would be very bullish, as they would indicate a supply considerably below the world's needs. The excess carry-over from last season was only about 1,800,000 bales, and it is generally recognized that the amount of linters in this crop cannot be considered a factor in the supply and demand situation. There is a demand for more linters than exist for the purpose of making propulsive ammunition.

In spite of these conditions, however, it is the general feeling that no matter how bullish the Government figures may be, there will be a concentrated effort to depress prices immediately after the publication of the report. An interesting sequel, however, may result from an effort to buy back the contracts thus sold.

Spot cotton is being held very firmly in the South, and although demand is limited there is no disposition on the part of holders to part with their cotton except at very high prices.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were quiet, unchanged; Norfolk, six points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, five decline, 12.65 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	12.53	12.41	12.46@12.48	12.40@12.50
Jan.	12.65	12.52	12.55@12.56	12.60@12.61
March	12.91	12.80	12.84@12.85	12.88@12.89
May	13.13	13.01	13.06@13.07	13.06@13.10
July	13.21	13.11	13.14@13.16	13.18@13.19
Oct.	12.76	12.66	12.70@12.72	12.72@12.74

Total port receipts, 48,848 bales; last year, 62,301 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year
New Orleans	13,087	6,445	14,170
Galveston	15,350	10,377	21,159
Mobile	116	177	1,055
Savannah	4,555	8,124	13,323
Charleston	1,212	647	2,999
Wilmington	918	1,598	723
Norfolk	3,267	3,974	3,466

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year
Augusta	2,998	2,288	*2,355
Memphis	4,674	5,116	4,860
St. Louis	3	6,970	1,536
Houston	10,758	9,672	22,974

Exports, 8,607 bales; total thus far this season, 1,010,648; total last season, 1,721,283.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr
3,146 Galveston	12.60	321,820	385,449
1,185 N w Orleans	12.13	370,948	283,981
— Mobile	12.13	24,040	41,008
742 Savannah	12.38	225,247	236,375
— Charleston	12.00	98,363	108,758
— Wilmington	11¾	43,150	40,179
600 Norfolk	12.13	120,140	68,085
3,122 Augusta	12.13	204,417	157,325
2,300 Memphis	12.25	313,984	254,979
— St. Louis	12¾	13,886	36,089
12,589 Houston	12.60	217,680	158,077

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was good demand business in spot cotton, with middling unchanged at 7.77. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, nil. Market closed quiet, but steady.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 to 60.	Over 60 to 90.
Boston	4	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago		4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City		4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5		3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5	3½	4	3
San Francisco	6	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 months	2¾@3
90 days	2½@2¾	6 months	2¾@3
4 months	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	2¾@3	6 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	2¾@3		

Other Names.

4 months	3 @3¼	6 months	3 @3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	4.72	4.71¾	4.72	+.00¼
Cables	4.72¾	4.27¾	4.72¾	+.00¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's close. Demand or Check.	Cable.
London	4.8665	4.72	4.72¾
Paris	5.1826	5.84⅝	5.84
Berlin	95.28	74⅛	75¼
Austria	20.26	13.90	14.00
Greece	19.29	19.40	19.45
Scandinavia	26.79	28.10	28.20
Spain	19.29	..	19.00
Switzerland	5.1826	5.33	5.32
Holland	40.19	42¼	42
Italy	5.1826	6.58½	6.58
Russia	51.45	..	32.00
China—			
Hongkong		46.50	46.62
Shanghai		62.50	62.62½
India—			
Bombay		32.44	33.00
Calcutta		32.44	33.00
Philippine Islands—			
Manila		50.00	49.75	49.87½
South America—			
Buenos Aires		42.44	.41⅝	.41⅞
Rio		32.44	.23⅝	.23⅝
Japan—			
Kobe		49.84	50.00	50.12½
Yokohama		49.84	50.37½	50.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days
	$4.67¾	$4.65⅝	$4.66⅜	$4.64⅜

The local banks have gained $5,304,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $441,916,969; balance, $18,111,741; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $800,277.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, 62½c discount.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 26⅞d, up 1-16d; New York, 56c, up ¼c. Mexican dollars, 42¾c.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Some heaviness developed in the late afternoon dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, although there was no particular selling pressure. For a time Republic Iron and Steel was a strong feature of the market. The volume of dealings in odd lots on the floor was again large, commission houses being busy handling the orders for fractional amounts.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,720	Alaska Gold	23	23	21½	22⅜
10	Alaska Juneau	10½	10½	10½	10½
350	All.s-Chalmers	32½	32⅝	31⅞	32
30	Am. Agr. Ch.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
180	Am. Beet Sug.	71⅝	71⅝	71	71¼
690	Am. Can	61⅝	61⅝	60¼	60⅜
20	Am. Car & F.	82½	82½	82½	82½
40	Am. Linseed	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1,000	Am. Loco	70¼	70¼	68⅞	69
900	Am. Smelting	99⅛	99¼	97⅞	98⅛
2,270	Anaconda Cop.	87⅛	88	86¾	86⅞
70	A., T. & S. F.	106⅜	107	106⅜	107
1,410	Baldwin Loco.	116⅛	116⅜	113¾	114⅜
190	Balt. & Ohio	93⅞	93⅞	93⅛	93⅝
10	Brooklyn R. T.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅛	88⅛
40	Butte & Sup.	72⅜	73⅜	72⅜	72⅝
470	Calif. Petrol.	27⅝	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛
750	Cent. Leather	55⅝	55⅞	54⅞	55
50	Ches. & Ohio	63¼	63¼	62⅞	62⅞
50	Ch. Gt. West.	14⅜	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜
120	C., M. & St. P.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅛	94⅜
70	C., R. I. & P.	19¼	19¼	18⅞	19¼
150	Chino Copper	54⅜	54⅝	54	54⅜
1,990	Col. F. & I.	51⅜	51⅝	51⅛	51⅞
160	Corn Products	19⅝	19⅝	19	19¼
420	Crucible Steel	74	74¼	72⅝	72⅞
320	Dist. Secur	48¼	48¼	47¼	47⅞
200	Dome Mines	29½	29½	29½	29½
720	Erie	43⅝	43⅝	43	43
70	Erie 1st pf	58	58	57½	57¼
140	Goodrich Co	75⅝	75⅝	74	74¼
160	Gt. Nor. Ore	49⅝	49⅝	48	49
10	Gt. North. pf.	129⅜	126⅝	126⅞	126⅝
70	Inspir. Copper	45¼	45¼	45	45
100	Interboro Con.	21⅜	21⅞	21½	21⅞
120	Lack. Steel	82⅝	84¼	72⅜	74½
110	Lehigh Valley	83	82	81¾	81¾
330	Max. Motors	78¼	78⅝	75⅞	75⅝
470	Mex. Petrol	93⅜	93⅝	92	92½
90	Miami Copper	33⅝	34	33⅜	33⅝
210	Mo. Pacific	5¼	5¼	4⅞	4⅞
30	Nevada Cons.	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅝
90	N. Y. Central	104	104	103½	103½
250	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	74⅜	74⅜	74½	74⅝
30	North. Pac	117	117	117	117
110	Pacific Mail	9⅞	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝
30	Pennsylvania	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
40	Pitts. Coal	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
10	Press. St. Car	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
100	Ray Copper	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
690	Reading	82	82	81	81½
3,600	Rep. I. & S.	56	57⅜	55⅝	55⅝
160	South. Pac	101½	101½	101	101⅜
10	Southern Ry	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
2,900	Studebaker	170½	172½	166⅞	168½
30	Tenn. Copper	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
60	Texas Co	215	215	212	212
30	U. Rys. of S.F.	22	22	22	22
40	U. S. C. I. P.	26	25	25	25
20	U. S. I. Alcoh.	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼
60	Union B. & P.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
690	Union Pac.	138⅞	138⅞	137⅜	138¼
70	U. S. Rubber	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
16,800	U. S. Steel	87	87⅜	86⅞	86⅝
600	Utah Copper	81	81	79⅝	79⅝
140	Va.-C. Chem	47	48⅛	47	47½
80	Western Md	32¼	32½	32	32
50	West. Un. Tel.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅛	88⅛
420	West. E. & M.	69¼	69¼	68¼	68⅝
50	Wis. Central	40	40	40	40
43,110					

MINING STOCKS.

350	Atlanta	.24	.24	.23	.23
620	Batopilas	3.00	4.12½	3.00	4.00
1,000	Blue Bell	.03½	.03½	.03¼	.03½
500	Florence	.36	.36	.36	.36
500	Goldfield M.	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½
150	Horn Silver	.30	.30	.30	.30
1,250	Jim Butler	1.02½	1.12½	1.02½	1.07½
300	Jumbo Ext	1.17½	1.17½	1.17½	1.17½
300	Mexican	.32	.32	.31	.31
880	Ontario	10.25	12.50	10.25	12.50
40	Quicksilver	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
550	Ton. Exten	3.90	4.12½	3.90	4.10
400	Ton. Merger	.53	.53	.53	.53
400	West End	.82	.82	.82	.82
7,520					

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$4,793,238	$85,471,110
Ordinary int. rev.	8,504,213	165,720,549
Income tax	267,815	13,391,185
Miscellaneous	1,403,172	18,672,176
Total receipts	$14,968,440	$283,255,022
Excess of ord. rcts. over ord. disburs.	19,399	.....
Excess of ord. disburs. over ord. rcts.	.....	43,147,766
Excess of total disbur. over total rcts.	765,517	42,168,802
Expenditures	14,949,040	326,402,789

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of November show these aggregate changes in gross earnings:

24 roads ..... $16,281,290 +$3,426,908

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for November—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$1,287,413	$1,124,273	$163,140

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for November—

Gross	5,010,233	5,077,115	$33,133

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for October—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	57,287	61,010	72,642
Net aft. tax	19,130	17,606	21,424
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,803	496	4,036
4 mos. gross	200,825	205,555	250,388
Net aft. tax	44,486	40,602	68,048
Def. aft. chgs.	23,778	25,840	*467

*Surplus.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for the twelve months ended Oct. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$3,696,543	7,776,524	$236,019
Net aft. taxes	3,924,227	3,940,517	*16,290
Total income	4,444,602	4,392,151	52,441
Rent. and pr. fixed chge.	3,860,603	3,371,133	*10,530
Int. Col. G. & E. 1st 5s	517,795	515,762	2,033
Misc. int.	167,595	161,050	6,545
Sinking fund	95,005	95,005	.....
Surplus	303,604	249,201	54,403

*Decrease.

HARBISON-WALKER REFRACTORIES for the year ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Earnings*	1,673,790	1,876,129	1,723,404
Sund. ded.	174,902	251,141	197,499
Net profit	1,498,889	1,124,988	1,525,964
Interest	.....	.....	39,375
Surplus	1,498,889	1,124,988	1,486,589
Pfd. div.	576,000	576,000	576,000
Surplus	922,889	548,988	910,589
Com. div.	360,000	360,000	360,000
Surplus	562,889	118,988	550,589
Prev. surp.	6,279,768	6,060,777	5,540,188
Total surp.	6,842,658	6,279,765	6,090,777

*After deducting $286,330 expenditures for all ordinary repairs and maintenance, which covers depreciation of plants.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sep., 1916	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
6s	—Sep., 1917	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
4½s	—June, 1965	106½	106⅞	106½	106⅞
4½s	—Mar., 1963	106½	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
4½s	—Nov., 1957	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
4½s	—May, 1957	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
4½s	—Nov., 1917	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅞	101⅛	101	101⅛
4½s	—Mar., 1964	101⅞	102	101⅞	102
4½s	—Mar., 1962	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	102
4½s	—Sep., 1960	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	102
4½s	—Mar., 1930-60	101⅜	102⅛	101⅜	102⅛
4s	—May, 1959	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4s	—Nov., 1958	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4s	—May, 1957	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4s	—Nov., 1956	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
4s	—Nov., 1955	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
4s	—Nov., 1936	97⅝	98	97⅝	..
3½s	—Nov., 1955	87½	..	87½	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954	87⅝	88¼	87⅝	88¼
3½s	—May, 1954	87⅝	..	87⅝	..

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.08	Hale & Norcross	.03
Andes	.08	Mexican	.26
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con	.75
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.25
Caledonia	.40	Overman	.08
Chollar	.04	Savage	.07
Confidence	.04	Sierra Nevada	.07
Con. Cal. & Va	.21	Union Con	.67
Con. Imperial	.02	Utah Con	.01
Gould & Curry	.03	Jacket Con	.14

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.70	C. O. D	.03
Halifax	.64	Comb. Fraction	.06
Jim Butler	1.07	D'field B. B	.03
McNamara	.03	D'field Daisy	.03
Midway	.18	Florence	.35
Mizpah Exten	.25	G'field Consol	1.15
Montana	.30	G'field Kewanas	.22
North Star	.15	G'field Merger	.15
Rescue Eula	.08	Jumbo Exten	1.17½
Tonopah Exten	4.00	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Merger	.50	Silver Pick	.05
Tonopah Nevada	.71	Spearhead	.11
Victor	.85	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.81	Man. Big Four	.06
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester Mines	.70
Atlanta	.21	Round Mountain	.41

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9⅞	10	Isabella	19¾	19½
Elkton	31⅜	32	Jackpot	6⅝	9
El Paso	78	82	McKinney	48½	..
Findlay	3½	4¼	Portland	.173	177
Golden C.	199	203	Vindicator	189	195
Gold Dol	..	2½	Rav. B. H.	3	3⅝
Gold Sov.	5⅞	6½			

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,500	Alaska Gold	23	23½	21½	22
1,545	Algomah	1½	1½	1½	1½
4,223	American Zinc	68¼	68¾	66⅝	66¾
180	Anaconda	87¾	87¾	86⅝	86⅞
100	Arizona Com	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Bonanza	38c	38c	36c	36c
2,220	Butte & Super	72½	72¾	71¼	71⅞
1,880	Calu. & Ariz	69¼	70	68¾	69
23	Calu. & Hecla	545	545	545	545
415	Copper Range	56½	57	55½	55⅝
2,500	Daly West	3¼	4⅜	3¼	4
660	East Butte	15¾	15¾	15½	15½
75	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
635	Granby	79¾	79¾	76	76
90	Hancock	16	16	16	16
809	Island Creek	49½	49½	49	49
1	Island Cr. pf.	90	90	90	90
170	Isle Royale	25	25	24½	24⅞
890	Lake	16¾	16¾	16	16¼
50	La Salle	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
15	Mass. Cons	12	12	12	12
2	Miami	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
265	Mohawk	86	86	85	85½
15	Nevada Cons	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
100	New Arcadian	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
100	New Idria	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
870	Nipissing	7⅜	8	7⅜	8
150	North Butte	31	31½	30¾	30½
20	North Lake	2	2	2	2
160	Old Colony	3⅜	3⅜	3	3⅜
25	Old Dominion	58	58	58	58
205	Osceola	84	84	83½	83½
1,610	Pond Creek	16½	16¾	16	16
15	Quincy	85	85	85	85
40	Ray Cons	25⅞	25⅞	25¾	25¾
100	Santa Fe	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½
100	Shannon	8	8	8	8
900	Shattuck	35	35½	34¾	34¾
175	South Lake	5½	5½	5½	5½
225	South Utah	30c	30c	25c	25c
10	St. Mary's	57	57	57	57
65	Superior & Bos	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
180	Superior Copper	25	25	24	24
50	Tamarack	48	48	48	48
109	Trinity	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9¾
400	Tuolumne	35c	35c	35c	35c
435	U. S. Smelting	45⅝	45⅞	45¼	45¼
288	U. S. Sm. pf.	48¾	49	48½	48⅞
595	Utah Apex	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
35	Utah Cons	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼
110	Utah Copper	80⅜	80⅝	79¾	80¼
210	Winona	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
30	Wolverine	57¼	57¼	56	56½

RAILROADS.

2	Boston & Alb.	188½	188½	188½	188½
23	Boston Elev	82	82	82	82
60	Boston & Me	33½	34	33½	34
129	Fitchburg pf	74	74	73	73
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	37	37	37	37
52	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	75	75	74½	74½
115	W. End St. Ry.	64	64	64	64
15	W. End St. pf.	83	83	82	82

MISCELLANEOUS.

40	Am. Agr. Ch.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
4	Am. A. C. pf.	100	100	100	100
22	Amoskeag pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,145	Am. Pn. Serv	2¼	2¼	2	2
935	Am. Pn. S. pf.	15½	15½	14	14
70	Am. Sugar	117	117½	116¾	116¾
19	Am. Sugar pf.	118¼	118¼	118	118¼
471	Am. T. & T.	129⅛	129⅛	128¾	128⅞
210	A., G. & W. I.	30¼	31¼	30½	31
80	Edison	242½	242½	242	242
5	Ga. R. & E. pf.	86	86	86	86
260	Mass. Gas	85⅝	85⅝	85¼	85¼
157	Mass. Gas pf.	85	85	84½	84⅝
5	Mergenthaler	169	169	169	169
150	N. E. Teleph.	132	132	131¾	132
25	Reece Buttonh.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
5	Reece Folding	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
296	Swift & Co.	126⅞	127⅜	126½	127⅜
31	Torrington	34½	34½	34½	34½
1,029	United Fruit	148¾	149	146	147
3,365	Un. Fruit rts.	6⅜	6½	5⅝	5⅝
1,100	Un. Sh. Mach.	51¾	52	51⅜	51⅝
91	Un. Sh. M. pf.	29	29	28⅝	28⅝
970	U. S. Steel	87	87¼	86½	86¾
2,410	Ventura Oil	12¼	12⅝	11⅞	12
185	Western Union	88½	88½	88⅝	88⅝
100	Wol'ston Land	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. A. Ch. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91	91	91	91
2,000	A., G.& W.I.5s	78	78	78	78
5,000	K.C., M.& B.4s	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	97½	97½	97½	97¼
1,000	N.E. Cot.Y'n 5s	74	74	74	74
4,000	N. E. Tel. 5s

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100 Canada Foundries
10 Colts Arms
12 Chatham & Phenix Nat'l
50 Central Aguirre Sugar Com.
25 Cuban Amer. Sugar Pfd.
100 Davison Chemical Pfd.
50 Federal Sugar Com.
35 Hudson Trust Co.
100 Michigan Limestone & Chemical
10 Marlin Arms
50 Mathieson Alkali
100 Nat'l Bank of Commerce
25 National Surety Co.
10 Scovill Mfg.
100 So. Porto Rico Sugar Pfd.
50 Thompson-Starrett Com.
100 Walton Watch Com.

We Will Sell

100 Aetna Explosives Com.
50 Aetna Explosives Pfd.
100 American Brass
50 Carbon Steel
6 Federal Sugar Pfd.
25 Fajardo Sugar
25 Guaranty Trust Rights
25 Grasselli Chemical
50 Guantanamo Sugar
75 J. H. Dunham 1st Pfd.
15 Lawyers Title & Trust
20 Lawyers Mortgage
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Brisker Trading in the Curb Market, with Prices Slightly Easier in Tone.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 427,225 shares of stocks and $465,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 138,313; oils, 26,292, and mining., 262,620. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Am. Int. Corp.	110	111	110	111
1,000	Am. Zinc....	68½	*69	67¾	67¾
500	A., G. & W. I.	32	32	31½	31¾
400	A.,G.&W.I.pf..	46	46	45¾	45¾
300	Br.-Am. Tob., ordinary	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
500	Br.-Am. Tob., ord. bearer..	15	15	15	15
710	‡Can. Car & F.	93	99	95	97
45	‡C. C. & F. pf..	112	112	110	110
1,200	‡Car. Lt. & P.	7½	7½	7	7¼
3,200	‡Chandler Mot.	86¼	86½	85	85½
9,050	‡Chev. Mot..154-157	157	148	150	
815	Driggs-Seab'y.	180	170	165	170
50	Emerson Phon.	11	11	11	
400	Fed. Dye. & C. w. i.	44¾	45¼	44¾	45
250	‡Fisk Tire....	124	126	124	124
1,000	Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp...	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼
37,700	‡Int Mer Ma...	15½	15½	13¾	14¾
6,100	‡Int. M. M. pf.	66¾	68¼	64	68½
2,900	‡Int. N., new...	52	52	50	50¾
100	‡Int. S. P. pf	99¼	99¼	99½	99½
735	J. Tea, w. i...	62½	64	62½	64
300	J. T. pf., w. i..	99¾	99⅝	99¾	99⅝
2,000	Kath. El. pf.	12	16	*16½	16½
15	‡Kelly S. Tire..	300	300	300	300
300	‡K. S. T., w. i.	75½	75½	75½	75½
200	K. S. T., new 1st pf.....	98½	98¼	98¼	98¼
400	‡Lake T. R....	15¾	15½	15	15
2,000	Man. Transit...	1½	1¾	1½	1½
100	Marc. of Am...	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
4,000	‡Max. Munit'n.	14	14	13¾	13¾
8,000	‡Mid. Steel...	77	75¼	72¾	73½
8,100	Nevins Elec...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	N. Y. Trans...	15¾	15¾	15	15¾
2,400	P. T. & M. C.	35½	36	35	35¼
1,000	P. M. O. & C. Co., w. i.....	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
100	‡P. & H., new	5½	5½	5½	5½
900	‡S. M. Car Co.	69½	69¾	68	68
2,500	‡St. Jos. L....	13¾	14	13½	14
6,800	S. B., v. t. c..	46	46¼	44¾	44¾
500	‡Tob. P. com.	94	94½	94	94½
2,000	T. F. v. t. cfs.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
7,200	‡U. P. Rights.	6¼	6⅝	5⅞	6
1,000	Un. P. Sharing	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
12,213	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp.	35¾	45¾	35¾	34⅝
5,600	‡U.S.L.& H.pf.	54¾	55¾	54¾	55¾
800	‡Utah Secur...	19	19¾	19	19¾
200	‡Virginia I....	24	24	24	24
428	‡Wil. O.pf.,w.i.	108	108	108	108

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
12,500	‡Cosden & Co..	10¼	11½	11½	+ 1¼
150	‡Houston Oil..	22	22	22	+ ¾
1,500	‡Int. Petroleum	13½	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
25	Ohio Oil.....	175	174	175	...
800	Pierce Oil	18	17½	17½	...
100	Prairie P. L..	230	228	228	- 2
70	S. O. of Cal....	350	347	350	+ 5
20	S. O. of Ind...	512	509	512	+ 2
12	S. O. of N. J..	509	507	507	...
15	S. O. of N. Y.	215	215	214	+ 2
500	‡Ventura C. O.	12⅝	12	12	- ⅛
10,000	‡Victoria Oil...	3¼	2½	3¼	+ ¼

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,000	‡‡Alta - Consol. Mining Co..	9	9	8	9
100	‡‡Ann. Con'cr.	8	8	8	8
2,000	‡‡Atlanta	23	23	22	23
1,000	Big Ledge Development Co..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
9,460	Bradon Cop...	15¾	15¾	15½	15¾
1,000	Butte Copper & Z., v. t. cfs.	7	7	6¾	6¾
1,000	Butte & N. Y.	3¾	3¾	2¾	2
350	‡Calev's Cop...	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,000	‡Caledonia...	86	88	85	85
2,000	‡Canada Cop..	2¼	2½	2	2½
25,000	‡Cashboy	7	7½	6¾	7
800	Cerro de Pasco Copper	35	35	34	34¾
5,300	Cons'd Arizona Smelting	1½	1½	1½	1½
700	‡Cons'd Copper Mines	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
6,600	Cons'd Nevada-Utah	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
10,000	‡‡Emma Cop..	17	20	17	20
700	‡First Nat. Cop.	5½	5½	5¼	5⅜
2,200	‡Florence	37	37	36	36
750	Goldfield Cons.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
2,500	‡‡Gold'd Mer.	16	16½	16	16
3,450	Howe Sound...	4¼	4¼	3⅞	4⅛
1,400	‡‡Int. Mines...	19	19	19	19
750	‡‡Iron Blossom	97	99	97	99
8,700	‡Jim Butler...	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
2,500	Jumbo Ext....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7,000	Kennec't Cop..	53¼	53⅝	52¾	52⅞
4,800	‡‡Kewanas	*24	*24	21	21
4,000	La Rose Cons'd	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Magma Copper	15	15	14½	14½
200	‡Majestic M's.	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡McIntyre	1½	1½	1	1½
7,000	‡McKin.-Dar...	68	70	68	68
2,500	Mines of Am..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
9,200	‡‡Mother Lode.	31	31	29	29
300	New Utah B.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
5,300	Nipiss'g Mines.	7¾	8¼	7¾	8
1,600	N. Butte Dev.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	‡Oro	6	6	6	6
60,000	Pearson Cons.	37	40	37	40
14,000	‡Ray Here. M.	35¾	35¾	33¾	35¼
1,500	‡Rex C. Min.	34	34	33	33
2,000	‡Roch'or Mines	70	71	69	70
6,000	‡Sandst. Kend.	8	8	7¾	7¾
3,700	‡Sh. Bird Cop.	17	17	16½	17
1,000	Seven Tr Coal.	47	47	47	47
550	Std. Silv.-Le..	1¾	62	1¾	1¾
5,000	Stewart	¾	¾	¾	¾
5,900	‡‡Success Min.	61	61	60	60
4,700	‡Superior Min.	32	34	32	34
500	‡‡Tomiskaming	64	64	64	64
400	‡Ton. Belmont.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
16,350	Ton. Extension.	4	4¼	4	4¼
420	Ton. Mining...	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,000	Ton. L. Butler.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
250	United Verdi....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
400	‡W End Cons..	82	82	82	82
550	‡W. Kn. C. pf.	2	2⅛	1⅞	2

BONDS.

$75,000	‡‡B.&O.new 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
5,000	Cerro de Pasco Copper 8s...	118	118	118	118
25,000	Kerr Lake 6s.	208	210	208	208

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. §Ex dividend. Note—Fifty American Int. Corp. sold at 111 Wednesday.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 9. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 8. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Dis. Corp...	4½	5	4½	5
Corp. of R. & H.....	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Guantanamo Sugar ..	65	67	65	67
Keystone Ordnance ..	11	11½	11	11½
Lima Locomotive	23	27	23	25
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	18	19	18	19
Rumely, (M.,) new...	26	28	26	28
Sherman Carbide	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼
Sherman Carbide pf..	8	15	8	15
Steel & Rad., Ltd...	65	69	65	69

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	36	38	36	38
Cac. Cons. M. Co., (a prospect)	50	52	50	52
Hecla Mining	2¾	2⅞	2½	2¾
Marsh Mining	20	22	20	22
Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Yukon Gold Mines...	2¾	3	2¾	2⅞

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	225	275	225	275
Pierce Oil	86	88	87	88

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives....	154	160	157	160
Aetna Explosives pf.	86	90	90	92
Atlas Powder.....	230	260	247	260
Atlas Powder pf.....	97	100	97	100
Babcock & Wilcox...	125	135	125	135
Bliss, (E. W.).....	325	345	325	345
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdrs. & Forg'gs.	224	228	215	225
Canadian Explosives.	380	415	380	415
Canadian Explos. pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	870	890	875	890
Du Pont Powder new.	397	404	397	404
Du Pont Powder pf..	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder.....	393	410	407	415
Hercules Powder pf..	112	118	112	118
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	182	190	185	190
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	104	100	104
Savage Arms.....	475	490	470	490
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	420	430	420	430
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2,400	2,600	2,400	2,600

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'gs.
Railroads	81.41	80.84	80.96	— .33
Industrials	102.11	99.80	100.06	— 1.02
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
Nov. 30.....	90.61	89.86	90.39	+ .14
Dec. 1.....	90.77	89.94	89.71	— .68
Dec. 2.....	89.83	88.58	88.95	— .76
Dec. 3.....	90.10	88.38	89.85	+ .90
Dec. 4.....	90.41	89.62	90.29	+ .44
Dec. 6.....	91.37	90.30	91.14	+ .85
Dec. 7.....	91.90	90.71	90.90	— .24
Dec. 8.....	91.51	90.15	91.18	+ .28
Dec. 9.....	91.76	90.32	90.51	— .67

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*Dec., 1915.	91.90	Dec. 7	88.58	Dec. 2	90.51
Dec., 1914..	83.21	Dec. 15	58.97	Dec. 24	60.20
Dec., 1913..	88.09	Dec. 26	85.10	Dec. 15	88.04
Dec., 1912..	82.54	Dec. 2	72.22	Dec. 16	78.20
Dec., 1911..	78.40	Dec. 20	75.06	Dec. 8	77.00
*Year, 1915.	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	90.31
Year, 1914..	75.70	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913..	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.04
Year, 1912..	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911..	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Continued improvement in general business conditions throughout the country is reflected in a substantial expansion in bank clearings, the total in November, according to the statement prepared by Dun's Review, which includes returns from 129 leading cities in the United States, amounting to $19,258,400,703, an increase of 75.2 per cent. as compared with the same month last year and of 30.8 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding month in 1913. All sections share to a greater or less extent in the favorable exhibit, but the gains are especially noticeable at the leading industrial centres of the Eastern and Central States and at the most important cities in the prosperous agricultural districts of the West.

A sharp increase in commercial and manufacturing activity and extensive financial and speculative operations account for the remarkably large payments through the banks, as reflected in bank exchanges at New York City, that centre reporting gains of 119.1 and 55.9 per cent., respectively, over the corresponding weeks in the two immediately preceding years, although the great increase over last year is in part due to the fact that the Stock Exchange was closed at that time.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	37.20	37.50	37.20	37.50
Lead	...	5.25	...	5.25
Spelter	14.75	15.25	14.75	15.25
Antimony	38.50	39.50	38.50	39.50
Quicksilver	*$125.00		*$110.00	$120.00
Aluminium	56.00	59.00	*56.00	59.00
Iron, No.2X f'dry	18.00	18.50	17.50	18.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 19¾@20c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	77	2	6	76	10	0
Copper, futures	77	12	6	77	0	0
Tin, spot	166	15	0	168	0	0
Tin, futures	166	10	0	165	10	0
Spelter	82	0	0	84	0	0
Lead	28	0	0	28	2	6

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FINANCIAL.

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Jackson Light & Tract. 5s
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Miss. Valley Gas & Elec. 5s
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TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES OF

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY:

Convertible Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Bonds,
Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds,
Capital Stock, and
Securities of the Other Issues dealt with in the Plan of Readjustment

In order to preserve the Missouri Pacific System from the evils and losses incident to a prolonged receivership the Plan of Readjustment should be promptly consummated. The property does not require the extensive physical rehabilitation or the elimination of burdensome entanglements and contracts which are the usual causes of long railroad receiverships. What is required is (a) the cash (approximately $41,000,000) for immediate needs; (b) such reduction in fixed charges as will bring them within a proper margin of the demonstrated earning capacity of the property; and (c) the creation of a new security to deal with the obligations maturing during the next five years (approximately $79,000,000) in so far as they do not fall within the cash provisions of the Plan, and to provide for future corporate requirements.

Manifestly these results can be accomplished only by an early reorganization, and to this end the prompt co-operation of the holders of the various classes of securities affected by the readjustment is essential. They are accordingly urged for the protection of their own interests and in order to insure the early restoration of the property to the management of a solvent company **to deposit their securities** under the Plan of Readjustment as promptly as possible, and in any event **ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 15TH, WHEN THE TIME FOR DEPOSIT UNDER THE PLAN EXPIRES, AND AFTER WHICH IT IS INTENDED TO PROCEED ACTIVELY TO CARRY THE PLAN INTO EFFECT.**

There can be no doubt that radical changes in the financial structure of the Company as called for in the Plan of Readjustment are essential to secure the needed results. Although the anticipated improvement in business should result in better earnings than those of the last fiscal year, which failed to meet the interest charges by about $1,250,000, the margin between earnings and fixed charges which is absolutely essential for the restoration of the Company's credit cannot be assured without the reduction in interest payments sought to be accomplished by the conversion of the Convertible Five Per Cent. Bonds and the Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds into preferred stock (or income bonds.) Under the Plan the stockholders provide the $41,000,000 of cash for immediate requirements without imposing any burden upon the holders of these bonds; for while the stockholders receive a four per cent. bond equal in face amount (but not in market value) to the cash which they furnish, the position of the holders of the Convertible Five Per Cent. Bonds and the Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds in relation to earnings is not disturbed in any material degree because upon the consummation of the Plan the charges ahead of them upon the System taken as a whole are not augmented while the net earning capacity of the property should be substantially increased.

The attention of holders of the **Missouri Pacific Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds** is called to the fact that default has been made in the payment of the interest on the Iron Mountain Company's First and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds and that proceedings have been instituted to foreclose the mortgage by which those bonds are secured. Their attention is also called to the importance of preserving the traffic relations between the Iron Mountain and Missouri Pacific Companies.

Copies of the Plan of Readjustment and of an analytical statement relating thereto may be obtained from the Readjustment Managers, any of the Depositaries or Sub-Depositaries or the Secretary of any of the Committees.

The Certificates of Deposit for Convertible Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Bonds, for Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds, for Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds due 1917, for First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds due 1920, and for stock, **have been listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.**

About 40% of the Convertible Five Per Cent. Bonds and 40% of the Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds have already been deposited under the Plan.

DEPOSITS OF SECURITIES UNDER SAID PLAN WILL NOT BE RECEIVED AFTER DECEMBER 15TH, 1915, EXCEPT UPON TERMS APPROVED BY THE READJUSTMENT MANAGERS.

New York, November 24, 1915.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Readjustment Managers.

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, Chairman,
Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Bondholders' Committee, **Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Depositary.**

FRANK N. B. CLOSE, Chairman,
Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bondholders' Committee, **Bankers Trust Company of New York, Depositary.**

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman,
Stockholders' Committee, **Central Trust Company of New York, Depositary.**

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Depositary for all other issues.

Benjamin Franklin says:
"They that won't be counseled, can't be helped."

THE experience gained by this Company during the past twenty-eight years enables us to render efficient and intelligent service as Trustee, Registrar and Transfer Agent, while the location of our New York Office, in the center of the financial district, provides a convenient place for the receipt and delivery of stock certificates and bonds. Officers of corporations who are contemplating the issuance of new securities are invited to consult us in regard to our services.

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REORGANIZATION

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by The Equitable Trust Company of New York or Central Trust Company of New York or Columbia Trust Company (or its predecessor) representing First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of The Wabash Railroad Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all of the railroads, property and franchises formerly belonging to The Wabash Railroad Company and sold at foreclosure sale have been acquired by Wabash Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Indiana (being the New Company contemplated by the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization), which is now in possession of and is operating said railroads, property and franchises, and has issued the new securities under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization distributable under said Plan to holders of the above Certificates of Deposit who have made the payments and discharged the obligations under said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization.

The new securities will be ready for delivery on or about December 15, 1915, to holders of Certificates of Deposit representing preferred and common stock who have made the payment required of them under the Plan, and also to holders of Certificates of Deposit representing First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds who have discharged their underwriting obligation in full. In order to facilitate the delivery of the new securities, holders of such Certificates of Deposit may surrender the same at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, 37 Wall Street, New York City, at any time after the date of this notice, accompanied by a statement of the names and addresses of the persons in whose names it is desired that the new securities shall be issued, and deliveries of said new securities will be made on or about December 15, 1915, and, so far as practicable, in the order in which such Certificates of Deposit are so surrendered.

Holders of full-paid Certificates of Deposit representing First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds will also be entitled to receive, at the time of the delivery of the new securities, if not already advanced, the sum of $24.75 in cash, being the amount of the coupon from said bonds due January 1, 1912, including interest thereon to December 15, 1915, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit, representing First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds, who have paid less than

BONDS OF ALLIES GO TO LOW LEVEL

Anglo-French 5s Sell on Stock Exchange at 95 for Delivery in 15 to 30 Days.

SYNDICATE EXPIRES DEC. 15

Estimated That $150,000,000 May Go to Underwriters, Who May Be Pressing Them on the Market.

The Anglo-French 5 per cent. bonds which were brought out in this country in the early part of October for the purpose of supplying funds in the United States for the use of the Allies in paying for supplies bought here were active on the Stock Exchange yesterday at prices that aroused a good deal of comment in the financial district. Most of the sales were made subject to delivery in fifteen, twenty, or thirty days, indicating that the sellers expect to receive bonds with the expiration of the underwriting syndicate, but the suggestion was made in responsible quarters that some of the transactions appeared to have been made in the hope of inducing lower prices for the issue.

Sales of the two-Government issue yesterday totaled $737,000, of which only $40,000 were for immediate delivery. The latter changed hands at 97½, which is only one-half of 1 per cent. below the public offering price, and 1¼ per cent. above the price which participants in the syndicate paid. The others sold at prices ranging from 96 down to 95, but all with the condition attached calling for delivery in fifteen, twenty, or thirty days.

This is a device that is often used to sell stocks or bonds which cannot be obtained in time for delivery on the following day, as required in the ordinary transaction. Securities held abroad are frequently sold in that way, allowance being made for the time needed to get them here for delivery. Members of the underwriting syndicate for the $600,000,000 Anglo-French 5s agreed, in return for the privilege of getting the bonds at 96½, not to dispose of them until the syndicate agreement expired. The sixty-day period provided for the syndicate terminates next Tuesday.

It has been reported that to date about $150,000,000 of the war issue remains unsold. Members of the syndicate who do not wish to take up their pro-rata share of the unsold balance have been selling the bonds to be delivered after the distribution of those remaining in the managers' hands. The difference in price between bonds for immediate delivery and those with the "seller thirty days" clause represents the market's attempt to discount the change in conditions that may come about before the deliveries are made.

Buyers of these bonds for delayed delivery will receive accrued interest only from the date of purchase to the date of delivery. That is to say, the man who bought bonds "seller 30 flat" yesterday at 95 will pay $95 per bond plus the interest accrued from Oct. 15 to Dec. 9. Interest from the latter date on belongs to the buyer, and the seller has the option of making his delivery before the expiration of thirty days if possible.

Bankers say that no efforts have been made to obtain permission from the syndicate members to extend the life of the syndicate beyond Dec. 15. However, the work of tabulating sales will require several days, and the allotments of the unsold bonds may not be made for a week. Also, it is expected, some of the larger underwriters will accept their full amount and withdraw the bonds for investment before the balance is distributed, thus reducing the amount for which other subscribers will be held.

When the underwriting syndicate was formed by J. P. Morgan & Co. it was announced that 25 per cent. of the amount subscribed would be due Oct. 15, another 25 per cent. on Nov. 15, and 50 per cent. on Dec. 15. After the first payment was made the managers announced that as there was no need then for more funds the second call would not be enforced. It was announced yesterday that the full 75 per cent. unpaid would be required on Dec. 14.

As a large part of the bonds have been sold, it is expected that a part of the money paid in by the underwriters will be returned to them as soon as the allotments are made. At the same time, 1¾ per cent. will be returned to those members of the syndicate who paid in the full $980 per bond on Oct. 15 and withdrew their bonds. The money paid by the investors for the bonds has been deposited with institutions selling them, and 45 per cent. of the amount has been called for by the representatives of the British and French Governments.

The payment from members of the syndicate called for by J. P. Morgan & Co. will total approximately $367,000,000 and will establish a new high record for a single payment on account of a syndicate bond sale.

U. S. LIGHT ANSWERS FALK.

Company Sues Lawyer Walker for Alleged Excessive Fees.

The internal troubles of the United States Light and Heat Corporation, which came to light a few days ago in a suit instituted by Herbert V. Falk, member of the Stockholders' Protective Committee, against certain of the Directors, have received further airing in a letter sent yesterday to stockholders. The letter is signed by seven Directors, who are the officers of the company, and gives answers to charges made by Mr. Falk. One of the charges, the letter says, is that the company refused to tender to Mr. Falk, as a member of the Protective Committee, statements of account and to furnish him with information with regard to the affairs of this corporation. The letter says:

We deny that the Protective Committee has requested any such information. Mr. Falk, however, has personally requested information for use in connection with enhancing the market quotations of our stock. We have, from time to time, assured Mr. Falk that he had been supplied with all information of importance, and our assurances were true; but we have distinctly discouraged any affirmative effort to increase market quotations by the use of such information or otherwise.

Another charge that J. Allan Smith, formerly the receiver and now the President of the company, had paid merchandise creditors in bonds is answered by the statement that this procedure was originally requested by certain members of the Protective Committee.

The letter recites certain matters carried through by the officers, including the securing from the Protective Committee of $50,000 cash to be used as working capital by the company. Stockholders are informed that action was begun Dec. 7 against Guy M. Walker, formerly counsel for the Protective Committee, to recover a part of the compensation given him for services, which the officers consider excessive. The letter also states that preparations are being made to bring an action against Slattery & Co., brokers for an accounting in connection with sales of stock made at the direction of Falk and Walker.

The names signed to the letter were J. Allan Smith, Egbert H. Gold, A. H. Ackermann, Chauncey L. Lane, B. J. O'Reilly, C. C. Bradford, and E. F. Oates.

COMMODITY PRICES HIGHER.

Dun Reports Advance in All Classes but Meat and Provisions.

In spite of the rapidity of the movement there is no check to the advancing tendency in the wholesale commodity, Dun's Index Number touching $133.146 on Dec. 1, against $130.467 a month previous, and $124.183 on Dec. 1, 1914, when the trend was slightly downward. In some instances the strength of the leading articles of consumption has been accentuated by scarcity of supplies, yet, notwithstanding the pronounced rise in prices—the Index now being at much the highest point in several decades—demands in practically all lines continue to broaden, and apparently the end of the advance in quotations is not yet in sight.

With the single exception of the meat and provision class, which declined because of cheaper beef, hogs, and bacon, higher levels were reached by all of the seven divisions into which the Index Number is divided. As compared with the preceding month breadstuffs showed the widest change, with a further upturn from $24.024 to $25.164, due to the enhanced cost of corn, oats, barley, beans, and peas.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930.	99¾	..	Pan 2s, r, 1938	98	..
2s, c, 1930.	99	..	Pan 2s, c, 1938	98	..
3s, r, 1918.	101¼	..	Pan 2s, r, 1961	101½	..
4s, r, 1925.	110	110½	Pan 2s, c, 1961	101½	..
4s, c, 1925.	110	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am Ag Ch pf.	99¾	100
Am B Sug pf.	94	95
Am B S & Fdy.	102½	105
Do pf.	100	100½
Am Car pf	117½	119½
Am Coal Co	115	120
Am Cot Oil	56½	58
Am Exp.	125	129
Am Malt.	10¼	11¼
Am Sm pf	85¾	86¾
Am Snuff.	151½	155
Do pf.	106	110½
Am Sug R pf.	117	119
Am T & C.	63	67
Am Woolen pf.	97½	98
Am W Paper pf.	11	14
Assets R.	7	9¾
A M 1st pf.	52	93
Asso Oil.	59	60
Bald Loco pf.	112	113
Booth Fish	35	55
Do pf.	79	79
Beth Steel pf.	135	160
B Un Gas.	13¼	13¾
Bush Ter.	85	..
B, R & P.	90	100
Do pf.	110¼	..
Butt'k Co.	30	32
Canada So.	58¼	63
Case (J I) pf.	80	80½
Cent L. pf.	110	110½
Consag (Ill) C R R of N J	295	320
C & S A T.	136	137½
Chi & Alt pf.	17	22½
C, M & St P pf.	132¾	132¾
C & N W.	131½	132½
Do pf.	172	180
C, St P, M & Om.	118	125
Do pf.	135	142
C, C, C & St L.	48	49
Do pf.	75	78
Cleve & P.	79	..
Do spec'l.	45	..
Cluett-Pea.	72	75
Do pf.	108	112
Col Fuel & I pf.	..	..
Col & So 1st pf.	57	59
Do 2d pf.	47	52
Consol Gas	114½	115¾
Cont'l Can pf.	108	110
Crex Carp.	40	50
Cuban-Am S pf.	103	107
Day P & L	39	50
Deere & Co pf.	95¾	96½
Del & Hud.	151	152
D & R G.	14¼	15¾
Do pf.	27½	29
Det Un Ry.	65	75
Dia Match.	105	110
Dul, S S & A pf.	6	7¾
Do pf.	11¼	15¼
East Kod.	500	70
Erie & P.	..	70
Elec S Bat.	65	70
Erie 2d pf.	50	51½
F M & Sm pf.	28	33
Do pf.	48¼	50
Gen Chem.	315	320
Do pf.	115½	117
Hav El Ry. pf.	99	99½
Helme(GW) Co.	182	192
Do pf.	112	119
Hock Val.	..	116
Ingersoll-Rand pf.	102¼	..
Inter-Met. pf.	21¼	22
Int Agric. pf.	24	25½
I H N J pf.	118¼	120
Int H Cor pf.	108	110
Int Nickel pf.	108¼	109½
Iowa Cent.	7	10
Do pf.	15	22
K C, Ft S & M pf.	68	70
Kayser (J) pf.	80	80
K C So. pf.	106	111
Lac Gas.	102½	104
Do pf.	80	100
L E & W.	13½	14
Do pf.	28	31½
Ligg & M pf.	118	..
Long Isl'd.	22	23½
L-W Bla.	130	20½
Do 1st pf	95½	98
Do 2d pf.	..	95
Lorill'd Co pf.	115½	..
M'kay Cos.	80½	82½
Do pf.	66¾	67
Man B'ch.	6	8
Man Elec.	130	132
Man Shirt.	61	66
Do pf.	104	109
M Dep Sts.	61	64
Do pf.	106	108
Mich Cent.	..	140
M & St L pf.	34½	37
M, St P & S S M.	122	123¾
Do pf.	120	133
Do 1 l.	73	80
M, K & T pf.	16¾	17
M P 1st pf.	94	..
Mor & Ess.	81	84
M & O 1 pf.	65	75
N C & St L.	130	140
Nat Bisc.	124½	127½
Do pf.	127½	128¾
Do pf.	108¾	110½
Nat En pf.	95½	97½
Nat L pf.	112	114
N Y, C & St L.	42½	43¾
Do 2d pf.	59	63
N Y Dock.	8	15
Do pf.	25	40
N Y, W & B.	..	1
Norf So.	21¾	27
Nor Cent.	86	..
N O M & Light	..	69
N W Tel.	51	..
Pabst B pf.	..	..
Pan Con.	42	60
Do 1st pf	71	90
Do 2d pf.	52	80
P T & T pf.	..	91
Peo G, C & C.	117½	117¾
Pett-Mull.	55	65
Do 1st pf	94	100
P, C, C & St L.	80	81
Do pf.	91	96
P, Ft W & C.	157	..
Pr St Car pf.	104½	106
P'man Co.	165¾	168
Ry Stl Spr pf.	98	100½
Rdg 2d pf.	42¾	43¾
Rock Isl'd.	¾	1
Rumely(M) Co pf.	13¼	14½
Do pf.	6½	11½
St L & S Fran.	4½	5
Do 2d pf.	7	7
St L S W.	20	22
Do pf.	45	55
Sears-R pf.	125	..
S-S S & I pf.	97	98½
So R, M & O cfs.	65	75
Stan Oil.	551¼	555
Do pf.	804	83½
Tex Co.	7	..
Tob P pf.	100¾	102
T, St L & West.	7	9
Do cfs.	5	8
Do pf.	17	20
Do cfs.	10	13
T C R T pf.	130	135
U B & F pf.	28	30
Un P pf.	82¼	83
Un Cig M pf.	105	100
Un Dry G.	20	..
Do pf.	67	75
U S R & I pf.	42	42¼
Va-Car Ch pf.	112¾	114
Va R & P.	45	48
Do pf.	100	..
W Md. pf.	45	49
W E & M 1st pf.	77	78
Weym-Bru.	235	..
Do pf.	112	115
W & L E W'st'n (F W) pf.	123¾	124
Do pf.	15	17

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French.	5	Oct., 1920	97¾	98	5.47
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	101⅝	101¾	4.15
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	101½	102	4.98
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	100¾	101¼	5.70
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100¼	4.95
City of Qu'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99¼	5.30
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	100¼	4.68
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	99¾	99⅝	6.12
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	100¼	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	100¼	101	4.80
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	4.87
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¼	101¼	4.65
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	3.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	97¼	97¾	6.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96¼	97	5.80

Company Issues.

Ala. Power.	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101¼	4.20
Am. Locom.	5	July, 1919	100¾	101¼	2.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¾	101	2.00
Ana. Copper.	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101½	3.80
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1917	101¼	101½	2.50
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1918	101¼	101½	2.78
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¾	100¾	4.65
Can. North'n.	5	Sep., 1917	98¼	98	5.55
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅞	103¼	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102½	5.00
Chas. Con. Gas	5	June, 1919	98¼	98¾	5.45
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100¼	4.90
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	97	99	6.75
Con. G., Balt.	5	May, 1917	100¼	101	4.35
Con. P. Co.	6	May 1, 1917	99¼	100¼	5.80
E. P. & L. C.	5	Mar., 1918	98	98½	4½
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100¾	100¾	2.35
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101¾	102	4.05
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100¾	4.70
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¼	99⅝	5.35
Gr. Rap.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100¾	3.40
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100¼	100¾	3.73
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	100	100¼	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '21	101⅛	101¼	4.28
L. G. & El. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	99½	100¼	5.90
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	101	101½	4.75
M. G. L. Co.	6	June, 1917	100½	100	5.45
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100¾	101¼	5.50
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1916	91½	94¼	46.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97½	7.05
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	99¾	6.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100¾	100¾	2.85
North. S. P.	6	June, 1917	100	100½	5.63
Penn. Co.	4½	Jun. 15, '21	101¼	101¾	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100¾	100¾	2.50
Seab'rd A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	100¾	100¾	2.50
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100¼	100¾	2.00
South. Ry.	6	June, 1916	100¾	100¾	4.45
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100¼	100¾	4.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	100	100¾	4.65
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	98¼	99¼	11.00
United Cig.	6	May, 1917	102	102¼	4.42
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¾	100¾	4.68
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¾	101¾	4.70
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101¾	4.05
W. Penn. Pr.	6	Mar., 1917	99	100	6.00
W. Power Co.	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100¼	5.40
W. S. G. & E. Co.	6	Oct., 1917	99	99¾	6.15
W. V. T. & E. Co.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.40	4.25
Balt. & Ohio.	1916-'23	4½	4.55	4.35
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.45	4.30
Canadian Pac.	1916-'28	4½	4.60	4.40
Car., Cl. & Ohio.	1916-'24	5	4.85	4.65
Ches. & Ohio.	1916-'24	4½	4.60	4.40
Chi. & Nor'west.	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.20
Chi. Ind. & L.	1916-'23	4½	4.75	4.50
C. St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.50	4.30
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.80	4.50
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	4.45	4.35
Erie Railroad.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.75	4.45
Hocking Valley.	1916-'23	4 @5	4.65	4.45
Illinois Central.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.35	4.20
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.38	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.25
Missouri Pacific.	1916-'22	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.62	4.45
Norf. & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.38	4.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'24	4	4.60	4.40
Pa. Gen. Freight.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.10
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.75	5.00
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'23	5	4.70	4.45
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.62	4.40
Southern Pacific.	1916-'25	4½	4.58	4.20
Virginia Ry.	1916-'19	6	4.55	4.35

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH.—Will buy Forstmann, Huffmann, Columbia, or Botany 315 black and colors; $1.25, 7 per cent, off cash. Telephone 1034 Madison Square.

COATS.—Will look at Spring samples between 9 and 12. See Mr. Bykowsky. M. Jaffe, 40 West 25th St.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. Rothstein & Nelson, successors to M. Rosen' & Co., 146 West 25th St. M. Levine, buyer.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at Spring lines of juniors' and ladies' coats and suits; also infants' and children's coats. 5 West 17th ninth floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders, snappy models. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

DRESSES, Suits, &c.—Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies and children's dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

DRESSES.—Out-of-town jobber will look at silk and serge dresses Friday, 2 to 4 P. M. Room 703, 1,270 Broadway.

DRESSES and skirts, silk and serge; jobber looking at Spring line. 43 West 27th St., Room 904.

DRESSES, silk and serges; jobber will look at Spring line. Rich, 153 West 27th.

DRESSES. — Jobber looking at samples of Spring Silk Dresses; orders given, 8th floor, 32 West 27th St.

SHIRTWAISTS.—Cotton and silk; jobber looking at samples. Call 1 to 6 P. M., 801 Ginsberg, 621 Broadway.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 46 West 22d St., 8th floor.

SPRING COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking between 9 and 12 every day for one week. Room 601, 45 West 34th St.

SUITS. — Contractor wanted for popular-priced suits; will furnish cloth. Room 1,123, 1,133 Broadway.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 30 East 23d, fifth floor.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on Spring suits, all week. 38 West 28th, third floor.

SUITS.—Jobber will look at Spring samples all week. 164 West 25th St., 8th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber open; Spring suits; afternoon only. 24 E. 21st, room 804.

WEARING APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs of ladies' and children's wearing apparel, general merchandise. Gruber, 456 B'way. Tel Spring 388.

WOMEN'S APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs lots. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Frank. 2966.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—To close out; also complete plant will be sold cheap to quick buyer. Bernstein & Co., 452 Sixth Ave.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, plush, corduroy, and cloth; $00 to close out at sacrifice; latest models. H. Greenburg Co., 35 West 31st.

COATS.—Plush coats for immediate delivery; also jobs in black broadcloth coats. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Children's Assorted Coats; 1,000 to close out. Elsenberg & Friedman, 57-59 East 11th.

COATS.—Plushes and corduroys; closing out at a bargain. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Plush coats, to close out at reduced prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Zibeline and Cloth Coats to close out. Cohen & Edelman, 12 West 31st.

COATS.—Plush, pile fabrics, best models, on hand; cheap. Merit, 15 West 24th St.

COATS.—Plush, to close out; $8.75, up. Rineberg, 38 West 18th St.

COATS AND SUITS plushes and mixtures; closing out. Talbot & Co., 114 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Closing out 75 coats, 200 suits. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

DOLLS. — For window display, 33 inches high, cheap. Max Mayer, 352 4th Av.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Revol & Sonomor; all sizes. A. Abramson, 138 West 22d. Chelsea 3975.

FRENCH GOWNS, Blouses, Petticoats.—Latest arrived, a variety of models, embodying all new style innovations; imported by Mlle. Rene Bennett; immediate sale; on exhibition at Hotel Vanderbilt. Tel. 7100 Murray Hill.

FURS.—Natural wool sets, (75,) from skins, to close out; $3.00; raccoon, skunk sets, ball muffs; bargain. Samuels, 136 5th Ave.

FURS For Sale. — Sets, coats, and lined coats; very reasonable. J. H. Sheer, 423, West 55th St.

PARTITIONS, shelving, tables, rag boxes, safe, for sale. Levinson, 54 West 21st.

PLUSH.—40-40 Philadelphia pile fabrics for sale cheap. Spring 6311.

SEWING MACHINES, 16, Singer, 44-13 heads, 5 H. P. Crocker-Wheeler motor, for sale. Levinson, 54 West 21st.

SKIRTS.—Now showing novelties in skirts. Lesser & Roggen, 7 West 30th St.

WAISTS. — Job 30 white, hand-made Silk Waists; best quality; 9 latest styles; sacrifice $3.75. Letort, 155 West 22d.

Help and Situations Wanted.

YOUNG MAN wanted, acquainted office, jobbing trade. 24 E. 21st St., room 804.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names.
Wed'day...3@3¼ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Crossbred Wools Dearer.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,300 bales. It was an excellent selection, composed principally of crossbreds, and competition was active at strong prices. Medium scoured and fine greasy were often 15 per cent. dearer. American buyers were quiet, awaiting the granting of licenses.

Sheetings Had a Good Day.

A good call for heavy merchandise was told of in the gray goods market yesterday, in which sheetings shared well. Sales were made both for spot and nearby delivery. They included 40-inch 2.85s at 7⅛ cents; 40-inch 3.75s at 6¾ cents (some mills asking 6⅞;) 40-inch 4.25s at 5⅝ cents (some mills asking 5¾;) 36-inch 4.70s at 4⅞ cents, and 40-inch 5.50s at 4¾ cents. Additional business on 3.05 drills was also reported at 5⅜ cents.

Raw Silk Prices Recede.

The Yokohama raw silk market, after its rapid advance, has suffered a sharp reaction and quotations have dropped $25 per picul during the week. The latest reports, however, are to the effect that business has picked up as a result of the decline, and that if it continues prices will likely move up again. Sales for the week there amounted to 3,000 bales, with stocks left at 12,000 bales. The Canton market, according to H. L. Gwalter & Co., is slightly easier, but an advance in exchange has kept values pretty even. Steam filatures and tsatlees are firm at Shanghai, but tussahs have dropped about $18. No change is reported from the European markets. Locally the buyers have adopted a "watchful waiting" attitude.

Heavy Burlaps Advancing.

Prices continue to advance on heavy burlaps in this market, with lightweights firm at recent levels. The demand for the former goods is large, and supplies of 40-inch, 10½-ounce goods are said to be so limited here now that it is difficult to get a quotation on them. Nominally they are held at 8.00 cents, while 10-ounce goods in the same width are worth 8.60@8.70 cents. Eight-ounce "forties" are quoted at 6 cents by leading sellers, with 7½-ounce burlaps in that width held at 5.90 cents. Odd widths in all weights continue in demand, and one of the puzzling things for sellers is why the call for lightweights is so dormant in the face of the advancing market. Not only are spot goods strong, but cloths to arrive in the next six or eight weeks are being bought at high prices.

Dutiable Silk Imports Increase.

Figures contained in the Silk Association of America's report covering dutiable imports at this port for the four weeks ended Nov. 27 show a nice gain over those for the same period in 1914. The respective totals are $2,404,971 and $1,890,712. Fabrics woven in the piece, which were valued last month at $1,036,269, contributed largely to the gain. Imports of velvet or plush ribbons also increased, as did receipts of silk handkerchiefs or mufflers, ready-made silk clothing, artificial silk yarns, silk laces, &c., spun silk yarns and hatters' plush. The principal declines were shown in imports of velvets and other pile fabrics, silk ribbons, bandings, and thrown silk. In the non-dutiable articles raw silk led. It showed a considerable gain over November of last year, being valued at $955,165, against $292,440.

The Dress Goods Being Bought.

The dress goods for which the women's garment manufacturers are now placing orders are of a staple character, the novelties coming not from the woolen, but from the pile fabric end. Gabardines, poplins and serges are being taken in the order named, and golfine, a cloth with a wide wale of pile between narrow widths of the cloth backing, has been sold in large quantities. Corduroys are also well regarded, but for the moment plushes seem to have developed weakness. There has not been much change in the colors desired, although the dress goods manufacturers are doing their utmost to switch the demand off the heavy shades. Copenhagen and other shades of dark blue remain the best sellers, together with black. Light shades of tan, going under the names of hay and cornstalk, have been favored by the suit trade.

Effect of Logwood Embargo.

The embargo on logwood recently instituted by Great Britain has made the dye situation in the piece goods market more serious than ever. As the mill owners expected relief of some sort from the scarcity of German dyes, purchases of the logwood substitutes were not heavy, and supplies consequently are only sufficient for a short period. Various reasons are assigned for the action of the British Government, the most plausible one being, of course, that the embargo was laid on logwood to protect the industries in England. As the shortage of dyes becomes more severe the mills are refusing all business except that which is for domestic consumption. One mill representative tells of refusing orders aggregating 20,000 pieces because this would interfere with his established trade.

Upholstery Travelers Unite.

The first annual dinner and meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Association of the Upholstery and Allied Trades will be held at the Aldine Club on Monday, Dec. 20. A business meeting for the adoption of the constitution and by-laws and the election of officers will be held at 5:30, the dinner following. The speakers will include Charles H. Sherrill, Joseph H. Appel, Robert F. Wagner, Henry A. Wise Wood, Charles R. Lamb, Edward Bell, and Clarence Whybrow. The committees in charge are: Dinner, C. W. Brooke, W. S. Cameron, George C. Howe, G. Kaiser, Lucien S. Fox, Thomas Aitchison, and J. L. Swope, and Reception, W. E. Rosenthal, Jules Foshay, G. B. McGahan, J. B. Patton, H. C. Meany, Leo Karpen, E. D. Teague, J. M. Roche, J. W. Snowden, George McGeachin, and Frank Proctor. To date 190 salesmen from the trades concerned have registered as charter members.

Time to Stop Evils Now.

A coat and suit manufacturer said yesterday that, if the trade wishes to put a stop to trade abuses from which the industry suffers, now is the time. The buyers, he said, are always willing to agree when the market is with the seller, and that is just the situation at present. If a move has been suffered from the extra discount evil, he continued, this is the best opportunity given in a long time to bring the offenders to terms. The retailers, he said, who are getting the best attention now are those who have enjoyed the reputation of dealing fair in the past. "I had the buyer for a rather small house," he stated, "come into me the other day with a long face. He was rather hopeless of getting the merchandise he desired, he said, because the bigger houses were offering price inducements. He had always been fair and square with me, even when times were hard, so I put him right on what I was willing to do for him, which was to give him all the goods he wanted."

Sateens Much In Demand.

The heavy call for sateens was one of the features of the business done in the local gray goods market yesterday. These goods are now well sold up for the next three or four months and prices are moving upward. Twills were also wanted, and the situation in these goods largely reflects that of sateens. A good business was also done on fine goods and fancies. Business in printcloths was hardly more than fair. Some spot sales were put through on 39-inch 64-60s at 4 9-16 cents, but these goods were said to be getting scarce at less than 4¾ cents for any delivery. On 39-inch 68-72s the best that could apparently be done by buyers for any shipments was 5¼ cents, and sellers were asking 4¼ cents for spot deliveries of 38½-inch 60-48s. Closing prices on standard printcloth constructions were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	4¾c
39-inch, 72-72s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4½c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	4c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¼c

*Asked.

RAILROAD MEN TO CONFER.

Union Officials Will Decide Question of Calling a Strike Next Spring.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Leaders of organized labor unions of the railroads arrived here today for a secret conference, which will be held tomorrow, to consider whether a general strike on all the railroads of the country shall be called next Spring unless increases are granted in wages for overtime and the railroads consent to an eight-hour day.

The union officials declare there will be no arbitration of the demands. They assert that the decision last Spring by the Board of Arbitration, giving the engineers and firemen only a small part of the wage increase demanded, has caused dissatisfaction in the ranks of the employes.

Among the labor union officials in the city to attend the conference are W. S. Stone, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and A. B. Garretson, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors.

PRIEST'S ESTATE TO CHARITY

Father O'Connor Leaves Residuary to be Devoted to Religious Purposes.

The Rev. Father Thomas F. O'Connor, who died on Nov. 27, left his entire residuary estate, after a bequest of $2,000 to Mgr. Lavelle for masses and a life income for his housekeeper, to Cardinal Farley, to be used "for such education

OPEN CHARITIES INQUIRY.

Red Tape Incumbers State Board, Commissioner Strong Hears.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—William A. Mallery, Jr., the State Fiscal Supervisor, was the first witness called today at the opening of the investigation of the management of the State's charities by the Governor's Commissioner, Charles H. Strong.

Mr. Mallery testified that high State officials who constitute the State Building Improvement Commission frequently were required to spend time needed for more important business in deciding upon the proper situation and designs for pig pens and chicken houses.

Mr. Mallery said that since the first year of Governor Hughes's Administration meetings of the Building Improvement Commission had been infrequent because the members could not find the time to attend. The Governor, the President of the State Board of Charities, and the Fiscal Supervisor compose the commission and a majority is required to approve all plans for improvement, alteration, or repair of twenty-one State institutions under its control.

Mr. Mallery told Commissioner Strong that he believed that the Governor should not be called upon to give his time to such trivial matters as usually await the action of the Building Improvement Commission.

President Stewart of the State Board, the next witness, testified that the commission was cumbersome and useless and that the work should be done by a committee of the State Board of Charities.

Commissioner Strong also heard testimony regarding the Commission on Sites, Grounds and Buildings, which was created by Governor Sulzer. The chief duty of this commission was to select a site for the Reformatory for Misdemeanants. This reformatory was proposed by the Prison Association in 1900, was authorized in 1912, and the site has not yet been selected.

According to the testimony only one meeting of the commission was held between July, 1913, and December, 1914, and no meeting has been held since January, 1915. After considering thirty-three sites for the Reformatory for Misdemeanants, the commission, according to the testimony, reported that "after due deliberation it was therefore agreed to locate north or south of the line between Albany and Syracuse."

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On November 26, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against twenty barrels of liquid eggs, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure, and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on December 13, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

November 26, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On November 24, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against fifteen cases, each containing 48 cans of sweetened condensed milk, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure, and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on December 13, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

November 24, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On November 24, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the UNITED STATES against THIRTY CASES OF TOMATO PASTE upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on December 13, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

November 22, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On November 22, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the UNITED STATES against TWENTY-FIVE CASES OF TOMATO PASTE upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on December 13, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

November 22, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On December 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against twenty-one cases and one keg of tomato paste upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on December 13, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

November 26, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On November 26, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against fifteen cases, each containing 48 cans of sweetened condensed milk, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure, and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on December 13, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

November 24, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York.—Citation:

Whereas, A petition was filed in the District Court of the United States, Southern District of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the tug Johnstown, concerning the loss, damage, injury, and destruction occasioned by the Johnstown and her tow coming in contact with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915; and,

Whereas, The petitioner filed with the Clerk of this court on November 30, 1915, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $28,000, with interest from February 9, 1915, duly approved, undertaking to pay into court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said tug Johnstown and her pending freights, if any, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount;

Now, Therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages, or injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the tug Johnstown and her tow with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said court at the court rooms thereof on the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated New York, November 30, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—190—M. L. Overton v. U. S.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings.

119—New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co. v. S. P. McConnell—Argument concluded.

121—The Northwestern Laundry v. City of Des Moines, Iowa—Argued.

124—Southern Surety Company v. State of Oklahoma—Submitted.

61—A. B. Moss v. A. H. Ramey—Argued.

126—The Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York v. L. Hilton-Green—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Dec. 10: Nos. 126, 129, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, and 138.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
P & R Co<Ovarage.
West Dev Co<McKinnon.
Illinois Surety Co< US, (2.)
Re Graning.
Cohen<Bacharach.
Telescope Cot Bed Co<Gold Medal Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
President Suspender Co<Macmillian.
Fonseca & Co<Ruy Suarez & Co.
Politzer Toy Mfg<Nat Trench &c Co.
Taigman<Desure.
Motion P P Co<Univ Film Mfg Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Bakker<Holland-Am Line.
White<Auto Blue Book Pub Co.
Bergman<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Gozansky<Nat El Sign Kearney<NY N H & H RR.
Hadley<same.
Gray<L V Coal Co.
McLaughlin<Nat Fire Ins Co.
Same<Aetna Ins Co.
Same<Orient Ins Co.
Same<Royal Ins Co.
US<Certain Crude Ostrich Feathers (2).
Schlam<Borden's Con Milk Co.
Rowland<NY N H & H RR.
Held<Schwarz.
Weissman<Penn RR.
Darnell<L I RR (4).
Ellsworth<Kelham.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar:
Stucker<Borden's Con Milk Co.
Bornhaupt<United Book Offices of Am.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Motion P P Co<Greater NY Film Rental.
Crine<Triest.
Kennedy<Beaver Thomsen<Nitrate Co.
Bayles<Wissman.
Beechnut Pack'g Co<Berwind.
Re Cornell St'b't Co.
Heany<Hofheimer.
Johnson<Warsaw F I Co.
Re Geo I Jenkinson.
Century<Aktiesels-kabet &c.
Eames<Claflin.
NY & Bermudez Co<Nowinski (4).
De Long<Am-Hawaiian S S Co.
Morris<Clements.
Grand Rap S C<Straus Slip Scarf Co<Horn.
P & R C & I<Barge R E Van Wickle.
NY Trust<Can-Venezuelan Ore Co.
Selig<NY Motion Pict.
Markman<P & R C & I Co.
Same<P & R Rv.
Denby<Denby.
Worumbo<Arbus.
Hess<Guar &c Co.
Hewitt<Speyer.
Star Co<Nonpareil.
Zlener<Elec Fountain.
Susquehanna Coal< Dollard.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 328, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.
Discharges:
John J Kupshe,
Lepsteln & Rosenfeld,
Max Hoenig.
Henry J Bauer,
Isidor Kaplik.
Composition:
Queensboro Remnant Store.
Motions:
Clemente Bros.
Harry Aronson,
John R S White.
I S Remson Mfg Co,
Joseph Meyer.
J Henry Wahlen,
Bay Dredg & Cont Co,
G Franklin Stringer,
Adolph Ballzer.
Kobre & Ginsberg (2),
Max Klausner,
William J A Lee.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Common law calendar.
Case on—Novickey, admr<Penn RR.
Girlaide<Perpall.
Vacarrell<Penn RR.

EQUITY CALENDAR—By order of the Hon. Van Vechten Veeder, District Judge, there will be no further call of the Equity Calendar this term.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR—New York Central R R< Mulderry; People<Mazielo; Meater<Balaban; Mattos<Felgenhauer.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, and Dowling, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.
Kidder<Adrian Petroleum Co.
Greenwood<Wanamaker (2.)
Bollinger<Albright.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Tenement House Dep<110 W 61st St.
Re Strassberg.
Abraham<Delinsky Realty Co.
Poliakovitch<Aaron.
Apothaker<Dobroczynski.
Pease<Blake.
Di Martino<Carruba.
Buckman<Int R T.
Clark<same.
Weeks<same.
Luria<Luria.
Rich Assets Collecting Co<Mercantile Natl Bk.
Nassau Assets Collecting Co<same.
Heinze<same.
Nassau Assets Collecting Co<Van Tuyl.
Young<Buffalo Volksfreund Print.
Ostro<Standard Asphalt & Rubber.
Lynch<Mott.
Murphy<CNY.
O'Rourke<same.
McCloskey<same.
Primont<same.
Kenty<Rosenthal.
Tully<CNY.
Pfeil<same.
Moran<same.
Hultmark<same.
Grimpel<same.
Brady<same.
Birmingham<same.
Re Levy.
Re Republic Genl Cont Co.
Evans<Donegan.
Bertz<C I & B RR.
Hilder<Hilder.
Johnson<Bierhoff.
Holcombe<Holcombe.
Beebe<Levy.
O'Brien<Int R T.
Same<Robins Dry Dock & Repair Co.
Hollander<Cromwell.
Leslie<same.
Weisbrod<same.
North River Sav Bk< Pawel (2.)
Hallacy<Hallacy.
Comstock<Waitt Inv.
Vandeventer<Hoops.
Conger<784 Sixth Av.
Streeter<Moore.
Re Roslyn Dress Co.
Elmrod<MacMartin.
D Moch Co<Security Bank.
People, &c<Guarano.
Standard Mail Order Co<Standard Merc.
Buchler<Kurscheedt Mfg Co.
Herz<Herz.
Hyane<Curti.
Daly<McManus.
Egan<Castleberg.
Abrams<Abrams.
Doty & Orr Co<Brown
Healy<Kiernan.
Re Drosnes.
Stern<Stern.
Hamilton Fire Ins Co< Thornton.
Herzberg<Herzberg.
Schlichter<Schlichter.
Re Dorand.
Dahlman<147th & 148th St Corp.
Baron de Hirsch Fund<Aldebaran Co.
Burns<Griggs.
Wesel<Chas Realty & Const Co.
Baum<Fetherston.
Alsofrom<Kaplan.
Noah<S E & M E Bernheimer Co.
Young<Buffalo Volksfreund Print Co.
Record Const Co< Beall.
Bauer<Goldwasser.
Re Adams.
Re Branner (Picker.)
Hicks<Rosenbaum.
Maynes<Maynes.
Hammerstein Amuse Co<United Booking.
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Forbes<Menarch Motor Car Co.
Weinberg<Ross.
Lucy<Lucy.
State Bk<Arsdale.
Same<Kutner.
Perschmanns<Natl Surety Co.
Re Johasonow
Teltelbaum Verein.
Nomides<Avaramides.
Waters<Donovan.
Thompson<Thompson (2.)
Shaw<Apsaldi Co.
Mutual Life Ins Co< Fisher.
Norden<Guaranty Trust Co (2.)
Tarof<Supreme Lodge Knights & Ladies of Honor.
Wild<Erie RR.
Poplinger<Constable.
Shoerer<Blake.
Feiel<Feiel.
Rosse<R Hoe & Co.
Sacarsky<Baxt.
Keyes<Smith & McNeil's.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Re Widening Fordham Road.
Packwood<Simonson.
Holmes<Crane, (2.)
De Rosa<Carella.
Schenker<Donchen, (2.)
Farmers' L & T Co< Wagner.
Re Boyer.
Farmers' L & T Co< Wagner.
Danziger<Musical Mut Prot Union
Fish<Sloan.
Fish<Laidlaw.
Johnson<Hedden Con.
Stamer<Stamer.
Demurrer:
Thomson<Rothschild.
Preferred causes:
Solomon<Walsh.
Sutphin<Seaman's Bk.
Same<Bowery Sav Bk.
Sobel<Sobel.
Coper<Coper.
Undefended divorces:
Simpson, Schwartz, Steeman, Chavez, Barvar, Zaruny, Geilman, Blitz, Berlino, Lorenzi, Leman, Stokes, Kelly, Koenig, Wachter, Rooff, Wiese, Golz, Bachtmann, McDaniels, Miller, Seaman, Russak, Dobbs, Mersereau, Wurtzel, Fink, Dietz, Yonan, Leonardo, Quinn, Post, Korth, Adler, Boden, Behlert, Palmieri, Rollnick.
General calendar:
Klowa Rty<Molenoor.
La Cagnina<Vermilyea Rty Co.
Kawneer Mfg Co< Convent Pk Con Co.
Mueller<S R I Com'ty.
Reddy Con Co<Bway & 165th St Rty.
Carvalho<Sudderly.
Delmanaras<Delmanaras.
Halsey<Halsey.
Buchholz<Luftig.
Vergesslich<Fashion Fur Co.
Schaefer<Schaefer.
Sindler<Sindler.
Whiting<Whiting.
Bell<Ellis.
Powel<Thorn.
Hooper<Bowman.
Carulli<Carulli.
Selden<Roma-Am Film Co.
Horenberger<Dorland.
Kassel<Kassel.
Wernecke<Wernecke.
Turner<Turner.
Case on.

PART IV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART V.—(November term continued)—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. November term held in Trial Term, Part X.—Case on—Vulcan Det. Co.<Assman et al.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II. — Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kittle<Flagler.
Stimson<Davidson.
J Kessler & Co< Martino.
Townsend<Kirshkind, (2.)
Same<Hyman, (3.)
Opalescent Bent Glass Co<Hammerle.
Levey<Mostkov.
Same<Rubin.
Public Bank<Frank.
Peters<Carroll.
China & Japan Trading Co<Sprague.
Danziger<Frenger.
Bonner<Col Lumber Co
Swinehard Tire, &c Co<Peslor.
Clear.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Laino<Theodora.
Thompson<Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Kelly<Gordon.
Phibbs<NY Cons Card.
Cevasco<Carbone.
Gutman<Taschman.
Pelting<FriedlandCo
Colon<Cerussi.
Bonner<Col Lumber Co
Swinehard Tire, &c Co<Peslor.
Clear.

PART IV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Connolly<Bradley Cont
Magnanine<Coast Coal
Gross<Smith.
Pearson<De La Vergne Mach Co.
Frankel<Whitridge.
Murphy<Am Ice Co.
Case on.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—O'Neill<Higgins.
No day calendar.

PART VI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Danishefsky<Bord Con Milk.
Fay<McGlyney & Corr
Moran<N Y Rys.
Regan<CNY.
Elsenberg<NY Con RR
Reichman<Ashner.
Rosentraub<New Harlem Casino Taxi Service Co.
Uhriass<Sinclair.
Case on.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Rigatti<Huylers.
Lough<Eureka Realty Co.
Hendrickson<O'Brien Const Co.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Galligan<B H RR.
Merson<Cohen.
Weiss<Scherr.
R Roggerio<Burland Co.
J Roggerio<same.
Jarvis<Hogan & Sons.
Zlimanski<Zebra Cont
Howe<Fraser.
Klein<Barnett.
Perkins<D'Nagelo.
Claden<Hexamer.
Klein<Maloof.
Clear.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Reinhardt<O'Brien.
Hasbrouck<Bunger.
Mantel<O'Brien.
Slavin<McMullen.
Snare & Triest Co.
Hess<Int R T.
Lawry<C, L & W RR
Case on.

PART X.—Hubbs, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Loewinger<Weinroth.
McFadden<Fee.
Stivers<Schauck.
Cassidy<Barton.
Kehoe<NYC.
Dual Whee Co<Nassau Elec RR.
Glasser<C I & B'klyn RR.
Commado<N Y Rys.
Clear.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Jones<Bernstein.
Jacobs<Sal Transfer.
Stirling<Rowe.
Burke<Rohe & Bro.
Callaghan<Strauss.
Rubino<80 5th Av.
Rappaport<White.
Case on.

PART XII.—Devendorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Slavin<Adams Land & Bldg Co.
Lindahl<Spicer.
Stringham<Tinplate Dec Co (2).
Fink<B H RR.
Mekki<Holbrook, C & Rollins.
Eberhardt<Hastings.
Himes<5th Av Coach.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned until Dec. 13.

PART XIV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.
Case on—Gancedo< Meyers.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Judels<Ocean Accid.
Furst<Moskowitz.
Fox<CNY.
Elg<Schrenkeisin (2.)
CNY<B U E RR Co.
Kaufman & Falk< Boston Store.
Maiorana<Lo Presti.
Lesser<Mass Bldg Co.
Guggenheim Co<Wood Selick.
The White Tar Co<H Z Graves Co.
Fischer<Eisenberg.
Rose<CNY.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Nutley<Gorh am Co.
No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Victor<Norwalk Bros.
McDonald<Miller.
Ing Rand Co<Nat Nassau Bank.
Thorn<Shea.
Pendleton<St. George Pulp, &c. Co.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
James S Andrews,
Hattie Schiff,
A. Frankenstein,
Winifred R. Koller,
Emil Austh,
James D. Leary,
Sadie Dooley, inf.,
Charles Skalla, inf,
Stanley Silverman,
Burns infants,
Frances Levy.
Jacob H. Levine,
J. P. Goodman, Inf,
C. A. Christman,
Mary C. Leary,
Alice D. W. Chauncey, (2.)
Peter Caffrey,
Mary Azzato,
Denis Shea,
Joseph R. Megrue,
Thomas Rutter,
Isidor Zippert,
George Gisin,
John Cornwell,
Solomon Cohn,
Samuel Glatner,
Mary A. Keating,
Samuel Sachs,
John C. Orr,
Isabel M. Talbot,
Marian Ogden,
Howard Ogden,
Max Rechnitzer, (2,)
John Dorn,
Milton P. Day,
Justina Lenz,
Max Brown,
Sallie Cogan,
R. C. Fellows,
Johanna Doyle,
Charlotte A. Furnald,
Marie A. Fortier,
Margaret Hynes,
William H. Webb,
Christopher Dtehl,
Isabel M. Talbot,
Frank Falk,
Catharine Condon,
Sarah J. Waters,
Evarard G. Toel,
Francis P. Tyler,
Frederick Hoch,
Meyer Jonasson,
G. B. y Agramonte,
Bernard F Yorke,
Elizabeth Ramin,
Josephine Auerbach,
Bridget Moran,
Sophie Miller, &c.,
Anna C. Kirkland,
Gustav Hellrung,
Dorothy Paquin,
Henry E. Klugh, (3,)
Estates of—
Henry Bischoff,
Anna Goodman, (issue of fact.)
Louisa Rosenheimer, (same.)
Wills for probate:
Ellen McQuade,
Amos F. Eno,
Edward Ege,
Josephine F. Bougeriere,
John Zeman,
Charles S. Sykes,
Edwin Prager,
Jacob Reisy,
George Nash,
Mary Serrice,
Cornelia Terhune,
Rosa Nathan,
Henry Freeman,
Teresa Strasburger,
William D. Lee.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estate of Emma M. Raymond.

TRIAL TERM.—(November Term)—Cohalan, S.—At 2 P. M. Contested will:
Case on—Bella Cole.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Weinstein<Cohen.
Lorber<Schmidt.
Harcourt<McDonald, (2.)
Shenk<Jacoves.
Bronzo<Bernhardt.
Smith<Story.
Brulstour<Comet Film Olympia Mfg Co<Harris.
Levy<Rosenthal.
Forman<Turner.
Levit Co<Reichenbacher.
U S Motor Cab Co< Rouird.
Lillis<Schmidt, (2.)
Greenwich Litho Co<Neuspaper Pub Co.
Schwarz<Wolf.
Gold<Katz.
Anderson<Norton.
Morello<Linch.
Marx<Penfold.
Mitchell<Rundquist.
Ruchkin<Greenberg.
Levy<Burwell.
Novelty News<Rotary Chopper Co.
Laster<Savage.
Aarons<Benedek.
Lewis<Bowman.
Wortman<Cohen.
Sayre<Boyajian.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS — Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Sherman<Ottenberg.
Hanes<Capen.
Kurlan<Gutman.
Perlman<Weinstein-Shufro Co.
Yudowitz<Hudson SS.
Dinoff<same.
Harrison<Jacobs.
Kantor<Wagner.
Jackson<Markman.
Adamson<Ansley.
Carson<Uvalde Asp.
Jacobowitz<Bishop.
Zifferblatt<Solomon.
Patterson<Youngs.
Anes<London Guar, &c, Co.
Spera<Roth.
Golding<Cohen.
Kahn<Int S & R Co.
Lane<Ryan.
Henken<Savarese Bros P Co.
Melville<Gunther.
O'Connor<Field, (3.)
Higgins<same, (2.)
Corcoran<Symonds.
Lehman<Cores-Martines Co.
McDermott<Motor Service Co.
Minsky<Degnon Con.
Zeklin<Morrison.
Rosenberg<Mayer.
Schloss<Sachs.
Paterno Bros<Frazer.
Caplan<same.
Fried<Union Ry.
Swiss Chalet Spec, Inc<Eck.
Harpman<Seley.
Guzman<Weitzman.
De Vita<Abramonte.
Crystal Union Gas Co<Brennan Con Co.
Heller<Goldwitz.
Jordan<Weiss.
Re Crulkshank.
Embree<Braker.
Sheinman<Rajkowitz.
Hirshowitz<Burman.
Horowitz<Shapiro.
Schoendorf<Hirsch.
Friedman<Finstein.
O'Leary<Rubin.
Pollack<Reiss.
Frankel<Man Bottle Supply Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Ackerson<Bernheimer, ! Case on.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.
Flaster<NY Life Ins.
Braunstein<Fazitsky.
Stiasny<Pescin.
Nathanson<Kahn Krauss Co.
Dunn<Automobile Tire Co.
Levison<Gifford.
Clear.

PART IV.—Finellte, J.—Clear.

PART V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Re Hanneman—John J. Sullivan.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Rau<Mutual Life Ins. Co.—Adam Wiener.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Met. Sav. Bank<Rizzio—James A. Lynch; Goodwin<Bishop—M. J. Stroock; St. Vincent's Hosp.<Rabbi Isaac Elchonon, Theological Seminary Assn.—Chas. D. Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Smith< Smith—Algernon S. Norton.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Fannie M. Keffel<Pauline Breterman et al.—Alex. Richard; David Werner<Lillian Hershfield—Alex Richard; John Dauenhauer<Philip Bernhardt—Chester J. Byrnes; U. S. Trust Co.< Fleischman Bros.—Chester J. Byrnes.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.
Caperino<Fox.
Koenigsberg<Frizzel.
Futterman<Storch.
Same<Winkler.
Rampe<Poertner Mot Car Co.
Re Leary.
Hemenway<Lockwhjt Co (2).
Sadersky<Shtafman.
Re Entenmann.
Re Hickox.
Cohen<F Kell Co.
Re Fuchs.
Bonanno<Bonanno.
Kellog<Rezzano (2).

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS — Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.
Case on—Seel<CNY.
No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Goldberger<Henninger. Re Elsenberg.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Ringer<Bruder—William A. Keating. Morgenstern< Uwanta Const. Co.—Matthew P. Doyle. Melching<Von der Linden (2)—Charles F. Hallock.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Brady, J. — Matilda Schumann<Charles P. Schneider—Richard J. Lynch. John George Strub<Margaret M. Brohmer—William J. McKeown. James J. Varley<Edward J. Reilly—John Gerhardt.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Second Department.—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Mills, Rich, J. J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
W J McDonnell<J R Whitehead et al.
Re J C Grindrod, &c< Joseph Kerwin.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR:
Peterson<East River Land Co.
Evans<Jacobs.
Juliano<Shettino.
Orr<Doubleday.
Thompson<C I & BRR
Walling<Commercial Advertiser.
De Bekker<Stokes Co.
Murphy<NY, NH & H RR.
Bowne<Manning.
Baker<Page.
Lee<Adamson, American Mfg Co< Lindgren.
Nickerson<Electro Co.
Kolack<Am Sugar Co.
O'Brien<B H RR.
Tonges<Vanderveer.
Restiro<Conklin.
Re Public Park, C I.
Solinski<P & R Coal.
Bagdon<same.
Grimm<L Val Coal.
Ruppell<NYC&HRRR.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Motions.
Conran<Raymond, (Dec 16.)
Mordhorff<Israel.
Solomon<Maclin.
Seinfel<Jonas.
Salomon<Nitti.
Re Kuehl.
Meyer<Morrow.
Burke<Allemania Fire Ins Co.
Re Barbey St. (Corn Exchange Bank.)
Allen<Lindegaard.
Neufeld<City.
Eisenberg<Bergmann.
Matulefsky<Wasserman.
Schaeffer<Schaeffer.
Simonelli & Sons< Sammese.
Hahn<L I RR.
Phillips<Phillips.
Hibbard<Kistler.
Hahn<Hahn.
Oligenblum<Connell.
Cornell<B H RR.
People<Dempsey.
Re Wise
Hartman<Minkow.
Woodhaven Bk<Coffin
Baldwin<Baldwin.
Ficken<Vernon.
Bang<Bang.
Tafel<Tafel.
Querfeld<McLaughlin.
Di Giola<Di Giola.
Transport Tractor Co< Touroff & Karp, Inc.
Youch<Morrow.
Dragwa<Tidewater Paper Mills Co.
Re Levy.
Falco<Ruggiero.
Re Patterson et al.
Re Wright.
City Account Co<Flood
Leviton<Univ Knit Mach Co.
Re Marcovitz. (Brill.)
Phillips<Phillips.
Ficken<Vernon.
Jandorf<Lowenthal.
Foy<Barrett.
City<Intemann.
Maffee<Brenna.
Babylon Co<Huntington RR Co.
Jacobson<NY Rys.
Bogdon<same.
Callahan<same.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.
Ford<Ford.
Bd Home Miss<Bd For Missions.
Sogn<Eagle Savgs & Loan Co.
Sand<Title.
Redmond<Redmond.
Dold Packing Co< Kings Co Refrig Co.
Roeder<Silver.
Kirkham<Cooper.
Chadsey<Chadsey.
Gluker<Middleman.
Salomon<Nitti.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2671.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J., Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Scudder, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI, Garrison, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.
Jones<B H RR.
Grafton<U S Fid & G
McCarthy<So B'klyn Ry.
Pearlberg<Yellow Taxicab Co.
Hippel<B H R R et al
Nachod<Int R T.
Sampson<Sampson.
Belden<Northern Hotel Co.
Ready<Diamond Dairy
Reco<Standard Arch Co et al.
Phillips<Dessauer.
Gerinsky-Blum<Vulcan Rail & Con Co.
Berger<Greenberg.
Waring<Brooklyn Struct Steel Co et al
(Kirschbaum<Cohen.
Wallace<Faas.
Max<Barth.
Nelson<Hay Fdry & I.
Wheeler<Wojmar'wski
Vascimini<Kahan
Weinshenker<Wanamaker.
Bonzani<Scran & Leh Coal Co et al.
Duffy<Tidewater Paper Mills.
Weigel-Dolan<Bosch.
Hanshon<Nassau RR.
Irving<Leary et al.
Scott<Smith & Sons.
Carella<Chiarella Bros & Co.
O'Brien<Nassau RR.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Dec. 13.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2219.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

PART IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.
Turner Co<Mass Rty.
Halpern et al<Long.
Kliss<Band.
Kratenstein<Agrass.
Hurvitz<Ridge Boulevard Construction.
Gruno<Nehnken.
Dowdeswell Co<Dorchester Building Co.
Persen<Zaccaro.
First Nat Bank of Edgewater, N J<Simon.
Amherst Const Co< Brook.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Michael Dreicer Purchases Former Kennedy Property in Fifty-seventh Street From August Heckscher—West End Apartment Site Deal—Big Bronx Sale on Concourse—Country Sale.

Two important sales, one on Fifty-seventh Street and the other on West End Avenue, which will lead to modern improvements at an early date, imparted a touch of the former activity to the realty market yesterday. The former was of peculiar interest, because it involved the quick resale of the property near Fifth Avenue bought by August Heckscher from the Kennedy estate three weeks ago. It has been disposed of at a good profit to Michael Dreicer.

The property includes the fine old residence of the late John S. Kennedy at 6 West Fifty-seventh Street, with the adjoining house at 8 and the stable plot in the rear at 7 East Fifty-sixth Street. The frontage is 65.6 on Fifty-seventh Street and twenty-five feet on Fifty-sixth Street, the individual plots being 100.5 deep. The Kennedy estate, when the property was recently sold, had been holding it at $650,000.

Michael Dreicer said that he would improve the parcel with a commercial building, but the height and other details had not yet been determined. Work will probably begin in the Spring. Mr. Dreicer owned the ten-story business structure to the west until a short time ago, when he sold it to Adolph Lewisohn. It is under a long lease to Henri Bendel. The property to the east, extending to Fifth Avenue, is owned by Mr. Heckscher, including the old Whitney mansion corner on which a low business building has been erected.

Buys West End Avenue Apartment Site

An new apartment house operation on West End Avenue just above Seventy-second Street will be started by Dr. Charles V. Paterno on a plot he has just purchased at 302 to and including 308 West End Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Seventy-fourth Street. The four three-story dwellings now there have been bought respectively from John O. Connell, Ray H. Winsten, Ella C. Pray, and the Sarah L. Boynton estate. The frontage is 80 by 70 deep. The Seventy-fourth Street corner house, 300 West End Avenue, has a frontage of 22.2 and is owned by Walter L. McCorkle, former President of the Southern Society. The apartment projected for the site will be fourteen stories high and will be diagonally opposite the Charles M. Schwab residence block, on the opposite side of the avenue from Seventy-third to Seventy-fourth Streets.

Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers in the transaction and Dr. Paterno was represented by Stoddard & Marx as attorneys.

Buy Dyckman Apartment Site.

As a site for a five-story apartment with stores the Knickerbocker Realty Holding Company, David Zipken, President, has purchased an important corner in the Dyckman section from Gustavus L. Lawrence. The plot, which is on the northwest corner of Broadway and Academy Street, is 100 feet square. M. I. Strunsky & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

West Side Flats Traded.

William G. Willmann has purchased from the Williams Building Corporation the new six-story apartment house, occupying a plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of 113th Street, located 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue. The buyer gave in part payment 161 Bowery, a seven-story loft building, on lot, 23.4 by 116, between Broome and Delancey Streets.

O. A. Glokner purchased from Ennis & Simnott 555 and 557 West 187th Street, a five-story flat, on plot, 50 by 95. The buyer gave in part payment 50 East 124th Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot, 18 by 100.11, and 237 East 114th Street, a five-story tenement with stores, on lot, 25 by 100.11. O'Reilly & Dahn and John Becker were the brokers.

Daniel B. Freedman Adds to His Concourse Holdings.

One of the largest recent sales in the Grand Boulevard and Concourse section of the West Bronx, where there has been unusual speculative activity of late, was reported yesterday by H. A. Douglas, who sold a plot comprising about 26,000 square feet to Daniel B. Freedman. The property, which was sold by the George H. Culver estate, has a frontage of seventy-five feet on the Concourse, about ninety feet south of 188th Street, and extends in an "L" to 187th Street, where the plot fronts 82.6 feet and has a depth from that street of 222 feet, extending back from the Concourse 165.6 feet to a point within 100 feet of Valentine Avenue.

The purchase controls the immediate northeast corner of 187th Street and the concourse, a plot, 45 by 146 by 33.2, held by several owners.

Last Spring Mr. Freedman and William H. Chesebrough purchased the Maillard property on the Concourse, comprising about 100 lots just south of 167th Street.

Bronx Sales.

F. C. Mehler sold to John A. Steinmetz a three-story dwelling occupying a lot 25 by 100 on the east side of Grand Avenue, thirty-two feet south of 166th Street.

John F. Fetzer sold for Christopher Munnich to B. Lauer 1,529 East 135th Street, a five-story flat on a lot 25 by 100. The same broker also sold for B. Lauer to the Cedar Construction Company 952 McLean Avenue, a frame dwelling on a plot 50 by 110.

Joseph W. Rowan sold 2,074 Arthur Avenue, a five-story flat, plot 50 by 100, between 179th and 180th Streets. The seller takes in exchange the plot, 47 by 200, on the south side of 178th Street, between Prospect and Mapes Avenues.

Brooklyn.

Martin Spinelli sold 427 Eleventh Street, a one-family frame house, for the Home Title Insurance Company to T. F. McDonough for investment.

Buys Vernon Castle Long Island Estate

One of the finest estates on Manhasset Bay, L. I., that formerly owned by Vernon Castle, has been purchased by Theodore H. Lamprecht of this city. The property contains five acres, with a large Colonial residence, cottage, stable, and garage and kennels. It is known as Shorecliff House and has been held at $65,000. The sale was made through L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 20 by 100 on Lincoln Avenue to M. Bourne, also a plot 20 by 100 on Union Avenue to E. Tallman.

The T. B. Ackerson Company has sold at Pine-Aire, Long Island, three lots on Manatuck Boulevard to Mrs. Marie E. Wright of Brooklyn, five lots on Central Boulevard to Thomas E. Kirby, thirty lots on Pine Acres Boulevard to Joseph Intall of Brooklyn, five lots on Pine Acres Boulevard to Mrs. Mary J. Rocholl of Manhattan, six lots on Manatuck Boulevard to Mrs. E. T. Keehn of Manhattan, and twelve lots on Pine Acres Boulevard to Willis P. Sweatnam.

New Jersey.

F. M. Crawley & Brothers have sold for Charles W. Nichols his estate known as Twin Oaks, on Forest and Rensselaer Roads, Essex Fells, N. J. The property consists of a residence of stone and stucco construction, surrounded by a plot of about four acres, laid out in lawns and formal gardens. The property was occupied by Mr. Nichols until about two months ago, when he took possession of the new residence recently purchased by him on Undercliff Road, Montclair.

At Garwood, N. J., the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot 20 by 150 on Fourth Avenue to A. Wolf, and a plot 20 by 100 on Myrtle Avenue to W. Klaus.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company has sold for cash 100 feet on the easterly side of Afterglow Avenue, Borough of Verona, N. J., for Marlin T. Flannagan to Edward T. P. Penman, who will improve the site with a residence costing $8,000.

Sale at Ardsley.

Two plots in the village of Ardsley, Westchester County, have been purchased by a builder from Owen F. Hanretty for about $12,500. The lots are at the corner of Ardsley Square, fronting on the Saw Mill River. The Sinmacros Realty Company acted as brokers.

Commercial Leases.

For the Rialto Theatre Company, which is erecting the new theatre on the site of the old Hammerstein, Victoria, Manning & Trunk have leased the Forty-second Street store to the Forty-second Street Theatre Ticket Agency. This lease is for eight years and three months from Feb. 1.

John N. Golding has rented to the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company the store at 1,130 Second Avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets, for Isidore Jackson; the store at 133 Ninth Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, for Colonel A. S. Bacon, and the store at 1,627 Amsterdam Avenue, between 140th and 141st Streets, for F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company.

Spear & Co. and J. G. White & Co. have rented for Henry P. Gardner the store at 28 and 30 West Twenty-fifth Street to Harris J. Lipman, notions and buttons, and Spear & Co. have leased in the Dinsmore Building, 302 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-first Street, for the 302 Fifth Avenue Corporation, the inside store and basement to the Belmore Lunch Company for a long term of years. Holden, the bird importer, will occupy the corner store. This lease completes the renting of the building.

McDowell & McMahon have leased the following store properties on three-year leases: To B. Schwartz, 1,600 St. Nicholas Avenue; to E. Marx, 1,512 St. Nicholas Avenue; to Anna Freeman, 1,489 St. Nicholas Avenue, and to Weinstock & Fineberg, 404 Audubon Avenue.

Jay Gould House Leased.

Stanley Mortimer has leased through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company the Jay Gould residence, 1,072 Fifth Avenue, a six-story American basement structure, located between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets.

$85,000 Bronx Flats.

Plans have been completed by Gronenberg & Leuchstag for two five-story and basement apartment houses, each 56.6 by 90, to be erected on a plot 113 by 90, for Charles M. Rosenthal, located on the east side of Davidson Avenue, 119.9 feet north of Burnside Avenue, Bronx. These buildings will accommodate fifty-two families. The fronts will be of tapestry brick, granite and limestone, and will cost $85,000.

Five Flats for Long Island City.

Shampan & Shampan have filed plans for five apartment buildings to be erected on the east side of Steinway Avenue, 225 feet north of Broadway, Long Island City, for the Twentieth Avenue Realty Company as owners.

Realty Notes.

Title to the Tontine Building, a twelve-story office structure at the northwest corner of Wall and Water Streets, was transferred yesterday by John B. O'Donohue et al. to the Tontine Estates Corporation, subject to a mortgage for $275,000.

Hughes & Hammond, in conjunction with Pease & Elliman, have placed a loan of $150,000 at 4½ per cent. on the property 1,055 Fifth Avenue.

Edwin C. Benedict has been elected a Director of the Charles F. Noyes Company. He is in charge of the mortgage loan department.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Manhattan 3d, 7, w s, 117.6 ft n of E. Houston St, 25.2x62.5, five-story tenement; Kouwenhoven Estates against Beatrice Hera et al.; Beach & W., attorneys; D. O. Cohalan, referee; due on judgment, $19,940.42; taxes, &c., $189.54; to the plaintiff for $9,800.

Manhattan, Av. 8, e s, 63.5 ft n of 100th St, 37.6x94.8, six-story apartment; East River Savings Bank against Quadriborough Land & Development Co. et al.; O. F. Hibbard, attorney; J. C. Levi, referee, Action 2; due on Judgment, $43,932.31; taxes, &c., $448.80; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

By Henry Brady.

Manhattan Av. 4, e s, 25.11 ft n of 100th St, 37.6x94.8, six-story apartment; East River Savings Institution against Quadriborough Land & Development Co. et al.; O. F. Hibbard, attorney; N. T. Phillips, referee, Action 1; due on judgment, $43,941.12; taxes, &c., $897.60; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

AT 3,210 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Westchester Av, n e corner of Hoe Av, 92x 48x irregular, five-story flat; Frederick Hollender against Adolph Suesskind et al.; Hartman, F. & G., attorneys; J. O. Farrell, referee; due on judgment, $12,572.03; taxes, &c., $475; prior mortgage, $40,000; to the plaintiff for $52,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Plympton Av, 1,246, e s, 50 ft n of 170th St, 25x09.8x irregular, two-story frame dwelling; G. S. Whiting against Plympton Construction Co. et al.; Bloomfield Littell, attorney; Ernest Hall, referee; due on judgment, $4,988.85; taxes, &c., $628.46; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Kelly St, 744, e s, 275 ft n of 158th St, 25x 100, three-story brick dwelling; Anna Goldberg against Joseph Farago et al.; Harry Robitzek, attorney; E. J. Healy, referee; due on judgment, $6361.90; taxes, &c., $356.82; to the plaintiff for $9,350.

Cruger Av, 1,861, w s, 305 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x95, two dwellings; Hans Koderer et al. against Elias Lutz et al.; J. D. Merriam, attorney; M. J. Egan, referee; due on judgment, $4,443.86; taxes, &c., $478.43; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

218TH ST, 841 East, n s, 303 ft w of Bronxwood Av, 28.8x109.6, dwelling; Johanna Hauptmann against Jacob Woessner, executor, et al.; J. P. Herren, attorney; John Davis, referee; due on judgment, $2,285.98; taxes, $116.78; to the plaintiff for $350.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

70TH ST, 20 to 36 West, s s, 350.6 ft w of Central Park West, 79.6x100.5, four fon. story dwellings; W. H. Hamilton et al. against Eben Goodwin et al.; Hamilton, G. F., attorneys; A. S. Norton, referee; partition; taxes, &c., $4,715.20; mortgages, $80,000.

AVENUE A, 205, w s, 51.9 ft s of 13th St, 25.9x100, four-story front and rear tenements; J. A. Low et al., executors, &c., against Abraham Salkin et al.; Man & M., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $22,801.62; taxes, &c., $1,276.64.

99TH ST, 53 East, n s, 280 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat; C. A. Stevens et al., executors, &c., against Bessie Greenberg et al.; W. P. Vining, attorney; S. A. Farrell, referee; due, $21,481.56; taxes, &c., $1,495.80.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

110TH ST, 426 to 432 East, s s, 345 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.11, leasehold; stable and shops; J. J. Schnurmacher against Rubin Laskin et al.; Samuel Herrick, attorney; R. A. Seligmann, referee; due, $5,724.08; taxes, &c., $544.99.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

306TH ST, 324 East, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9, five-story building; Pauline Myers et al. against Mary Devery et al.; W. C. Orr, attorney; R. J. H. Powell, referee; due, $10,421.25; taxes, &c., $403.07.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

29th St, n s, 234 ft e of 12th Av, for a two-story tank house and factory, 23x58.9; M. M. I. De Courval, 191 9th Av, owner; John T. Stanley Co., Inc., lessees; H. A. Reid, 547 5th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

31st St, 139 to 147 East, for a two-story garage, 101.2x98.9; H. Steeger, 9 West 20th St., owner; C. H. Gillespie, 1123 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

127th St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, for a one-story garage, 100x95; Klein Operating Co., 118 Manhattan St, owner; J. M. Felson, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $12,000.

Melville St, w s, 317 ft s of Van Nest Av, for a three-story, brick dwelling, 25x25; Gervaso Silvani, 1,019 Melville St, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $2,800.

183d St, n s, 120 ft w of Creston Av, for a one-story, brick garage, 12.2x23; Kahn Brothers, on premises, owners; John W. Friend, 148 Alexander Av, architect; cost $250.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 9.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 231, s s, 218.9 ft e of Pike St, 44.6x80 irregular; Frederic Harrington, Inc., Plainfield, N. J., to Bower Realty Co., Trenton, N. J. (mtg $28,250,) Oct. 16; attorney, Harold Remington, 111 Broadway $1

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 105th St, 17.3x100; Charles W. Jones to Isabella M. Jones, 45 West 105th St, (mtg $12,000,) all title, Dec. 8; attorney, Paul Englander, 291 Broadway $1

SOUTH ST, n e corner of Moore St, 11.9x 99.10x11.3x100; John E. Landers to Lillian, his wife, 598 West 177th St, ½ part, (mtg $5,500,) Dec. 6; attorney, George B. De Luca, 3 Rector St. $1

STANTON ST, 43 and 45, s e corner of Forsyth St, (100 and 102,) runs e 48x s 70x e 1x s 5x w 5 to street x n 75 to beginning; John Robinson to Harlo Realty Corporation, 199 Broadway, all liens, Dec. 7; attorneys, Krakower & Peters, 309 Broadway $1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,344 and 1,346, e s, 36.5 ft n of 177th St, 33x100; Max Gratzner et al. to Emmay Realty Co., 802 West 181st St, Dec. 6; attorneys, Alexander & A., 92 William St $1

SAME PROPERTY; Emmay Realty Co. to Julia Karno, at Bound Brook, N. J., Dec. 8; same attorneys $1

SAME PROPERTY; Julia Karno to Max Gratzner, 802 West 181st St, and another, Dec. 8; same attorneys $1

WALL, 87, n w corner of Water St, about 100.7x33.4x irregular x50.9; John B. O'Donohue et al. to Tontine Estates Corporation, 88 Front St, (mtg $275,000,) Nov. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

WATER ST, 570, s s, 66.10 ft e of Oliver St, 16.3x80.3; Mary Brown to Peter Brown, 511 Madison St; Mannie McKelvey, 408 Water St, and George Brown, 379 Water St, all liens, Dec. 8; attorney, Emanuel S. Klausner, 178 Stanton St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Peter Brown et al. to Mary Brown, 379 Water, St, Dec. 8; same attorney $100

57TH AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 98th St, 50x100; Arthur M. Mitchell, Great Neck, L. I., to Helen M. Byrne, 1,025 Park Av, Dec. 6, attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

5TH AV, 2,019, e s, 19.11 ft s of 125th St, 18x50; Charles C. Baldwin et al., heirs Annie E. Baldwin and Charles N. Crittenton to Isidor Lewkowitz, East 125th St, (mtg $6,000,) Nov. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $25,000

8TH ST, n s, 83 ft e of Avenue C, 25x87.10; Sophie L. Witz to Louis Smith, Jr., 1,111 Union Av, Dec. 1; attorneys, Klemer & K., 115 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Louis Smith, Jr., to Harry Steinman and another, 78 2d Av, Dec. 4; attorneys, same $1

19TH ST, 140 West, s s, 560 ft w of 6th Av, 27.10x73x irregular; Max Heller to West 28th Street Realty Corporation, 345 West 38th St, ½ part, B & S, all liens; attorneys, Levin & Rubin, 5 Beekman St. $1

28TH ST, 210 to 214 East, s s, 145 ft e of 3d Av, 77x98.8, (foreclosed Dec. 2;) Joseph Gallagher, referee, to David Keane, 124 West 125th St, (mtg $48,000,) Dec. 9; address, 331 Madison Av $16,500

35TH ST, 30 and 38 West, s s, 475 ft w of 5th Av, 40x98.9, (foreclosed Dec. 2;) George J. Gillespie, referee, to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, Dec. 7; attorney, G. W. Hubbell, 346 Broadway $150,000

46TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.4 and all right, title, and interest to wall on w s; Walter W. and Mary A. Welton to Matilda Welton, Yorktown Heights, N. Y., (mtg $7,000,) all liens, Dec. 8; attorney, A. J. Dittnar, 211 East 55th St. $1

57TH ST, 8 West, s s, 130 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; Sara W. Coe to Charlotte T. Dillon, at Huntington, L. I., (mtg $37,000,) Dec. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

76TH ST, 53 West, n s, 80 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; James Merrihew to Melberta C. Merrihew, his wife, at Claversack, N. Y., Dec. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

93D ST, 183 East, n s, 150.6 ft w of 3d Av, 30x100.8; Arden Construction Co. to Van Dorn Estate, Inc., 35 Nassau St., Dec. 9; attorney, David H. Sloane, 35 Nassau St. .$1

111TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 87.8x 71.10; Jonas Spinner to Kay Es Realty Corporation, 119 Pitt St, (mtg $73,500,) Nov. 22; attorney, M. Feuerstein, 26 West 112th St. $100

123D ST, 112 West, s s, 180 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, (foreclosure Dec. 7;) Joseph D. Kelly, referee, to Bedell W. Harned, 39 West 86th St, Dec. 9; attorneys, Taylor, K. & H., 105 Broadway $10,000

140TH ST, 55 West, 24.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 41.8x99.11; Louis Block to Charles J. Foltz, 610 Riverside Drive, (mtg $41,750,) Dec. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

144TH ST, 232 West, s s, 260 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Peter Eckert to Clara Drucker, 121 West 114th St, (mtg $15,500,) Dec. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

180TH ST, 517 and 519 West, n s, 170 ft e of Audubon Av, 50x100; John T. Jenkins, Jr., to Maude M. Hennion, 521 West 180th St, B & S, Dec. 9; attorneys, Bandler & Haas, 42 Broadway $1

180TH ST, 521 and 523 West, n s, 120 ft e of Audubon Av, 50x100; same to same, B & S, Dec. 9; attorneys, same $1

180TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Audubon Av, 100x100; Hemilton Construction Co. to John T. Jenkins, Jr., 314 President St, Brooklyn, Dec. 9; attorneys, Bandler & Haas, 42 Broadway $1

Bronx.

EATHGATE AV, e s, 20.1 ft n of 172d St, 20x115.7; also, Bathgate Av, e s, 40.1 ft n of 172d St, 20x115.7; Harry Cahn et al. to Sparta Realty Co., 406 East 149th St, Dec. 8, (mtg $11,200;) attorney, Sparta Realty Co., 406 East 149th St. $100

CLINTON AV, 1,820, e s, 19.5x90.2; Frank S. Summer to Annie M. McCann, 142 West 19th St, (mtg $8,000,) Oct. 20; attorney, Anna Lawlor, 42 Lexington Av $1

CRESTON AV, w s, 102.11 ft n of Kingsbridge Road, 25x100x23.6x100; Henry W. Meyer to Elizabeth M. Meyer, 2,373 Creston Av, Dec. 9; attorney, C. C. Marrin, 2 Rector St. $100

DALY AV, 1,882, e s, 16.2x49.11; Martin Mahoney to Martin Maloney and another, 1,882 Daly Av, Dec. 7; attorney, M. J. Scanlon, 51 Chambers St. $100

DALY AV, w s, 252.8 ft s of 177th St, 25.3x 101.7; Union-Tinton Improvement Co. to Narcorth Realty Co., 20 Nassau St, Nov. 28, (mtg $15,000) attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

EDGEWATER ROAD, 1,493, w s, 25x100; Emma A. Mayhew to Mabel K. Guinn, 1,418 9th St, Brooklyn, Dec. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Mabel K. Guinn to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,322 Pacific St, Brooklyn, Dec. 8; attorneys, same $1

JACKSON AV, 1,002, e s, 22x84.1; Frederick Lowin et al. to Frank Giammartino, 822 Jackson Av, (mtg $3,000,) Dec. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $4,000

KELLY ST, w s, 300 ft w of 156th St, 25x100; Anthony Doll, Jr., to Lawrence Davis, 76 Greene St, Newark, N. J., Nov. 16, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St. $100

LOT 19, map of Subdivision, lot 1, on map of Clasons Point; August Schaffroth to Louis Bassler, 153 West 108th St, ½ part, April 5; attorney, Louis Bassler, 153 West 108th St. $1

LOTS 267 and 268, map of Dash Estate; Bowie Dash Realty Co. to Nathan Wolf, 136 South Washington Av, White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 20, (mtg $980;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway .$100

MORRIS AV, w s, 100 ft n of 164th St, 44x105; Robert J. Moorehead to Charles F. Streeter Construction Co., 893 Elton Av, Dec. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

PARK AV, n e corner of 181st St, 100x100; 135 Broadway Holding Corp'n to Samuel Stern, 518 West 143d St, Dec. 8, (mtg $86,500;) attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

WASHINGTON ST, w s, 1,007.7 ft n of Railroad Av, 150 x irregular; William Canning, Jr., to Kenneth A. Palmer, 2,986 Bainbridge Av, Dec. 9; attorney, A. Zimmermann, 206 Broadway $1

140TH ST, 552 East, s s, 22x75; Lizette McCandless to Christine Wilkie, 1,214 Boynton Av, Dec. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AV ST. NICHOLAS, e s, 408.9 ft s of 145th St, 100x100; James O'Brien to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, 5 years, Dec. 9; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St. $110,000

FULTON ST, s w s, at n w s of Pearl St, 50x18.1; Clara T. Pomeroy to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Dec. 7, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $2,500

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 103 ft e of Attorney St, 26.10x100; Ann E. O'Rourke to John R. Hegeman et al., as executors, Manamoneck, Dec. 9, due Sept. 1, 1920; attorneys, Woodford, B. & R., 1 Madison Av $32,000

5TH AV, e s, 19.11 ft s of 125th St, 18x80; Isidor Lewkowitz to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 170 Broadway, Dec. 8, due as per bond $12,000

8TH ST, n s, 83 ft e of Av C, 25x87.10; Louis Smith, Jr., to Sophie L. Witz, 672 Mansfield Place, Brooklyn, 5 years, Dec. 7; attorney, Eli Dickman, 87 Nassau St. $8,000

36TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Josephine O. Thompson to M. Alice Harper, trustee, New Rochelle, N. Y., Dec. 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Sproull, H. & S., 1 Madison Av $1,550

70TH ST, s s, 208.10 ft e of 5th Av, 56.2x 100.5; Helena B. G. Hayden to Harriet E. Winants, Bayonne, N. J., Dec. 9, (prior mtg $55,000,) due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $6,000

82D ST, s s, 305 ft e of 8th Av, 16x100.5; Adeline Molyneaux to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St., Dec. 7, 5 years, p. c. as per bond; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place $50,000

86TH ST, 120 and 122 West, s s, 270 ft w of 6th Av, 75x100.5, prior mtg $139,425; Edward Coleman to Amos J. Givens, of Stamford, Conn., Nov. 22, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. Carpenter, 111 Broadway .$1,475

94TH ST, n s, 130.6 ft w of 3d Av, 30x100.8; Van Dorn Estate, Inc., to Benjamin B. Tullin, 1,810 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, Dec. 9, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, David H. Sloane, 35 Nassau St. $3,500

106TH ST, 320 and 322 East, s s, 835.8 ft e of 2d Av, 39.3x125; Antonio Mordente to Rosina Mordente, 322 East 106th St, Dec. 8, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, L. Ciofi, 2,149 2d Av. $1,500

138TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 75x 99.11; Argyle Co., Inc., to Frederick H. Kilpatrick, Newark, N. J., Nov. 20, (prior mtg $100,000,) deed recorded as mortgage as per statement filed, tax $58.00; attorney, Theodore M. Mark, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J. $100

Bronx.

BURKE AV, s w corner Olinville Av, runs w to point 50 ft e of Barker Av x s to point 99.7 ft s of Burke Av x e — to point 100 ft e of Barker Av x s 75 ft x e 50.4 x n — x e 97.6 to Olinville Av x n 37.11; also Barker Av n w corner of Ades Av — x 85.1 x — x —; Mary McGarry to Chas. F. King, 40 Prospect St., Brooklyn, Dec. 9, due Jan. 1, 1917, 6 per cent.; attorney, Chas. F. King, 40 Prospect St., Brooklyn 3800

ELSMERE PLACE, s w corner of Daly Av, 25.8x101.7; Narcorth Realty Co. to New York Mortgage and Security Co., 135 Broadway, Dec. 7, 5 years, 5 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway .$22,000

LOTS 267 and 268, map of Dash Estate; Nathan Wolf to Bowie Dash Realty Co., at Dash Lane and 240th St, Nov. 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $800

MORRIS AV, w s, 100 ft n of 164th St, 44x 105; Charles T. Streeter Construction Co. to East One Hundred and Eightieth Street Corporation, 423 East 149th st, Dec. 8, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $32,000

OLINVILLE AV, w s, 37.11 ft s of Burke Av, 25x90.6; Bronx Borough Builders, Inc., to Mutual Benefit Society of Members of East German Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church, 48 St. Marks Place, Dec. 8, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $2,750

PARK AV, n e corner of 185th St, 100x50; Samuel Stern to One Hundred and Thirty-five Broadway Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, prior mtg $45,000, Dec. 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $3,500

139TH ST, n s, 189.10 ft w of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Jessie M. Bilodeau to Sarah A. Wright, White Plains, N. Y., Dec. 8, due Jan. 1, 1919, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Williamson & E., 364 Alexander Av. $2,500

140TH ST, 506 East, s s, 22x75; Christine Wilkie to Agnes A. Laumeister, 520 East 161st St, Dec. 8, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,750

154TH ST, 383 East, n s, 25x100; Kath. Brand to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, Dec. 8, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $3,500

185TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Park Av, 50x100; Samuel Stern to 185 Broadway Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, (prior mtg $35,000,) Dec. 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 B'way...$3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

EAST BROADWAY, 62, store, basement and sub-basement; Elchnon Kivowitz to Abr. Schulman, 262 East Broadway, 3 years from May 1, 1913; attorney, H. J. Cohen, 51 Chambers St. $2,500

SAME PROPERTY, first floor; same to same, 4 years from May 1, 1912. .$900

WATER ST., s w corner Montgomery St., 185.10x —, all; Butwell Bldg. Corporation to Morris Lustberg et al., 527 Cathedral Parkway, 9 10-12 years, from July 1, 1916; attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St. ..$15,600

11TH AV., n e corner of 21st St., store and part basement; 11th Av., 146, rear store; Saranac Realty Co. to Maurice Grady, on premises, 4 years, from Oct. 1, 1915. .$5,000

11TH ST., 510 East, store; Selig Feldman to Francesco L. Custo, 510 East 11th St., 5 years, from Nov. 1, 1915; attorneys, Paskus, G. & H., 2 Rector St. $480

43D ST., 611-49 West, parts ground, first and second floors; 44th St., 626-30 West, parts ground, second, fourth, and fifth floors; N. Y. Mfrs. Real Estate Co., to Wm. Green, a corporation, on premises, 10 years, from Jan. 1, 1916. .....$20,000

47TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x100.5, all; Eva Lana and another to Charles F. Fleming, 132 West 47th St., 8 9-12 years, from Dec. 1, 1915; attorneys, Cannon, S. & R., 2 Rector St. $16,000

101ST ST., 313 East, all; Reba Realty and Holding Co., to Hillel Atlas, 54 East 107th St., 3 years, from Dec. 1, 1915. .....$1,500

125TH ST., 77 East, all; Estate Wm. T. Purdy to Geo. and Frank Bergmaier, 77 East 125th St., 5 years, from May 1, 1913; attorney, N. Rhein, Hall of Records. .$2,500

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,605, all; Solomon Kaufman to Jos. Peck, 3,820 Third Av, 2 years 4½ months, from Dec. 15, 1915; attorney, Jos. Peck, 3,820 Third Av. .....$600 to $840

SIMPSON ST, 936-968, four buildings; Annie R. Spratley to Bronx Leasing Co., Inc., 350 Broadway, each 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1915; attorneys, Goldfein & W. 350 Broadway, (four leases) .....each, $3,325

139TH ST, 533 East, all; August H. Sievers to Sam Frank, 903 Eagle Av, 3 years, from Dec. 1, 1915; attorneys, Breitbart & B., 309 Broadway $2,850

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 235; National Bridge Works against William Koenig, owner; J. M. MacAdam & Co., contractors. .$423

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 235; Davis, Laheney & Co. against William Koenig, owner; John M. MacAdam & Co., contractors. $402

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 235 and 237; Arthur E. MacLean Co., Inc., against William Koenig, owner; John M. MacAdam & Co., contractors $280

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 122d St, 118x66; Berger Mfg. Co. against William Koenig and Frederick Hulberg, owners; John M. MacAdam & Co., contractors. .$344

2D ST., 344 East; Michael Fisler against David Levitch, owner; Abraham Levitch, contractor $355

14TH ST., 32 West; Benjamin Mitchell against Solomon Milkman, owner and contractor $40

112TH ST., 156 East; Max Spinner against Koppel Friedland and C. Joshua Epstein, contractors and owners. $58

150TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Broadway, 15x 99.11; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue Construction Co., owner; Max Weinstein, contractor $99

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 279; Jacob Fein against Maurice L. Mader et al., Dec. 6, 1915. .....$290

MADISON AV, 1,931; James W. Pugh against Paul S. Bolger et al., Nov. 24, 1915. .....$80

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

MORRIS AV, w s, 100 ft n of 164th St, 44x 105; East 180th Street Building Corporation loans Charles T. Streeter Construction Company to erect a five-story apartment, with stores $32,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CATHARINE ST, 53 and 55; Leonore J. Fee against Emily Glur et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harman & Howell.

MONTGOMERY ST, w s, 25 ft s of Monroe St, 20x63.4; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Annie Levy et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Auerbach.

4TH ST, s s, 162.8 ft e of 1st Av, 23.1x98.2; Ella Levy et al. against Jennie Moskowitz, (action to recover possession;) attorneys, Hauff & Warland.

11TH AV, s e corner of 47th St, 200.10x200 (to 46th St.; Empire Carting Co. against A. Leopold Auerbach et al., (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, J. A. Foley.

29TH ST, 230 and 232 East; Frank A. Setaro against Capace Realty Co., Inc. et al., (action to restrain, &c.;) attorney, W. J. Hoffmann.

112TH ST, 159 East; Adolph Krueger against Deutsche Evangelische St. Faulus Gemeinde in Ots Harlem et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harris, Corwin, Moffat & Keck.

128TH

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Centra..

J. CLARENCE DAVIES
Real Estate, 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Corner plot, 50x100; Old Broadway and 130th St.; desirable for garage, factory, loft building; mortgage $7,500; vacant property this neighborhood due for rise on account of N. Y. Central trackage; look into this bargain. Owner, 450 Times Downtown Office.

Four-story dwelling, furnished, in West 80's; rent $200 per month. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE
a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tile bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large veranda, and backyard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5-cent fare, Brooklyn; price $5,750, on small payments running 20 years' time; I must sell; it is a bargain. Owner, 60-A Liberty St., New York, Room 16. Phone Cortlandt 7440.

Lot bargains along new Flatbush subways, Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STABLE FOR RENT.

7 St. John's Lane. Apply through your own broker or Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 84 William Street.

OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT SERVICE, TO RENT; DIVIDING TO SUIT. BIJOU BUILDING, 1,237 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS., 12TH FLOOR.

2 Jones Lane, adjoining corner Front St., five-story brick building; offices and lofts; would modernize for desirable tenant. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

A.—51 West 3d St., three lofts, size 25x109, at low rent; attractive building.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Activity at Rye, Westchester Co.—For sale about 16 acres high ground, extended view of Sound, fronting Forest and Apawamis Ave., in best neighborhood, adjoining fine residences. See Bryan L. Kennelly, No. 156 Broadway, N. Y., or Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

AT BROADWAY AND 42D ST.
Well furnished office or desk room. 801 Longacre Building.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

8-room attractive house, 2 baths, electric light; bargain. C. B. Allen, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, and exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively, Rousseau Company 2-E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

Chatsworth Heights, Larchmont Manor. 30 E. 42d St. Phone 7327 Murray Hill.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Hollis Park Gardens.—Attractive furnished house, $55; sell cheap. Porter, Crestwood Av.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

MODERN RESIDENCE AND FARM in village of 3,000 people, only $5,500; your own terms. Rev. G. J. Newton, Claverack, N. Y.

AN ABANDONED FARM.—450 acres at only $10 per acre. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Moresmere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Edgewater, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat, best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 3 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 855 Times Downtown.

New homes in East Orange. Write for booklet. Philip J. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WANTED—BARGAIN FARMS.
Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Between Madison and Park.—Exquisitely furnished five-room apartment; modern building; sacrifice, $100 to responsible party. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St., Murray Hill 5726.

EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.—Apartments of quality. 507 5th Av. Murray Hill 4520.

West Side

88th St., 305-307 West, Schuyler Arms Hotel, Between Riverside and Broadway.—Strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2-3-4-5 and 8 rooms, with or without kitchen; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy; rents, $15, $25, and $40 weekly, or $60, $75, and $175 monthly; immediate possession; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

DESIRABLE furnished apartment to sublet, Winter, longer period; 6 rooms, 90 per cent. of apartments offer; west side below 120th St. $100 upward. Write, phone, call for special list, J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 209 West 72d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

Riverside Drive, 468, (corner 119th St.)—8 rooms, corner apartment; two baths; extra lavatory; elegantly furnished. Supt.

88D, 137 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment; 3, 4, 7 rooms; linen, silver, victrola; reasonable. Coyle, phone 5889 Greeley.

FOR one or two months, attractively furnished 6-room, bath, elevator apartment, piano, silver, linen. Milton, 210 West 107th.

Attractive, furnished apartments for the winter season no longer; call or write Simon & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St., City.

107th, 205 West.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, bath, improvements, $80. Virtin.

Special for bachelors, 1 and 2 room suites; hotel service; restaurant; moderate rates. Monticello, 35-37 West 64th St.

ARTISTIC and elegantly furnished high class apartment, 5 rooms and large foyer; references required. Y 221 Times Annex.

Attractively furnished front apartment, 7 large rooms, 2 baths; sublet, January, February, March. Apt. 3 B, 309 West 99th.

118TH, 401 WEST, (facing Drive.)—Five rooms, furnished; $100 monthly. Apt. 52.

Living room 20x26; bath, four bedrooms; furnished; bargain. Telephone 7975 Schuyler.

Handsomely furnished apartments; all sizes. R. de Flores, 501 5th Av.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

For apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Apartments 4-9 rooms, $900-$1,300; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

317 West 121st St.—Seven large rooms; private hall; all improvements; low rent.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

An elderly couple, cultured people, accustomed to good living, man and wife, in good health, desire an apartment of parlor, two bedrooms and private bath, with board. Would pay from $200 to $250 a month, if there are no other boarders, in a private house with people of refinement. Location must be near Fifth Avenue, in the "Fifties." References will be given and required. Address "American," Box Y 339 Times Annex.

ADULT family, highest references, want nicely furnished apartment, four master bedrooms, east or west side, immediate possession or Jan. 1st; $300 to $600 month; Riverside considered. Phone Murray Hill 1184.

Unfurnished.

Business woman wants 1, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; west side; about $25. A 335 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references; gentlemen.

46TH, 183 EAST.—Double room; all conveniences; gentlemen or couple; good board.

37 E. 53D ST.
Rooms with board. References.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—North and south rooms, $6; excellent table board, $6.50.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; electric light; table board; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Two desirable small rooms, with board; table board; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Large rooms, (board two,) $16; single, $8; table furnished with best the market affords. Southerners.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

72D, 142 WEST.—FRENCH HOME, FRENCH TASTE, FRENCH CONVERSATION. Parisian lady offers refined people beautiful, newly furnished rooms, with board; excellent cuisine.

72D ST., 111-117 WEST.—Large rioms, with board; ideal location; table guests accommodated.

72D, BROADWAY, WEST END.—Two fine rooms; bath; electricity; private house. Columbus 2380.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; rooms and board; table guests.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent table. Columbus 1894.

72D, 253 WEST.—Well-furnished single and double rooms; superior table; $10 up.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 344 West End Av., Penston Luquelle.—Handsomely furnished suite; double, single rooms; private baths; parlors; electricity; unsurpassed table; home comforts.

79TH, 114 and 152 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat, private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable home accommodations; small, medium rooms; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Sunny room; running water; plenty of heat; Southern cooking; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Unusually large room; private bathroom; one small room; references.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174, (The Little House.)—Single rooms; homey atmosphere; table guests; references.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Large and single rooms for particular people; fine table; references.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, private entry, furnished; dressing room; also medium-size room, dressing room, and one small room; excellent table.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double room with bath; separate beds; electricity; superior table; American home; $28; references.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two large, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; ideal location; excellent table; private house. Mrs. R. Aarons.

102D, 250 WEST.—Large room, running water; private house; excellent table; references exchanged.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Large front room in modern private home; meals optional.

113TH ST., 560 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

117TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, very large room; beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; table boarders accommodated. Morningside 2123.

123D, 104 WEST.—Christian family has two rooms, bath; every convenience; exceptional board.

126TH, 174 WEST.—THE NORWOOD.
Corner 7th Av. Family hotel. No cold rooms; steam heat; reasonable rates.

152D, 513 WEST.—Single room; good home for young man. 739? Audubon.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,
44th, 238-260 West.—Refined family hotel; American; $11 up weekly; European, $1 day; bath suites; electricity; elevator. Tel. 6068 Bryant.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Suite of rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

An elderly couple, cultured people, accustomed to good living, man and wife, in good health, desire an apartment of parlor, two bedrooms, and private bath, with board. Would pay from $200 to $250 a month, if there are no other boarders, in a private house with people of refinement. Location must be near Fifth Avenue, in the "Fifties." References will be given and required. Address "American," Box Y 339 Times Annex.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-appointed house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Avenue,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."

Situated in New York's most delightful and exclusive suburb. Parlor, Bedroom and private bath, including unsurpassed dining-room service. $25.00 per week for two persons. Compare this with your present rate and what you get for it. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel 1 block from East Orange Station. Write for Booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. READE, Prop.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Neatly furnished single or en suite. Nelson.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms on bathroom floor; moderate.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; bath, electricity; $6; telephone.

88TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with bath; elevator; electricity.

53D, 32 EAST.—Large room, with bath; electricity; gentlemen.

62D, 288 EAST.—Home comforts; old couple, private house; improvements.

CITY HALL PLACE, 35.—$1.75 up; (sunny,) two beds, $3; private; American.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (near 52d.)—Desirable sunny rooms, all conveniences; select private house; references; telephone; breakfast.

MADISON AV., 222; Also 54 East 34th.—Large and small rooms; reasonable.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

SUITE of two, three rooms, bath; also large front room; electricity, service; best location, 57th St. Plaza 6087.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Very large room; conveniences; private bath; open grate fire; telephone.

28D, 268 WEST.—Room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen; Cavanagh's.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest-class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location, adjoining Sherry's, at 5th Av.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Fine large room, small room; steam, electricity; all conveniences.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath, electric light; single room.

57TH ST., 260 WEST.—Large front room; elevator; electricity; telephone. Keen.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Room with private bath, electricity, telephone; reference required.

68TH ST., 24 WEST.—Private house, modernly furnished; front room; all conveniences; references required.

69TH ST., 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Large room, with running water, adjoining bath; also smaller room; steam heat; continuous hot water supply; superior service.

70TH, 48 WEST.—Number of unusual rooms, substantially furnished; exclusive block; modern conveniences.

70TH, 263 WEST.—Handsome rooms; kitchenette; running water; references; reasonable. 9735 Columbus.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; references; telephone.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Attractive rooms, also parlor, suitable for professional; splendid location.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Very well heated large, single, connecting rooms; bath adjoining.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Fine room, with bath; attractive rate; continuous hot water; especially comfortable for gentlemen; references.

71ST, 78 WEST.—Large room, second floor; private bath; private house; reference.

73D, 142 WEST.—HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, parlor floor, suitable for family of doctor; excellent French cooking.

73D, 103 WEST.—Room, bath; front room, dressing rooms; running water; moderate.

78D ST., 242 WEST.—Small room; southern exposure; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Well heated, medium rooms; plenty of hot water; $5-$6; telephone.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Front parlor, with piano; connecting bedroom; other room; electricity.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, single, en suite; private baths; electricity; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, sunny back parlor, private bath, home comforts, reasonable.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing museum; reasonable. McGregor.

78TH, 126 WEST.—Furnished large, small rooms; electricity, parquet floors; all conveniences.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Large two-room suite with kitchenette; southern exposure; absolutely clean; high-class house; references; $55.

80TH, 138 WEST.—Rooms, well furnished; private residence; constant hot water; references.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished large, sunny rooms; private bath; lavatory; kitchenette.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, running water; bath, phone; breakfasts optional; moderate.

82D, 109 WEST.—Furnished back parlor and bedroom, suitable two; kitchen privileges. Koenig.

82D, 146 W., THE BARRETT.—Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms in an unusual house; every convenience.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Attractive, large, medium rooms; private baths; kitchenette; steam heat.

85TH, 201 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; couple, gentlemen; elevator. Murray.

88TH, 183 WEST.—Large room, well furnished; select, private house; all conveniences.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; $3.50-$6.50; electricity.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

96TH, 36 WEST.—Will rent second floor front; dressing room; reasonable. Riverside 9273.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room; twin beds. Apartment 2 D.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Suites, single rooms; private baths; gentlemen or couple. Apt. 9.

99TH, 254 WEST.—Private family will rent room to gentleman; no other roomers.

111TH, 503 WEST, (Apt. 21.)—Attractive, bright, clean rooms; private; all conveniences; elevator.

113TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, suitable one or two; reasonable. Hale.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Sunny rooms, overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable. Inquire Apartment 14.

119TH ST, 430 WEST.—Outside, sunny room, overlooking Columbia campus. Apt. 67.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; evenings; $4-$5. Perham.

120TH ST., 417 W.—Apt. 1-N. E., two pleasant rooms, for rent; single on en suite.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Three pleasant rooms in private family.

124TH, 285 ST. NICHOLAS AV., (Apt. 38.)—Pleasant room, adjoining bathroom; elevator; private.

138TH, 608 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, single or en suite; beautifully furnished private house; exceptionally good table; references.

183D, 505 WEST.—Modern room for one or two; phone; private. Font.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Large, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; gentlemen. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.
Apartment 4, (corner 94th;) bright, beautifully furnished, large room; board optional; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668.—Cheerful, sunny room; eastern exposure; private family. Apt. 35.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING, (Y. M. C. A.,) located in Brooklyn's finest residential district, only 30 minutes from downtown New York. All rooms equipped with hot and cold water, electric lights, steam heat, and telephone. Use of gymnasium, shower baths and swimming pool, bowling, billiard room, elevator service. $3.50 to $4 per week. Two in room, add $1. Bedford Branch, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOUTH OXFORD ST., 134, (Brooklyn.)—Neatly furnished room, with running water, in private home; no other roomers; excellent transportation facilities; moderate. Phone 3538-N Prospect.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN and wife desire large furnished room in house with bath or near bath; references exchanged. T 80 Times.

YOUNG LADY wants room with privilege of having own piano; references exchanged; state price; convenient location. T 90 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

GIRL, Norwegian, wishes position in city, waitress, maid, or taking care of lady. Write letter to Miss A. E. Fritz, 691 Lexington Av., New York City.

LAUNDRESS, first class; references; private family. 237 East 58th St. Murray's bell.

NURSE, refined, middle aged, wants chronic or convalescent patient; New York or suburb. Address Nurse, T 68 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (BRIGHT BEGINNER;) TAKES FAST DICTATION; TRANSCRIBES RAPIDLY AND ACCURATELY; CAN ASSIST ON BOOKS; WILLING AND OBLIGING; $8. ANNA MIZELIAK, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly qualified stenographer; Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts; good handwriting; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss F., 36 West 123d St. Phone 618 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typewriter, high school graduate; office assistant; 2 years' experience; A1 reference. Miss Reis, 2,424 Seventh Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, rapid, accurate; high school graduate; references; $12. Miss B., 2,094 Fifth Av., phone Harlem 3093-J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; 8 years' experience engineering; electrical or construction preferred; highest references; salary $18. A 337 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (19,) general office assistant; two years' experience; references; $9. M 371 Times Downtown.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Stearns Knight, 1915, "L-4," limousine; run less than 2,000 miles; thoroughly overhauled; sold with new car guarantee; now in paint shop; gray whipcord lining; disappearing seats; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting; left-hand drive; centre control. F. B. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Stearns Knight, 1914, special, four-passenger touring; left-hand drive; centre control; Gray & Davis electric lighting and starting; sold with new car guarantee; new price, $3,750; now $1,250. F. B. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

TIMES SQUARE AUTO COMPANY.
World's largest dealers in autos and accessories. Write for our money-saving "Price Wrecker."
Southwest corner 58th St. and Broadway, New York.

Ford Touring, 1915; perfect condition throughout; has $150 extra equipment; electric lights, shoes, tubes, &c. Rotheim, 833 7th Av. Phone Circle 401.

National Series V-8, left drive toy tonneau; electrical equipment and extras; beautiful car at an attractive price. Schoonmaker, 1700 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1914, self-starter and electric light, good condition throughout, $550. Mr. Hall, Private Garage, 1,076 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn. Phone 9474 Bedford.

Simplex 1911 50; Holbrook five-passenger touring; in dead storage about 2 years; car like new; bargain. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

For Sale—1913 model Stearns-Knight six-cylinder seven-passenger touring car; excellent condition. Y 238 Times Annex.

Stutz 1913, speedster, special outside exhaust, &c.; very fast; bargain. Schoonmaker, 1,701 Broadway.

Oldsmobile, landaulet, six six, 1914 model; in perfect condition; specially built body; cost $4,500. Robert T. Neely, 110 W. 34th St.

Hupmobile roadster, newly painted, electric equipment, perfect condition, many extras, $400. Kloth, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FIAT (1915) LIMOUSINE 30 TOWN CAR.
S. G. V. (1914) Landaulet Town Car, like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Rauch & Lang Electric 4-Pass. Coupe, $750. Baker R. & L., New York Corporation, 17 Central Park West.

Packard Limousine, newly painted; bargain. See that car. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Automobiles for Rent.

Private Packards, limousine and landaulette, for monthly rentals; private chauffeurs; references. Ben Sulkins, 201 West 83d. Columbus 8963.

A beautiful 7-passenger Packard landaulet, newly repaired and painted, for hire, very reasonable; demonstration gladly given. C. Gillardins, 146 West 55th St. Tel. 2689 Circle.

Packard, Renault limousines; also beautiful Delaunay Belleville brougham town car, by hour, day, month. Bord, 114 West 50th St.

Renault private car; beautiful landaulet; like new; for rent season; reasonable. Maria Latour, 32 West 58th St. Plaza 7912.

For Hire.—Small Renault landaulet; hourly, monthly, theatre, shopping; reasonable. Bowcock, 846 West 23d St.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS
by the month or year; latest limousine landaulets. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 9869.

Renault landaulet, nicely appointed, monthly solicited. E. Block, 218 West 65th St. 3268 Columbus.

Will rent 5. G. V. town car to responsible party. Bader, 31 West 61st.

Packard, handsome, up-to-date limousine; very moderate rate. Gifford, Columbus 9021.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

SPECIAL MIDWINTER COURSE for Spring buyers and chauffeurs; visitor's pass and booklet free. Address Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; hours, salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, biller; some knowledge bookkeeping; 6 years' experience; references; $12. T 58 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9468 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 135d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BILL CLERK wanted, bright, quick, young girl, for making out bills on Underwood typewriter and assist bookkeeper; must be experienced and write good hand; permanent position; state salary expected, experience, reference. Address in own writing, B. C., 100 Times.

COOK.—Good cook, to assist with laundry; reference required. Call after 10 A. M., Galvin, 341 Riverside Drive, near 106th.

COOK and general housekeeper for three ladies; call mornings. Edmond, 7 E. 87th.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
PARCEL WRAPPERS.
MUST BE 16 YEARS OR OVER.
MUST BRING WORKING PAPERS OR BIRTH CERTIFICATE.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
TUBE-ROOM CASHIERS;
ONLY THOSE WITH DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
MAIL ORDER SHOPPERS.
APPLY at employment office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

GIRL.—White, for housework, must speak English and answer telephone; references. Miss Rothman, 833 East 167th St.

SALES LADIES.—Experienced; Saturdays, extra; $1.50. Call Welsbecker, 270 West 125th St.

SECRETARY, well educated, experienced, capable, fill responsible position, large engineering concern; must be first-class stenographer; state age, experience, salary. L 209 Times Downtown.

STAMPERS.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, require experienced die stampers on color work. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter in dress goods business; one accustomed to merchandise records; must be accurate and have initiative; state age, experience, and salary. T 87 Times.

TEACHER of Isaac Pitman Shorthand wanted immediately. Address full particulars to Isaac Pitman & Sons, 2 West 45th St.

TYPISTS experienced in addressing lists and envelopes, to do stencil cutting on Remington typewriters. The Butterick Publishing Co., 826 Hudson St., corner Vandam St., New York City.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid and experienced; $8-$15.

STENOGRAPHER. — Handle correspondence in French, German, and English, $18 to start.

TYPISTS.—Rapid; $10-$12.

STENOGRAPHER.—Position in Jersey City; $12 and lunch. Call between 9 and 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—(1) $18 weekly, (1) $13, (1) dictation in Spanish, $18-$20; typist, $12; dictaphone operator, $10; demonstrator, $12; bookkeepers (2), $18. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Building.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, billers; numerous positions, free registration. Van Tyn's Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER wanted for high-class position. Diehl's Agency, 20 Vesey St.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 142 Fifth Av., 16th St., the originators of secretarial training in America; conducted by college professors and practical business men; prepares students for social and commercial secretaries, and desirable Government vacancies; individual tuition. Apply Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lond.,) Director.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A SPECIAL COURSE
FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school, registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5605.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor; opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books, makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ADV. ASSISTANT.

If a Cornell graduate, having taught four years, and having had selling experience, should study advertising two years, buying and studying over twenty of the best works on adv., taking "P. I." and "Judicious Adv.," and completing the I. C. S. course in personal contact with instructors, shouldn't he have a fair framework for practical experience?

I have done this. Realizing that I'm still green timber, I'm willing to work for little in return for an opportunity to learn under a good man. Single; 31. Can you use me? Taylor, 721 Cornell Bldg., Scranton, Penn.

AMBITIOUS Young Man, (24,) excellent business experience, desires to secure position with concern offering permanent future and prospect advancement; will leave city. T 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience controlling accounts, trial balances; highest references; salary $15. S. Bromberg, 451 East 171st.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, experienced, Italian education, highly recommended, desires employment. A 336 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, (32;) 9 years responsible position; A1 references. G. W., Times Harlem.

BOY, (18,) best recommendations, quick penman, some knowledge bookkeeping, desires position with chance of advancement. K. P., Times Harlem.

BOY, Japanese, attending night school, wishes position in good family. Miyoshi, 177 West 97th St.

CHAUFFEUR, German, married, wishes position; honest, sober, careful driver, good mechanic; highest references. Braun, 425 East 153d St.

CHAUFFEUR, competent, requires place in private family; very careful driver; city or country. Chapman, 267 Madison Av., City.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, 23, wishes position with private; city or country. S 114 Times.

CLERK.—Young man; well recommended; knowledge of bookkeeping. L. E., Times Harlem.

EDITOR AND LITERARY ADVISER.—Long experience in dictionary and encyclopaedia work and editing of literary productions; well acquainted with Latin, Greek, and modern languages; versed in English literature of all periods; skilled in grammar, pronunciation, etymology, &c.; highly competent proofreader in literature, history, or science; publisher's reader; large library; open for engagement; New York or vicinity. 229 Times Annex.

ENGINEER.—Competent and reliable; 9 years in last place, Kunsman, 1,200 Van Alst Av., Astoria. Tel. 111 Astoria.

ENGINEER; steady and reliable; references. Tel. Murray Hill 2924.

EXPORT.—American wishes to hear from manufacturer who requires the services of an active man of experience and initiative as manager or assistant to manager of export department; is familiar with the office details of export business, has made numerous trips to Australia and nearly all Latin-American countries, and has also traveled commercially in South Africa and India and the Far East; is acquainted with dealers in the hardware, general store, and fancy goods lines; speaks Spanish; is 40 years of age; references will be satisfactory; moderate salary to start if opportunity to advance. T 78 Times.

FARMER. — Lifetime experience gardener; good milker; A1 poultryman; can give good results; American. Boyre, 304 Columbus Av.

HOUSEHOLD or other light duties by cultured elderly man; neat, clean, economical; can do plain cooking; does not smoke or drink; excellent references. A. E. Smythe, 953 Madison St., Brooklyn.

INSURANCE POSITION wanted; can command suburban business all lines, bonds. B 30 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Evening work wanted by mechanical engineer; automatic machinery development and all kinds of drafting work. T 63 Times.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER
desires connection with realty interests who want the most economical and efficient of estates, loft, office, apartment house buildings. Ability, Y 225 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Graduate engineer; large experience, practical, sales, estimating, correspondence work. T 72 Times.

SCHOOLTEACHER, male, (28,) desires responsible work during leisure; trustworthy; business experience. A 329 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, (24,) thoroughly experienced; accustomed with accounting, business administration, &c. T 75 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—GOOD ENGLISH EDUCATION; TAKES VERY FAST DICTATION; TRANSCRIBES RAPIDLY AND ACCURATELY; WILLING AND OBLIGING; GOOD APPEARANCE; EXPERIENCED; $12. RICHARD COSGROVE, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, COMPETENT AND RELIABLE, 5½ YEARS' EXPERIENCE, DESIRES POSITION; CAN FURNISH EXCELLENT REFERENCES; ALSO ASSIST IN FRENCH STENOGRAPHY. L 37 TIMES.

STUDENT for C. P. A. degree, with 10 years' business experience, desires position as a junior with accountant firm. Y 217 Times Annex.

VALET.—Expert; seven years; age 26, height 5.11; references. T 67 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, now employed as cigar clerk and cashier, desires to join a sales department where he would be given a chance to learn the manufactured products and then go out to sell the same. T 82 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) good education; executive business ability, excellent character; discharged soldier; accept anything; best references. T 52 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced accountant wanted to take entire charge of bookkeeping department of large daily newspaper. Y 216 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.
A man who has made good can connect with an up-to-date agency, drawing account and special proposition; write full particulars and references. L 29 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—A high-class, thoroughly experienced general ledger bookkeeper, by a large corporation; replies to be considered must state age, present and previous salaries received, and readily available references. A 338 Times Downtown.

BOY in a law office; must be at least 16 years of age and reside with parents. Address, in applicant's own handwriting, P 380 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, 16 years or over; carry packages and assist in shipping department; salary $5. A 333 Times Downtown

LEVIS INDICTMENT CAME AS SURPRISE

Bankruptcy Lawyer Had Been Active in Credit Fraud Prosecutions.

PARTNERS STAND BY HIM

Association He Represented Had Lead in Running Down Fraudulent Merchants.

Associates of Robert P. Levis, a prominent bankruptcy lawyer, who, as printed, was indicted last Wednesday on the charge of conspiring with two others to destroy records of a fugitive bankrupt, yesterday expressed their belief in his innocence, and at the same time there were heard expressions of astonishment in commercial circles.

Mr. Levis is a member of the firm of Rosenberg, Levis & Ball, of 74 Broadway, counsel for the Merchants Protective Association of 346 Broadway for many years, and connected with some of the most important bankruptcy proceedings which have engaged the attention of the courts.

He has been especially active in the prosecution of the perpetrators of frauds of all kinds upon manufacturers and merchants. Persons convicted of dishonesty in several parts of the United States are now in prison on account of the activities of Mr. Levis and members of his firm.

It was only a few months ago that the association announced a policy of criminally prosecuting all persons who obtained credit under false pretenses. Owing to Mr. Levis and his associates a test case in Cincinnati resulted in the sending of a well-known bankrupt to the penitentiary.

Wilbur F. Ball, a partner of Mr. Levis, said that he and his associates believed implicity in the innocence of their associate as was shown by the fact that he was still connected with the firm.

The indictment against Mr. Levis has to do with charges made against Joseph S. Mack, whose bankruptcy dates back to 1912. The matters involved are so intricate and complicated that it would require hundreds of words to even outline all the circumstances.

The various credit associations, especially those in the cloak and suit trade, have been following all the intricacies of this and similar cases with deep interest. The prosecution of Joseph S. Mack is an outcome of an effort to keep down the losses from bad debts. Within the last few months merchants wishing credit have been obliged to sign applications which, in the event of their having made the slightest deviation from the truth in the statement of their financial condition, made them liable to criminal prosecution. The Merchants' Protective Association was among the organizations which participated in this movement.

It happens that the indictment of the men in connection with the Mack case by the Grand Jury of this county comes at a time when there is much discussion in various parts of the country as to conduct of members of the bar.

The National Association of Credit Men, through a resolution of its Executive Committee, a few weeks ago placed itself on record as disapproving the conduct of certain lawyers, most of whom were in small cities in the interior of the country. The association deplores a tendency of certain bankrupts to evade their obligations, apparently with the aid of legal advisers. The association is using all its influence to point out the evils of bankruptcy frauds.

It has been especially successful in the last few months in bringing to justice certain men who in the eastern part of Kentucky have been carrying on a successful scheme to defraud merchants and manufacturers. It is said that forty-seven convictions have already been obtained through the aid of the Federal authorities.

J. W. MINTURN TO MARRY.

Divorcee Is to Wed Miss Cecile F. Gifford of Jamestown on Dec. 30.

John W. Minturn of Syosset, L. I., recently divorced, is to be married on Dec. 30 to Miss Cecile Fenton Gifford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Gifford of Jamestown, N. Y., according to the announcement made yesterday. His former wife was Miss Sarah Jewett Robbins, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julian Robbins of 33 East Seventy-fourth Street. They were married in January, 1910, the marriage being one of the social events of that season.

Mr. Minturn is said to have met Miss Gifford at New London during the Yale-Harvard boat races last June. She is a granddaughter of the late Reuben E. Fenton, a former Governor of this State, and her father is the President of the First National Bank of Jamestown. Mr. Minturn was graduated from Yale in 1905, and is a member of the Union, Racquet and Tennis, Knickerbocker, and Piping Rock Clubs. His country home is Hillside Farm and is one of the show places of Syosset.

Hotels, Restaurants, and Dancing Academies on Page 15.

Browning, King & Company

We put an emphasis on our suits and overcoats at $15 & $20 because of their exceptional value. The height of luxury, however, is a Montignac overcoat at $50. Whatever you choose between these extremes in prices if bought here is sure to be the best to be had for the money.

Our Furnishings Department is full of Holiday Suggestions.

Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 5th St.
Manhattan
Fulton St. at De Kalb Av.
Brooklyn.

ADMIRAL LUDLOW DIES.

Retired Veteran of 36 Years' Service Succumbs to Apoplectic Stroke.

Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. N., retired, died last last nightin his apartments at the Hotel Gotham, where he had been ill for several days following an attack of apoplexy, in his seventy-fourth year.

He was born at Riverside, Islip, L. I., on the estate of the old Nicoll family, and after being appointed to the Naval Academy from this State, was graduated in 1863. Admiral Ludlow was third on the list of retired officers of his grade and had served more than nineteen years at sea and more than seventeen on shore. On Oct. 1, 1863, he received his appointment as Ensign, and after rising through the various grades was retired as a Rear Admiral on Nov. 1, 1899.

In 1863 he was assigned to the Wachusett of the Brazilian squadron, later, in 1864, seeing battle service at the capture of the Confederate cruiser Florida in the harbor of Bahia, Brazil. After this, he served on the monitor Dictator, and the Monadnock, on which he made the passage from New York to San Francisco. His service comprised years spent at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, special duty at this port, inspector of ordnance at the West Point Foundry, and the Mare Island Navy Yard, and a number of commands, including that of the United States Steamship Quinnebaug on the European station. In addition, he served in the Naval War College, and commanded several vessels on the Atlantic station, the last of which was the Massachusetts.

Admiral Ludlow was a former Governor of the Naval Home in Philadelphia and a member of the Loyal Legion, the New York Zoological Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Century, University, and New York Yacht Clubs of this city.

He was twice married, his second wife being Mrs. Mary McLean Bugher, a sister of John R. McLean and of Mrs. Dewey, wife of Admiral Dewey. In February, 1908, he and his wife separated and he deeded his property, said to be a vast estate, to her and went to live at the University Club here. He was quoted as saying: "My wife and I agreed to disagree. She did not want to live in the country; I did."

Admiral Ludlow was known in the service as an expert on ordnance.

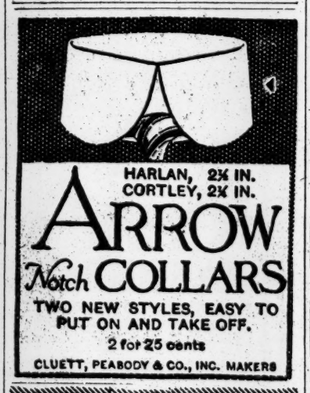
A KIESEL BRINGS $415.

"Planning a Garden" Brings Highest Price at Sale of Paintings.

Henry Schultheis paid the highest price of the sale at Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries last evening, $415 for Conrad Kiesel's "Planning a Garden." The picture shows a golden girl studying in a library. "A Portrait of Rubens," the artist surrounded by his family, by Professor Consoli, Florence, went to A. Ricci for $112. Emil Hunten's "Captured," showing a number of figures on horseback, went to H. L. Williams for $105.

Prinz Brothers of Brooklyn paid $95 for "Fishing Boats at Ostend," by Theodore Weber, Paris, and to A. Ricci went Professor Consoli's "Cardinal Richelieu at the Academy." Kiesel's "An Interesting Story" went to J. Rudmeister for $130 and "The Song," by Max Gelser of Dusseldorf, went to a New England collector.

The returns for the evening were $2,711. The sale will be concluded this evening. The pictures are a collection from different estates.



HARLAN, 2¼ IN.
CORTLEY, 2¼ IN.

ARROW Notch COLLARS

TWO NEW STYLES, EASY TO PUT ON AND TAKE OFF.
2 for 25 cents
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS

Special—
Blanket
Bath Robes

$2.45

Usually $3.50 and $4

Friday and Saturday Only

Heavy Blanket Bath Robes in Blue, Gray, Tan, Green, Mode, Wine and many handsome color combinations. A bargain at $2.45.

For Holiday Gifts

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$5,250 FOR A MILLAIS.

And a Picture by Alma-Tadema Brings $3,360 at Christie's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The highest price paid yesterday at the sale at Christie's of the collection of modern pictures and drawings belonging to the late Sir Frederick Wigan, was $5,250, for the "Idyll of 1745," by the late Sir John E. Millais, P. R. A.

"The Queen of Sheba's Visit to King Solomon," by Sir E. J. Poynter, P. R. A., brought $840. "The Favorite Poet," by Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, brought $2,415. "In a Rose Garden," by the same painter, went for $3,360. "Tide Coming In," by J. M. W. Turner, brought $285.

F. C. Norton's Estate $155,400.

Franklin Clinton Norton, a grandson of Governor De Witt Clinton and for many years one of the best-known residents of Far Rockaway, left an estate valued at $155,400, according to affidavits filed yesterday with Henry C. Johnson, Jr., Transfer Tax Appraiser of Queens. Norton wrote his own will and left the income from his estate to his widow for life. At her death the estate is to be divided equally between his six children. He also left $3,000 to Trinity Church and $500 to St. John's Church in Far Rockaway.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. JOHN DREW Comedy "The Chief" Triumph

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy. "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42ND STREET Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.

Why Wait for Xmas?

The greatest gift you can bestow is happiness. Don't wait for Christmas—it is never too soon to be happy.

BE HAPPY NOW!

Take your wife, sister, sweetheart and friends—to

KLAW & ERLANGER'S PEERLESS PRODUCTION
AROUND THE MAP

It Is a Perpetual Christmas Garlanded with Good Cheer!

After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic farce, SADIE LOVE —with— MARJORIE RAMBEAU

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings, at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:15.
Under Fire

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
FAIR and WARMER

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
ROLLING STONES

BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE Liberty W. 42d St. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sun. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1
LIMITED ENGAGEMENT D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs., 8:20. Bryant 287 Mats. TOMORROW & Wed. 2:20.
Geo. M. Cohan's Great American Farce, HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY"

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TOMORROW & Wed. 2:15.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with Mary Ryan & the Great All American Cast. Orch. $2, $1.50, 500 Seats 1st Balc. 50, 75, $1.
Sunday EVE. 8:30. } BURTON HOLMES
Monday MAT. at 3. } RIO de JANEIRO

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TOMORROW & Wed. 2:20
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his comedy TRIUMPH. "THE GREAT LOVER"

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20.
The Boomerang

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TOMORROW & Wed.
Common Clay

GLOBE B'way, 46 St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHAN CHIN

CARNEGIE HALL, 57 ST.
LAST TIMES
Elmendorf
Sunday Night Only AT 8:30.
THE GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA
The most stupendous, most beautiful, awe inspiring scenic attraction in the world.
Prices 50c, 75c, $1 & $1.50.

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ST. MARK'S BENEFIT BAZAAR
Grand Central Palace, Dec. 14 to 18
You can buy anything you want at small prices and be entertained as well.
MORNING—NOON—NIGHT.
Grand Society Pageant—High Class Vaudeville—Moving Pictures and Dancing.
SOMETHING DOING EVERY MINUTE.
Opened by Mayor Mitchel Next Tues. Eve.
All Proceeds to Charity. ADMISSION 25c.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:30; Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30
TREASURE ISLAND
"EVERY BOY WORTH HIS SALT WILL WANT TO SEE IT."—*Eve. World.*
3 wires now available: 1368, 1367, 1368 Circle.

STRAND Broadway & 47th Street. Noon to 11:30. 10c. to 50c.
Edwin Arden in "The Beloved Vagabond," and Greenwood & Grant in "Jane." Strand Orchestra & Soloists.
Next Week—FANNIE WARD in "The Cheat."

GARDEN THEA., 27th St., Mad. Av. Phone 906 Eves. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Greeley Square
Comm. Next Tues. EMANUEL REICHER, presents 1st time "THE WEAVERS" By Gerhart Hauptmann
In English
Special Eng. Cast. Box Office Now Open to Public.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
"Ships That Pass in the Night" Elsie White and 7 other acts. ALL SEATS RESERVED
Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. 35c, 35c, 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
Fri. & Sat. 8:15, "HOHEIT TANZT WALZER." Sat. Mat. 2:15, "Ein Unbeschriebenes Blatt."

VITAGRAPH 44th St., B'way. 15c, 25c & 50c. Frank Daniels. Continuous 1 to 11 P. M. Mr. & Mrs Sidney Drew, Maurice Costello.

COLUMBIA THE NEW STAR & GARTER SHOW B'way & 47th | Twice Daily | 2:15 & 8:15 | Popular Prices

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OPERA TICKETS Phone 7870 Bryant. CHOICE Seats for all Operas. Sat. Night, Dec. 11, "Mda. Butterfly"; Mat., CARUSO in "Martha"; Dec. 15, "Manon." Subscr'p'n list & exch.

By Permission of His Eminence, John Cardinal Farley, A

Military Concert

CARNEGIE HALL
December 15th, at 8:15 P. M.
For the Benefit of
The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer

National Marches, Anthems, Army Calls and Other Appropriate Selections,
Under the Leadership of
JOHN GEORGE FRANK,
Late with the Metropolitan Opera Co., Conducting His "Fanfare" of 60 Musicians, Augmented by a Drum, Fife and Bugle Corps.

A Belgian March composed by Mrs. Samuel Townsend, wife of the Belgian Minister lately stationed in Belgium, will be rendered.

Tickets for sale at Carnegie Hall Box Office. Boxes $25.00 and $15.00. Seats $1.00 and $1.50.

Net profits are to aid in the support of St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 71 Jackson St., New York, and Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, N. Y.

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TODAY AND EVERY DAY, including SUNDAY
CONTINUOUS 11 A.M. to 11 P.M.
PERFORMANCES EVERY HOUR AND A HALF TO ACCOMMODATE THE MANY THOUSANDS THAT HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO SEE THESE GREAT WAR FILMS.
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Douglas Fairbanks in "DOUBLE TROUBLE." | FRED MACE in Sennett Keystone Comedy.
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NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs.
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Continuous 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Full Orchestra.
These are the ONLY FILMS exhibited at the French Embassy at Washington,
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The French Government Official Motion Pictures taken for the NATIONAL ARCHIVES and loaned to
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Part of receipts go to the French Red Cross.
Prices 25c & 50c.

Cort W. 48th St. Phone Bry. 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
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STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evgs. 25c to $1
MAY IRWIN in "33 Washington Square"
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JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY."
Mat. Sat. 25c & 50c. Next Week—"OMAR THE TENTMAKER."

TRIANGLE PLAYS
THIS WEEK
"Fatty and the Broadway Stars," Weber & Fields and Roscoe Arbuckle. "The Corner" with Willard Mack and George Fawcett. "Let Katy Do It" with Jane Grey and Tully Marshall.
Matinees at 2. Evenings at 8.
PRICES—Daily Matinees, 25 cts. and 50 cts. Evenings, 25 cts., 50 cts., 75 cts., $1 and $2.
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Broadway at 38th Street

Hippodrome
Mgmt. Charles Dillingham.
Mat. Daily (2:15). Best Seats $1.50. Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50
Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People.
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Sunday—Emmy Destinn with SOUSA

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Supper & Dancing. | Tea 4 to 6 Wed. and Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters.
Adm. free to table d'hote dinner $1.50, & a la carte, 6 to 9. Skating at Tea, Dinner & Supper
Table reservations. Din. Sup. Tel. 5985 Bryant.

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Phone 9059 Bryant. Evs. 8:30.
MATINEES THURS. & SAT. 2:30.
Lillian Greuze in "Mlle. Josette Ma Femme."
Literary Mat. Today, by request, "Petite Peste."

POULTRY SHOW Grand Central Palace, 40th & Lexington Av.
Dec. 7th to 11th, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.—Biggest, Most Complete Show in America. See LADY EGLANTINE, Poultry, Pigeons, Pet Stock, Song Birds. CATS—Wed., Thurs., Fri. Admission 50c. Children 25c.

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Tonight 8, Boris Godunow. Ober, Delaunois; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat., at 2, Marta. Hempel, Ober; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. Evg. at 8:15, Spec'l Perf'ce, Butterfly. Villani, Perini; Martinelli, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Next Mon. at 8, Trovatore. Rappold, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8, Manon. Alda; Caruso, Scotti, Rothier, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 7:45, Walkuere. Matzenauer, Kurt, Ober; Sembach, Braun, Scott. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8, Marta. Hempel, Ober; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bavagnoli.
This Sun. Eve. at 8:30. (50c-$1.50.) Orchestra Concert. Cond., Hageman. | RICHARD WAGNER PROGRAMME: Soloists: Melanie Kurt and Jacques Urlus.
Fri., Dec. 24, at 2:30, XMAS MATINEE, HAENSEL und GRETEL, foll'd by BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT. Prices from 50c. to $2.50.
Ticket sale begins Today at 9 A. M.
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JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Tonight 8:15, and Tomorrow (Fri.) Aft. at 2:30
This Afternoon at 2:30, Carnegie Hall.
BEETHOVEN, Overture "Egmont"; BRAHMS, Symphony No. 2; SIBELIUS, Symphonic Poem, "Die Oceaniden"; DVORAK, Scherzo Capriccioso; LISZT, Symphonic Poem, "The Battle of the Huns."
Tickets at Box Office.
Next Sunday Afternoon at 3:15.

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PABLO CASALS Soloist.
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Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Next Sunday Afternoon at 3.
SOLOIST GEORGE BARRERE
New World Symphony, Dvorak; Solos for Flute; "Ma Mere l'Oye," Ravel.
Seats at Box Office, also Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

Carnegie Hall, Tomorrow Aft. at 2:30
Violin Recital Mischa ELMAN IN AID OF JEWISH WAR SUFFERERS.
Seats on Sale at Box Office, Wolfsohn Musical Bureau, 1 West 34th St. (Steinway Piano.)

LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th St., nr. B'way
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3
YVETTE GUILBERT
OTHER DATES | DEC. 14, 17, Afts. at 3. DEC. 12, 19, Evgs. at 8:30.
Tickets on sale at Box Office. Knabe Piano.
Direction Daniel Frohman & Cath. A. Bamman.

CHRISTMAS CONCERT CARNEGIE HALL TUES. EVE. DEC. 14, at 8:15
Musical Art Society OF N. Y. Frank Damrosch, Con'tor.
Tickets at Box Office and Musical Art Society, 33 W. 42d St., Room 1202.

MACMILLEN
Violin Recital Mon. Evg. AEOLIAN HALL, Dec. 13.
Seats now at Box Office, 50 cents to $2.00.

AEOLIAN HALL, TOMORROW AFT. at 3
Josef Gabrilowitsch
Mgt. Louden Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 12, at 3.
Tickets now on sale at Box Office. Kreisler
Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used.

CARNEGIE HALL, Wed. Aft., Dec. 22, at 2:30.
PADEREWSKI
Tickets $1.50 to $2.50. Boxes $15 & $18, at Box Office.
Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano.

Harris Theatre, Sun. Aft., Dec. 12, at 3.
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MAX JACOBS, Conductor.
Soloist, GLADYS AXMAN, Soprano.
Tickets $1.00, 50c., 25c. Now at Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow (Sat.) Evg. at 8:15
Song Recital ALICE SOVEREIGN
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AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15
Violin Recital EMILY GRESSER
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EMMY DESTINN | SOUSA & HIS BAND

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Dec. 13, at 3.
Piano Recital by JOHN POWELL
Mgt. Louden Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Punch & Judy Theatre, Tues. Aft., Dec. 14, at 3.
Song Recital by FRANCIS ROGERS
Isidore Luckstone at Piano. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Dec. 15, at 3.
Violin Recital by MARIE CASLOVA
Mgt. Louden Charlton. Steinway Piano.

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